

7
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

CENTRAL
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ACCESSION NO. 37349

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R 912.021
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List of ph-tographic negatives taken in the office of the Archaeological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, during the year ending the 31st March 1904.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D-811	Fatehpur-Sikri, Agra	Tank in front of Khwabgah	10"X8"	Excavation under the central portion of the tank in front of Khwabgah (from north-west).	Ghulam Kasim 3-2
D-812	"	Camel and horse stable	"	Panoramic view, showing broken portions (from the central yard).	"
D-813	"	"	"	"	"
D-814	"	"	"	"	"
D-815	"	"	"	"	"
D-816	"	"	"	"	"
D-817	"	"	"	"	"
D-818	Agra, The Fort	Diwan-i-Am	"	Pier, out of plumb.	"
D-819	"	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-820	"	"	"	Detail of broken and defaced plinth and bases of corner columns, from south.	"
D-821	"	"	"	Detail of columns showing scraped plaster (south-west)	"
D-822	"	"	"	" ceiling	"
D-823	"	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-824	"	"	"	Detail of broken and defaced plinth and bases of corner columns (west).	"
D-825	Agra, The Taj	Tasbi khana or Jawab	"	General view, showing the defaced pieces of carved bands round the central propylon (from north-west).	"
D-826	"	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-827	"	"	"	Detail of defaced portions of inlaid work under cornice round the southern dome (from north-west).	"
D-828	"	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-829	"	"	"	Details of defaced carved dado panels of the principal propylon (from south).	"
D-830	"	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-831	Lucknow	Jami Masjid	"	Central mihrab of central dome showing defaced ornamental work (from south-east).	"
D-832	"	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-833	Agra	Imdad-ud-Daulah's tomb	"	Interior view, showing mural colour decoration of the east verandah over the central portion of the west wall (from east).	Bhairon Bakhsh.
D-834	"	"	"	Interior view, showing mural colour decoration over the west wall on the south-west side of the east verandah (from east).	"

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APPENDIX II--(continued).

List of photographic negatives taken in the office of the Archaeological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, during the year ending the 31st March 1904.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D-835	Agra	Itmad-ud-Daulah's tomb	10" X 8"	Interior angle view of the south-west corner of the east verandah, showing the mural colour decoration (from north-east).	Bhairon Bakhsh.
D-836	"	"	"	Interior view, showing mural colour decoration over south wall of the east verandah (from north).	"
D-837	"	"	"	Interior view, showing mural colour decoration on the north wall of the east verandah (from south).	"
D-838	"	"	"	Interior view, showing mural colour decoration over the north-west corner of the east verandah (from east).	"
D-839	"	"	"	Duplicate ...	"
D-840	Lahore	Shah Almi gate	"	Front view (from north)	"
D-841	"	"	"	Back view (from south-west)	"
D-842	"	Lahori gate	"	Front view (from south-east)	"
D-843	"	"	"	Duplicate ...	"
D-844	"	"	"	Back view (from north-west)	"
D-845	"	Mori gate	"	Front view (from north-east)	"
D-846	"	"	"	Duplicate ...	"
D-847	"	"	"	Back view (from south-east)	"
D-848	"	Bhati gate	"	Front view (from south-west)	"
D-849	"	"	"	Duplicate ...	"
D-850	"	"	"	Back view (from north-west)	"
D-851	"	Sonahri Masjid	"	Front view, showing cracks in courtyard and in superstructure (from north-east).	"
D-852	Delhi	Qutab Prithvi Raja's temple, colonnades on the north side of Iron Pillar.	"	Ceiling, showing the broken pieces of carved stone work of the central dome looking up (from ground floor).	"
D-853	"	"	"	Ceiling, showing the broken pieces of carved stone work of the north-east corner dome (from first floor).	"
D-854	Delhi, Qutab	Prithvi Raja's temple, colonnades on north side of Iron Pillar.	"	Ceiling, showing broken pieces of carved stone work of the north-west corner dome (from first floor).	"
D-855	"	"	8 1/2" X 6 1/2"	Duplicate ...	"
D-856	"	Colonnades on east side of Iron Pillar.	"	Panoramic general view (from south-west) ...	"
D-857	"	"	"	"	"
D-858	"	"	"	"	"

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D-859	...	"	...	Colonnades on the north side of Iron Pillar.	...	"	...	Ceiling of dome, showing broken pieces of carved stone work (from ground floor).	"
D-860	...	"	...	Colonnades on the south of Qutab Minar.	...	"	...	General view, showing the supports of the columns out of plumb (from north-west).	"
D-861	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	Interior view, showing the supports of the columns out of plumb (from west).	"
D-862	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	Dome.—North-west of Iron Pillar, showing the carved ceiling (from floor).	"
D-863	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	Dome.—North-west of Iron Pillar. General view, showing supports of the broken dome lintels and columns out of plumb (from south-west).	"
D-864	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	Dome.—North-west of Iron Pillar. General view, showing supports of the broken dome lintels and columns out of plumb (from west).	"
D-865	...	"	...	Colonnades on the west of Iron Pillar.	...	"	...	Dome.—North-west of Iron Pillar. General view, showing supports of the broken dome lintels and columns out of plumb (from east).	"
D-866	...	"	...	Colonnades on the north of Iron Pillar.	...	"	...	Ceiling of dome on west of Iron Pillar (from floor) ...	"
D-867	...	"	...	Colonnades on the east of Iron Pillar.	...	"	...	Interior view, showing broken lintels and supports (from north) ...	"
D-868	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	"	"
D-869	...	"	...	Dome south-east of Iron Pillar	...	"	...	"	"
D-870	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	General view, showing east wall (from south) ...	"
D-871	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	Interior view, showing broken lintels, supports, and carved ceiling (from south).	"
D-872	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	Carved ceiling looking up (from first floor) ...	"
D-873	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	Interior view, showing that columns against east wall are missing, and columns out of plumb (from north).	"
D-874	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	Gateway (from south-east) ...	"
D-875	...	"	...	Dome on north-east of Iron Pillar...	...	"	...	Tomb of Nawab Mansur Ali Khan. General view (from south-west).	"
D-876	...	Delhi	...	Safdar Jang	...	"	...	General view, showing broken lintels and supports of the columns out of plumb (from north-west).	"
D-877	...	Delhi, Qutab	...	"	...	"	...	Exterior view, (from south-east) ...	"
D-878	...	"	...	Colonnades on south of Qutab	...	"	...	Exterior view showing broken lintels and supports (from north-west).	"
D-879	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	Front view, showing columns out of plumb and supports (from north-west).	"
D-880	...	"	...	Prithvi Raja's temple ...	...	"	...	Ceiling of dome leading to north gateway, showing the broken carved pieces (from floor).	"
D-881	...	"	...	Colonnades on east of temple	...	"	...	Ceiling of dome over east gate of temple (from floor) ...	"
D-882	...	"	...	Colonnades on south-west of Qutab,	...	"	...	Exterior view of north gateway (from north-west) ...	"
D-883	...	"	...	Colonnades on north of Iron Pillar,	...	"	...	North view (from north-east) ...	"
D-884	...	"	...	Colonnades on east of Iron Pillar,	...	"	...	General view, showing the old huts (from south-east) ...	"
D-885	...	Delhi	...	Isa Khan's tomb	...	"	...	"	"
D-886	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	"	"
D-887	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	"	"
D-888	...	"	...	"	...	"	...	"	"

APPENDIX II—(concluded).
List of photographic negatives taken in the office of the Archaeological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, during the year ending the 31st March 1904.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D-883	Delhi	Isa Khan's tomb	10"×8"	Panoramic view from north gate to the Trunk Road, where the proposed road is to be made (from north-east).	Ghulam Rasul Beg.
D-890	"	"	"	" " " " " " " "	"
D-891	"	"	"	" " " " " " " "	"
D-892	"	"	"	" " " " " " " "	"
D-893	"	"	"	North gate (from north-east) ... " " " " " " " "	"
D-894	"	"	"	Panoramic view, showing old huts against north gate (from north-west).	"
D-895	"	"	"	North gateway (from south-east) .. " " " " " " " "	"
D-896	"	"	"	East view, showing old huts and houses inside the compound wall (from north-east).	"
D-897	"	"	"	South view, showing old huts and houses inside the compound wall (from north-west).	"
D-898	"	"	"	General view, showing old huts and houses inside the compound wall (from south-west).	"
D-899	"	"	"	Front view " (from south-east) ... " " " " " " " "	"
D-900	"	"	"	" " (from north-west) ... " " " " " " " "	"
D-901	"	"	"	General view (from south-east) ... " " " " " " " "	"
D-902	"	Humayun's tomb	"	Side view (from east) ... " " " " " " " "	"
D-903	"	Wall attached to the north compound wall, Humayun's tomb.	"	" " (from north-west) ... " " " " " " " "	"
D-904	"	"	"	Top view, showing the water supply arrangements (from north-west).	"
D-905	"	"	"	North gate, showing the waterfall (from south-west) ... " " " " " " " "	"
D-906	"	"	"	North mahal (palace) attached to the compound wall, showing the broken drip stones (from north-east).	"
D-907	"	"	"	North mahal attached to the compound wall, showing the broken drip stones of the west corner (from north-west).	"
D-908	"	"	"	West mahal attached to the compound wall, showing the broken drip stones (from north-east).	"
D-909	"	Safdar Jang's tomb	"	South mahal attached to the compound wall, showing the broken drip stones and balustrades (from north-east).	"
D-910	"	"	"	" " " " " " " "	"
D-911	"	"	"	" " " " " " " "	"
D-912	"	"	"	" " " " " " " "	"

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing expenditure incurred during the year 1903-1904 on Archaeological Remains in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of expenditure.	Remarks.
	<i>The Taj.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	
	Special repairs to the Jawab at the Taj.	6,435	6,448	
	Providing doors and a specimen case for the museum at the Taj.	1,337	1,363	
	Restoring the marble inlay work of the battlements of the garden wall at the Taj.	2,797	2,797	
	Restoring the water channels, and grassing the platforms of Saheli Burj No. 1 at the Taj.	4,604	1,997	
	Special repairs to Saheli Burj No. 3 at the Taj.	2,478	876	
	Drainage and metalling the quadrangle of the Taj.	1,917	293	
	<i>The Fort.</i>			
	Restoration of pavements, paths, &c., in the quadrangles of the Diwan-i-Am, Machi Bhawan, and the Anguri Bagh in the Agra Fort.	8,447	1,828	
	Repairing and staining the so-called Somnath gates in the Agra Fort.	329	333	
	Repairing and cleaning the plaster of the columns, and roof of the Diwan-i-Am in the Agra Fort.	13,572	8,572	
	Restoring the cloisters across the gap in the north wall of the Diwan-i-Am quadrangle in the Agra Fort.	3,341	3,004	
AGRA	<i>Sikandra.</i>			
	Restoring the platform and tank, and repairs to the north and south faces of the east gate at Sikandra.	12,444	7,516	
	<i>Fatehpur-Sikri.</i>			
	Paving the floor of Khas Mahal and Jodh Bai's palace at Fatehpur-Sikri.	10,812	3,802	
	Special repairs to the vaults under Birbal's house at Fatehpur-Sikri.	986	995	
	Cleaning the diving well at Fatehpur-Sikri.	950	946	
	Repairing the gateways and portions of the city wall at Fatehpur-Sikri.	18,173	18,818	
	Restoration of a portion of the city wall on both sides of the Agra gate at Fatehpur-Sikri.	9,508	7,727	
	Restoring the King's stables at Fatehpur-Sikri.	15,864	9,000	
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
	Special repairs to the Mahtab Bagh Kiosk at Agra.	1,032	1,041	
	Fixing a tablet to commemorate the Mubarak Manzil at Agra.	29	28	
MUTTRA	Special repairs to the temple of Radha Ballabh at Brindaban.	3,098	3,052	
	Special repairs to the temple of Jugul Kishore at Brindaban.	1,485	1,486	
ETAWAH	Special repairs to the Jami Masjid at Etawah.	1,817	1,636	
MUTTRA	Annual repairs to the temple of Gobind Deo at Brindaban.	250	236	
	Annual repairs to the archaeological buildings in the Agra district.	13,550	14,045	
	Carried over	1,35,255	97,839	

APPENDIX III—(continued).

Statement showing expenditure incurred during the year 1903-1904 on Archæological Remains in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of expenditure.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,35,255	97,839	
	<i>Original works.</i>			
✓	Special repairs to Badshahi mosque at Lahore.	3,767	1,768	Three sides, including the entrance repaired and the fourth side with the mosque proper in hand.
✓	Restoration of front wall of Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	5,264	5,181	About $\frac{11}{12}$ ths of the frontage between towers restored.
✓	Restoring Moti Masjid ...	625	698	Restored completely as far as estimate provided.
✓	Providing marble ceiling, Chhoti Khwabagh, Lahore Fort.	12,917	8,073	Stone slabs lying cut and dressed.
✓	Renewing the badal flooring black borders round Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	1,743	1,710	Renewed in patches on all the four sides. Work still in progress.
✓	Restoring ornamental inlay stone flooring of roof platform, Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	22,256	4,825	400 square feet of floor restored on the front side and stones for 900 square feet collected.
✓	Restoring grey badal flooring of outer platform of Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	13,423	5,049	Front Agra stone beading complete and 200 square feet of floor relaid; also stones collected for the remaining work.
	Constructing an additional iron tank for Shalamar garden.	3,365	3,377	Walls built to support the tank and iron work obtained from Bombay and being riveted at the site.
	Restoration of marble balustrade, Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	4,068	...	Work not yet started for want of funds.
	<i>Repairs.</i>			
	Annual repairs to historical buildings in the Lahore district, including—	2,606	2,674	
	Shish mahal ...	...	663	
	Jahangir's tomb ...	...	1,110	
	Shalamar garden ...	...	555	
	Ranjit Singh's tomb ...	...	...
	Hazari Bagh Baradari ...	...	311	
	Dai Anga's mosque ...	...	35	
	Special repairs to Wazir Khan's mosque.	1,949	1,980	Cracked arches repaired; gaps in the tile work of four minarets and the courtyard filled in with plaster; jali railing of the floor minarets renewed; Agra stone lintels put over 38 doorways; plaster of Paris work patched up in places inside the mosque; lime plaster of parapet and inner courtyards done; two finials mended and dome gold mounted; two small minarets of entrance repaired.
	Repairs to the ceiling of the Baradari Hazari Bagh, Lahore.	1,839	1,799	Repaired where badly decayed.
	Special repairs to Akbari Sarai at Shahdara.	2,593	2,482	Interior of mosque and the north and south gates repaired and plastered; stone parapet of mosque and a few bad panels of the entrance restored.
	Special repairs to tomb of Asaf Khan at Shahdara.	2,541	2,493	Brick floor provided and the ceiling repaired and plastered in the tomb; also gaps in the work in the tomb and the north gate and the east Baradari filled in; also south gate east Baradari and the tomb repaired and plastered.
	Special repairs to tomb of Nur Jahan at Shahdara.	2,030	1,983	Inside repaired and plastered; roof floor mended and steps made to the basement.
	Carried over ...	2,16,241	1,44,605	

LAHORE

APPENDIX III—(continued).

Statement showing expenditure incurred during the year 1903-1904 on Archaeological Remains in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of expenditure.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	2,16,241	1,44,605	
	<i>Repairs—(concluded).</i>			
LAHORE— (concluded).	Filling gaps in encaustic tile work in northern wall palace, Lahore Fort.	801	809	Completed.
	Special repairs to gateway, Gulabi Bagh, Lahore.	155	140	Gaps in the work filled in and an opening of a staircase closed.
	Special repairs to Baradari, Shalamar garden, Lahore.	899	887	Interior of three small and one large Baradari round the tank plastered.
	Annual repairs to Hazari Bagh boarding house, Lahore.	200	201	Ordinary repairs carried out.
	Special repairs to tomb of Pan- khi Sahib.	547	542	Brick floor provided and broken walls patched up; inside plastered, and the tile work repaired.
	Repairs to the tank in Wazir Khan's tomb.	90	88	Plastered.
	<i>Historical buildings in the Hissar district.</i>			
HISSAR	Gujri Mahal at Hissar ...	...	45	
	Jahaz Bungalow at Hissar ...	...	39	
	<i>Historical buildings in the Ferozepore district.</i>			
FEROZEPORE	Battlefield monument at Moodkee,	...	50	
	" Ferozeshah ...	...	23	
	" Sobraon ...	...	17	
	" Misriwala ...	...	12	
	Saragarhi memorial at Ferozepore,	...	87	
	<i>Major works.</i>			
DELHI	Restoration of the tomb of Shams- ud-din Atgah at Delhi.	5,709	4,962	In progress.
	Restoration of Moti Masjid at Delhi.	6,157	4,976	Completed. Some saving effected.
	Special repairs to Isa Khan's tomb.	3,902	2,806	In progress.
	<i>Minor works.</i>			
	Constructing platform for stone elephant, &c.	1,239	1,112	} Completed.
	Laying out roads and gardens at Isa Khan's tomb.	311	308	
	<i>Repairs, Civil Buildings.</i>			
	Dismantling and re-building the Jain colonnade situated on the south of the Qutab Minar.	2,280	326	Completed; savings re-appro- priated to other works.
	Special repairs to Jain colon- nades and domes at Qutab Mi- nar.	1,195	1,192	} Completed.
	Special repairs to Khair-ul-Manzil gateway at Delhi.	231	177	
	Restoring the Khair-ul-Manzil gateway at Delhi.	644	619	
	Special repairs to Humayun's tomb near Delhi.	599	546	} In progress; more funds will be required in 1904-1905.
	Special repairs to chajjas of Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi Fort.	2,340	296	
	Repairing tanks and restoring roads and drains at Huma- yun's tomb.	5,010	4,950	
	<i>Original works, Civil Buildings.</i>			
DELHI	Part restoration of Bhadon build- ing in Delhi Fort.	5,403	5,241	} Completed.
	Restoring the Sawan building in Delhi Fort.	3,966	2,765	
	Carried over ...	2,57,919	1,77,821	

APPENDIX III—(concluded).

Statement showing expenditure incurred during the year 1903-1904 on *Archæological Remains in the United Provinces and the Punjab.*

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of expenditure.	Remarks.
	Brought forward ...	Rs. 2,57,919	Rs. 1,77,821	
	<i>Minor works.</i>			
	Restoring the marble balustrade round the tomb of Princess Jahanara at Nizam-ud-din.	1,495	1,172	} Completed
	Excavating tank and water channels in the Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	200	199	
	<i>Contribution.—Minor works.</i>			
	Erecting descriptive tablets on Iron Pillar at Qutab.	390	227	Postponed pending decision as to where tablets are to be placed.
DELHI—(concluded).	<i>Repairs, Civil buildings.</i>			
	Annual repairs to historical buildings, Delhi district.	2,674	2,639	} Completed
	Repairs to chhajjas of Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi Fort.	501	500	
	Restoration of tank in Bhadon buildings, Delhi Fort.	2,847	2,916	
	Special repairs to roof of Diwan-i-Am, Delhi Fort.	1,121	1,118	
	Special repairs to Sultan Nasir-ud-din Ghori's tomb at Malik-pur.	96	88	
	Total ...	2,67,243	1,86,680	

W. H. NICHOLLS,

Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle.

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Drawing B.

of a fountain, nothing seems to have been known of its original design. In 1902, however, at the instance of the Director General of Archæology, trenches were dug and excavations made, with the result that remains of pavements and channels were discovered as shown on the accompanying plan B. For the restoration of the channels and paved walks and the laying down of grass in the rectangular plots an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,604 has been sanctioned and Rs. 2,000 have been spent during the year. The work, which consists almost entirely of plain stone paving, will shortly be completed and the grassing will be done during the coming rainy season.

As part of the scheme of restoration the fountain in the central tank has been connected to the Taj irrigation main, so that as long as there is sufficient pressure in the main and water is required for irrigating the grass plots on the platform, the fountain will be in play. During the excavation of the platform several broken pieces of carved sandstone balustrade were unearthed, which will serve as a guide for the future restoration of the balustrades around the centre tank and in front of the Saheli Burj.

5. *Special repairs to the Saheli Burj No. 3.*—This work consists of the restoration of the marble in the outer facing of the dome where it is now patched with plaster and repairing the concrete terracing of the flat roof around the base of the dome. It is estimated to cost Rs. 2,478, but the work was only begun late in the year.

6. *Annual repairs.*—Among the works carried out from the annual repair grant, the following are the most important items :—

- (i) The lowering of the roadway mentioned in section (b) of paragraph 7.
- (ii) Rebuilding a large piece of the enclosure wall of the Khan Alam Bagh.
- (iii) Providing new sal wood gates, each $5\frac{1}{4}' \times 8\frac{3}{4}'$, at the foot of the steps leading down to the river at the two extremities of the river front. The old doors, which become partially submerged when the river is in flood, were rotten and falling to pieces.

7. *General.*—(a) The metalling of the roads and proper draining of the quadrangle mentioned in paragraph 17(b) of my report for 1902-1903 have been completed during the year 1903-1904, with the result that the quadrangle is no longer deep in dust in the dry weather nor under water in the rains.

(b) In connection with the improvement of the quadrangle the roadway through the west entrance gateway, which is the principal approach to the Taj, has been lowered to the original floor of the gateway by the removal of the metalling, which had accumulated on the floor to a depth of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

This involved regrading the approach to the gateway on the outside as well as inside the quadrangle.

Drawing C.

When the floor of the gateway was exposed a brick pavement was discovered on the outside as shown in the accompanying plan C ; it was not possible to leave this pavement exposed, for the slope is too great and does not work in with that of the existing approach road.

The appearance of the gateway both from inside and outside is greatly improved by the lowering of the roadway, and, moreover, the old gates have been saved from decay, which was gradually creeping up as they became more and more buried by road metal and dirt.

(c) The following occurrences of the year claim notice, namely :—

- (i) On the night of the 16th January 1904 a large piece of white marble in the border around the northern archway on the inside of the Mausoleum fell out. This was apparently caused by the corrosion of an iron dowel ; no damage was done and the piece of marble has been replaced.
- (ii) It was noticed that certain residents of Tajganj were in the habit of picking up pieces of semi-precious stone which became exposed in the

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rains on the surface of the ground between the west wall of the Taj Garden and the Khan Alam Bagh. This led to excavation being made, with the result that some large pieces of stone, mostly "Pazahr" were found: one piece of "Pazahr" weighing 78 lbs. has been placed in the museum. It is said that when the Taj was built the inlay workers' sheds were on this spot.

THE FORT, AGRA.

8. *Restoration of pavements, paths, &c., in the quadrangles of the Diwān-i-ʿAm, Machhi Bhawan, and Anguri Bagh.*—This work was described in paragraph 9 of my report for 1902-1903 and, with the exception of the grassing of the lawns, was completed in that year. During the rains of 1903 the lawns were laid down, and they were maintained by the Public Works Department up to the 31st March 1904, when they were made over to the Government Garden's Committee.

The western portion has also been evacuated by the Military Authorities and will shortly be laid out in a similar manner. The brick pavement leading from the gate of the Mina (Ladies') Bazar, which was discovered last year, has been traced as far as the north gateway of the quadrangle and has been left exposed as seen in photograph No. 6, but whether it extends to the west of the gateway still remains to be ascertained.

Photograph No. 6.

9. *Repairing and staining the so-called Somnath Gates.*—When I wrote my report for 1902-1903, we were still making experiments with a view to arriving at a suitable stain to apply to the patches of new wood with which the gates had been repaired, in order to bring them into harmony with the rest.

The treatment which gave the best result was a free application of smoke to the patches after they had been slightly discoloured with weak solutions of bichromate of potash and catechu, and the gates have now been thoroughly repaired with new deodar wood treated in this manner at a cost of Rs. 329.

As an experiment one panel was carved in the same pattern as the original and treated as above described, but His Excellency the Viceroy preferred that the patching should be done with plain pieces and that no attempt should be made to copy the original carving; this one panel has been allowed to remain, but otherwise the repairs have been carried out with plain patches only.

10. *Repairing and cleaning the plaster of the columns and roof of the Diwān-i-ʿAm.*—In order to explain the necessity for this work I must refer to the annual progress report for the year 1900-1901, by the late Mr. E. W. Smith, M.R.A.S., Archaeological Surveyor, in paragraph 8 of which he mentioned that two bays of the Diwan-i-am had been denuded of plaster, in order to ascertain whether the building was or was not originally plastered, and he expressed his opinion that fifty or sixty years after the building was erected plaster may have been put on to arrest the decay of the stone work. Mr. Smith did not, however, give any reasons why he had arrived at the conclusion that plaster was not part of the original conception, and I think that the general opinion is that the building was plastered from the beginning with beautiful white polished plaster having a surface like the marble of which Shahjahan was so fond, for it is inconceivable that it could ever have been intended to leave exposed the roughly dressed stone work which was disclosed by the stripping of the plaster. Be this as it may, no further action was taken until His Excellency the Viceroy visited Agra in April 1902, when he ordered that the plaster work of the whole building should be repaired and cleaned and the plaster should be restored on those parts which had been denuded. It is necessary to mention here that at the time of the visit of His Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, to Agra in 1876, the plaster was repaired and the gold and red lining with which it is picked out was touched up with a view to making the building bright and attractive for the great darbar which was held there. Judging from the logs of wood and bamboos found embedded in the heavy mouldings of the cornice, these repairs appear to have been hurriedly done; the

red lining in particular is coarse in comparison to the original, and the colour is now a dirty brick red instead of a bright crimson.

It was at first thought that it might be possible, by mixing some colouring matter with the new plaster, to give it the yellowish appearance which time had imparted to the old; but the experiments being unsuccessful, it was decided to repair with white plaster and to clean the old plaster as well as possible. This has accordingly been done and the contrast is certainly somewhat glaring, but it is hoped that when the gold and red lining on the new work is finished and two or three years have passed over it, this will not be so noticeable.

The plaster repairs were not confined only to those parts which had been scraped but the whole of the interior has been repaired; on the bases of the outside columns which are exposed to the weather a coat of Portland cement was given before the shell plaster was applied.

The picking out of the new plaster with gold and red lining has been commenced by the draftsmen attached to the Archæological Department, but the work is at present in abeyance pending judgment on the effect of the portion which has been done. For the gold lines a thick varnish is first applied, and when it is nearly dry, gold leaf is laid on and pressed down until it adheres firmly; the colour and width of the crimson lines have been carefully copied from traces which remain of the original, and the general effect, though in great contrast to the work done in 1876, is rich and pleasing. The estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 13,572, out of which Rs. 8,572 have been spent during the year under review.

11. *Restoring the cloisters across the gap in the north wall of the Diwán-i-Ám quadrangle.*—The main road through the Fort from the Delhi gate at the north end to the Amar Singh gate on the south has for many years passed through a gap in the north wall of the Diwán-i-Ám quadrangle. This gap was probably made for convenience of traffic so as to avoid the sharp turns and narrow archways on the proper entrance to the quadrangle from the north. That the cloisters were originally continuous across the gap was quite clear from the existence of the foundations of the walls, and in his notes of October 1902 the Director General of Archæology advocated the closing of the gap. Photograph No. 7 is a view of the gap after the modern gate posts had been removed and the restoration of the cloisters taken in hand. Photograph No. 8 shows the restoration completed. The expenditure incurred on this work during the year under review was Rs. 3,000 against an estimate of Rs. 3,341.

12. *Annual repairs.*—The following are the principal pieces of work carried out from the grant for annual repairs:—

- (1) Restoration of the carved sandstone parapet of the pavilion on the roof of the Jahangiri Mahal.
- (2) A new teak wood door has been provided in the alcove of the Diwán-i-Ám, and two similar doors have been fixed in the courtyard of the Jasmine Tower.

13. *General.*—(a) During the year large plans have been made of the groups of pillars at the north-west and south-west corners of the Diwán-i-Ám, on which all the cracks have been shown, and similarly a survey was made of all the cracks on the bases of columns which were replastered.

(b) The second attempt to make a satisfactory restoration of a piece of carved marble balustrade in the Nagina Masjid has been completed. The sculptors, Messrs. Nathu Ram and Sons, have been more than a year at it and have taken considerable pains to produce a true copy of the original.

SIKANDRA.

14. *Restoring the platform and tank and repairs to the north and south faces of the east gate.*—In his notes of October 1902 the Director General of Archæology, referring to the work of restoration of the outer face of this east false gate,

Photograph No. 7.

Photograph No. 8.

which was then being carried out, remarked upon the beauty of some of the ornamentation on the north and south faces, which seemed to him to call for an extension of the restoration : he also suggested the restoration of the platform and tank in front of the gate, the neglected condition of which appeared to have been to some extent the cause of a movement which had produced cracks in the gateway.

In the last clause of paragraph 2 of my report for 1902-1903 I mentioned that the restoration of the paving of the platform and tank had been started, and that it was proposed to complete it in the coming year.

An estimate for restoring the platform and tank and repairing the north and south faces of the gateway was sanctioned in G. O. No. $\frac{3216W}{294B}$, dated 7th July 1903, for Rs. 12,441, and an allotment of Rs. 7,511 was made for expenditure during the year 1903-1904. The accompanying photographs Nos. 9 and 10 are views of the south and north faces of the gateway taken before the repairs were carried out. The portions of both these faces which are outside the enclosure wall were restored in 1902-1903 along with the outer or east face, and this year the repairs to the remaining parts have been taken up.

The work consists in replacing pieces of marble inlay which have fallen out, restoring certain panels and parts of panels which were too far decayed to be repairable, refixing loose stones, restoring the chajja and other parts of the chatris on the roof, &c. ; it was not fully completed at the close of the year under review. Photographs Nos. 11 and 12 show the work done on the south and north faces respectively. At the very top of both faces a long narrow panel will be noticed, which has been entirely restored on the south side : this is the striking feature of the ornamentation of the gateway, for it consists of white marble inlaid in a carved sandstone panel instead of the usual flat surface.

The condition of the platform may be judged from the accompanying photograph No. 13 and from photograph No. 4 of my report for 1902-1903, which shows the extent to which the paving had disappeared. The walls and pavements of the platform and tank have now been thoroughly restored (see photograph No. 14).

The tank, which is $40\frac{1}{2}' \times 27\frac{1}{2}' \times 3'$ deep, is situated directly opposite the central archway, and in the centre of it are traces of a fountain, which was probably fed from a high tank at one of the many wells in the garden. One such raised tank still exists near a well about 350' from the north-west corner of the platform of the mausoleum, and the earthenware pipe which led the water from this tank, probably to the fountains around the mausoleum, can still be traced. The water from the tank overflows into shallow channels in the stone pavement of the platform and is discharged to ground level over cascades of stone, one of which is seen in photograph No. 14.

15. *Annual repairs.*—Out of the grant for annual repairs Rs. 600 was spent in repairing the three remaining kiosks at the corners of the garden (the kiosk at the north-west corner has long ago disappeared) ; the work consisted mainly in restoring the chajjas and one of the columns supporting the dome ; most of the work was in the south-east kiosk.

16. *General.*—When the restoration of the platform in front of the east false gate was in progress, a post (" Mutaka ") was found which most probably belonged to the balustrade around this platform ; the measurements of the Mutaka have been recorded, and it has been kept in case it is ever thought desirable to restore the balustrade.

(b) A white quilted cover has been provided for the beautiful carved marble cenotaph on the top of the mausoleum to protect it from the hot dust bearing winds.

Photographs Nos. 9 and 10.

Photographs Nos. 11 and 12.

Photograph No. 13.

Photograph No. 14.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

17. *Paving the floor of the Khas Mahal and Jodh Bai's Palace.*—This work was begun in 1902-1903, vide paragraph 22 of my report for that year, and has now been completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,302 against the estimate of Rs. 10,812. It involved nothing of any particular interest, being mainly plain masonry and plain stone paving. The saving on the estimate was due to the omission of extensive renewal of the pavement in the courtyard of Jodh Bai's Palace, which was not considered necessary.

18. *Special repairs to the vaults under Bir Bal's house.*—Bir Bal's house is built on the rocky slope of the Fatehpur Sikri ridge, and, though the walls of the house itself are built up from the solid rock, the extensive pavement around the building is carried on stone beams, which are supported by a series of walls and arches forming dark vaults, which are the resorts of bats, porcupines and even leopards. Some years ago the roof of the vaults was strengthened by the construction of intermediate arched colonnades where the stone beams had failed, but in 1901 the Chief Engineer inspected the building and ordered that further protective measures should be taken, which have accordingly been carried out during the year 1903-1904. The work consisted of additional stone walling and arching to support the roof; all parts of the vaults are still accessible, but all the entrances have been provided with wire gratings to keep out bats, &c.

19. *Cleaning the diving well.*—This is the great well which adjoins the south wall of the Jama Masjid; it is in the shape of an octagon 80' in diameter, hewn out of the rock, and is fed by the drainage from the quadrangle and roofs of the Jama Masjid. As the inhabitants of the town of Fatehpur are to some extent dependent on this well for their water, it was thought desirable that it should be thoroughly cleaned, and accordingly, when the water was at its lowest in the month of June 1903, it was pumped out and cleared of all dirt and rubbish.

Beyond a great many pieces of stone from the colonnade with which the well was once surmounted and a few metal pots and swords nothing of any interest was found; the depth of water pumped out was 11½' and 5½' of dirt and *débris* were removed.

20. *Repairing the gateways and portions of the city wall.*—At the instance of the Director General of Archaeology all the nine gateways have been overhauled and repaired during the year. The names of the gates taken in order are—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) The Delhi gate. | (5) The Chandan Pal gate. |
| (2) The Lal gate. | (6) The Gwalior gate. |
| (3) The Agra gate. | (7) The Tehra gate. |
| (4) The Bir Pal gate. | (8) The Char gate. |

(9) The Ajmer gate.

The Agra gate, being on the road to Agra and consequently more in evidence than the others, has been separately treated, as explained in the next paragraph, but the remaining eight gateways have been completely repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 18,818. The work, which included the repair and, where necessary, the rebuilding of a piece of the city wall 30' in length on both sides of each gateway, consisted for the most part of rubble stone masonry and requires no special notice. The estimate for repairing the wall provided only for rubble masonry in clay pointed in lime on the face like the original, but the outer 2' in thickness on both faces has actually been built in lime, which makes a much better job at a small additional cost. Though a large percentage of pounded brick was mixed with the mortar, the new work has a very white and staring appearance alongside of the old weather stained masonry, but it is hoped that after one or two rainy seasons this contrast will not be noticeable. A series of photographs were taken of these gates before the repairs were commenced, but as the weather has not been seasonable for

photography since the work was finished, I have not been able to photograph them in their repaired state. The photographs showing the gates before and after repair will therefore accompany my next report.

21. *Restoration of a portion of the city wall on both sides of the Agra gate.*—As mentioned in the last paragraph, the Agra gate through which the road from Agra passes is the most conspicuous of all the gateways, for the others, being at some distance from the palaces, are seldom visited by sightseers. Partly for this reason and partly because it seemed desirable that some portions of the old city wall should be preserved in its original form the project for repairing the Agra gate provided also for thoroughly restoring a piece of the wall 600' in length on the north and 970' in length on the south flank of the gate. This piece of wall with its seven bastions forms a very prominent feature in the landscape on approaching Fatehpur Sikri from Agra.

The work consists chiefly of plain rubble masonry, and here also the masonry on the face of the wall for a thickness of 2' has been laid in lime mortar and the battlements have been built entirely in lime. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 9,508, of which Rs. 7,227, the amount allotted for the year under review, has been spent.

22. *Restoring the King's stables.*—The stables occupy three sides of a large courtyard, which is now open on the fourth side, though traces still remain of an old wall which appears to have screened off the stables from Bir Bal's house. The principal defects were as follows: (a) the chajja or dripstone was much broken and sagged; (b) where the original solid stone work had failed, pillars of rubble masonry had been built up to support the roof; (c) many beams and brackets had fallen out or were so cracked and decayed as to be dangerous. The thorough restoration of these stables, which involved the dismantling of the whole parapet in order to get in the chajja, was estimated to cost Rs. 15,864, against which an expenditure of Rs. 9,000, the extent of the allotment, has been incurred during the year under review. The work consists for the most part of plain dressed red sandstone with a certain quantity of carved work in bases of pillars, brackets, &c.; the entire chajja will be restored and the unsightly rubble masonry pillars will all be got rid of.

23. *Restoration of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy of the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti.*—The amount of contribution made by the Islam Committee and Fatehpur Sikri Dargah Fund for the restoration of the mother-of-pearl mosaic on the canopy of the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti and other work in connection with the Dargah now amounts to Rs. 10,199, but I regret to say that nothing has been accomplished during the year, for, though I have consulted the Marine Biologist at Galle and the Director of the South Kensington Museum, to both of whom I am much indebted for their valuable advice, I have not yet succeeded in procuring samples of mother-of-pearl of similar iridescence to that in the original mosaic of the canopy.

24. *Annual repairs.*—The most important items of work carried out from the annual repair grant were—

- (a) 5,000 cubic feet of rubble masonry in repairs to the vaults under Bir Bal's house, which were not provided for in the special estimate mentioned in paragraph 19, the amount of which was limited to Rs. 1,000.
- (b) Provision of wire gratings to all the entrances to the vaults under Bir Bal's house.
- (c) Extensive repairs to stone work of lintels, &c., in the naubatkhana.
- (d) The restoration of 135 red sandstone finials on the Buland Darwaza and other parts of the Jama Masjid Dargah and on Jodh Bai's Palace.

The destruction of these finials is the work of monkeys, which seem to take a delight in shaking them violently until they loosen them sufficiently to topple them

over. The new finials have been fixed with much longer iron cores, and each one has been bound round with a coil of barbed wire.

(e) Repairs to the city wall.

The work done during the year consisted in building up the fallen face work of the wall to its proper section at the reveals which take the drainage from the top of the wall.

awing D.

The accompanying drawing D shows that the failure of the wall is due to the falling away of the face work, the hearting being protected by the overhanging cap of excellent concrete which forms the top of the wall. In course of time the hearting, which consists of very inferior random rubble masonry in clay, also falls away and the concrete cap collapses, but up to the present a comparatively small portion of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of wall has completely collapsed. It is very noticeable that the falling away of the face work has almost invariably begun at one of the reveals, and accordingly the method adopted has been to build up a short length of the fallen facing at each reveal (see drawing D); this forms a sort of buttress to the hearting, supports the overhanging concrete, and carries off the drainage of the top of the wall, which would otherwise flow down the face of the rubble masonry hearting and gradually bring about its ruin.

Twenty-four reveals between the Chandan Pal and Gwalior gates have been treated in this way during the year at a cost of about Rs. 85 each.

(f) Planting of trees along the road leading from the Agra gate to the palaces and providing iron tree guards.

25. *General*.—The following occurrences during the year call for notice :—

(a) The suspicious appearance of what looked like the heads of pillars supporting the platform in the centre of the tank in front of the Khwabgah led to an excavation being made, which disclosed the fact that the present floor of the tank is false, and that the original floor was at a much lower level as shown in the accompanying plan E. The trench which was excavated in the false floor has been left open.

(b) In the month of October 1903 one of the handsome carved marble brackets which support the chajja of Salim Chisti's tomb fell out and was broken to pieces on the stone pavement. A new bracket is being carved.

Drawing E.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

26. *Special repairs to the Mahtab Bagh Kiosk*.—The Mahtab Bagh was an ancient garden on the left bank of the Jumna, exactly opposite the Taj, but all that now remains to the casual observer is a ruined wall along the river front, terminating at the down stream end in a small tower surmounted by a kiosk. This tower is still in a comparatively good state of preservation, but the foundations had been to some extent undermined by the river, as will be seen in the photograph No. 15, and as it forms a very pleasing feature in the view from the Taj, it was necessary to carry out somewhat extensive repairs to ensure its structural stability. These repairs have been completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 1,040.

Photograph No. 15.

Photograph No. 16.

Photographs Nos. 17 and 18.

A comparison of photographs Nos. 15 and 16, which were taken before the repairs were carried out, with Nos. 17 and 18, which were taken after, will show what has been done.

27. *Fixing a tablet to commemorate the Mubarak Manzal at Agra*.—Amongst other buildings which the Local Government decided to commemorate on account of their historical associations were—

(1) The Mubarak Manzal at Agra.

(2) Jodh Bai's Cenotaph at Agra.

The latter unfortunately is no longer in existence, for the tomb of Jodh Bai, which was situated near the village of Khoja-ki-sarai between the Fatehpur Sikri

and Khairagarh road, has been razed to the ground. The Mubarak Manzal, a large house on the right bank of the Jumna, opposite the boat bridge, now used as the East Indian Railway goods depôt, has, with the permission of the owner, Chunni Lal, been commemorated by the fixing of a marble tablet with the following inscription :—

“This house was built by Aurangzeb and called Mubarak Manzal to mark his first dwelling place in Agra after the defeat of Dara Shikoh in June 1659.”

28. During the year under review many very interesting buildings of the Mughal period in the vicinity of Agra have been brought on to the list of buildings in the preservation of which the State is interested, and I propose during next cold weather to make a careful survey of them with a view to suggesting measures for their preservation ; at the same time a series of photographs will be taken.

29. *Humayun's Masjid.*—This masjid is situated in the village of Kachpura on the left bank of the Jumna, immediately opposite the Taj, and is one of the oldest buildings in the vicinity of Agra (see Cunningham's Archæological Survey Reports, volume IV, page 100). It is in charge of the outside Nazul Department, but the Collector has asked me to mention in my report that it has been repaired during the year by that Department under the direction of the Public Works Department. The repairs consisted of removal of vegetation, patching with brickwork all places where owing to the face stones having fallen out, the core of inferior brickwork was rapidly crumbling away, building up the walls to support overhanging portions of the domes and general repairs to broken plaster.

MUTTRA DISTRICT.

30. *Special repairs to the temple of Radha Ballabh at Brindaban.*—In May 1902 the Director General of Archæology drew the attention of the Local Government to the state of the temples of Jugal Kishore and Radha Ballabh at Brindaban, and suggested that something should be done to preserve them. Estimates were accordingly sanctioned and funds were allotted during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 3,052 has been spent on this work against the estimate of Rs. 3,098, but it has not yet been completed; for when the scaffolding was erected for the repairs to the interior of the roof, it was found that more was required than was anticipated.

The roof consists of a series of heavy stone ribs, over which are laid slabs of stone. This forms a sort of permanent centering for a thin arch of brickwork, the outer surface of which is formed to the required slope and faced with stone.

A full description of the work done, illustrated by photographs taken before and after, will be given in my next report.

31. *Special repairs to the temple of Jugal Kishore at Brindaban.*—The work that was contemplated, namely, the refitting of the bulged stone facing of the tower and replacing of broken and decayed stone in sills, lintels, dripstones, &c., has been fully carried out. The roof of the “Jagmohan,” which is much lower than appears from the ground, was found to be covered by many feet of *débris* in which vegetation was growing freely. This has all been removed and the concrete of the roof has been repaired and proper outlets provided for drainage.

Here again, upon examination when the scaffolding was erected, it was found that more of the stone facing of the tower was loose than was apparent from below. This is now being repaired, and when the whole is finished, photographs will be taken.

32. *Annual repairs.*—A small sum was spent, as usual, upon repairs to the temple of Govind Deo at Brindaban.

33. *General.*—During the year the temples of Jugal Kishore, Madan Mohan, and Gopi Nath at Brindaban and the Imperial Sarai at Chata have been added to the list of buildings in the preservation of which the State is interested.

ETÁWAH DISTRICT.

34. *Special repairs to the Jama Masjid at Etáwah.*—At the instance of the Commissioner of the Agra division, the Local Government contributed a sum of Rs. 1,200 towards the repairs of the Jama Masjid at Etáwah on the understanding that the balance required to carry out the necessary repairs would be contributed by local subscription. The repairs which were of a purely structural nature, involving no archæological problems or artistic workmanship, have accordingly been taken in hand and are approaching completion.

35. *General.*—Among the buildings brought on to the lists during the year for preservation are two gateways at Ekdil and Ajitmal, respectively, on the Etáwah-Kalpi road in this district.

FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT.

36. *Ancient buildings at Kanauj.*—During the year under review the following ancient buildings at Kanauj in the Farrukhabad district have been added to the list of buildings which are to be preserved :—

- (1) The mosque and tomb of Makhdum Jahanian.
- (2) The tomb of Bala Pir.
- (3) The Jama Masjid.

Photographs have been taken of these buildings (accompaniment No. 19), and estimates for the necessary repairs to Nos. (1) and (2) are now under preparation ; No. (3) is in the possession of private individuals.

ETAH DISTRICT.

37. *Gupta remains at Bilsar.*—In February 1903 the Collector of Etah drew the attention of the Commissioner to the remains of the Gupta period in the village of Bilsar in the Etah district, and recommended that Government in the Public Works Department be moved to bring them on to the list of ancient buildings which are to be conserved.

In accordance with orders I examined the remains in November 1903 and took photographs of them.

These remains are well described by Cunningham in his Archæological Survey Reports, volume XI, pages 13—22, and they appear from the description to be in much the same condition now as they were in 1877.

I have consulted the Director General of Archæology regarding the measures to be adopted for the preservation of these remains, and as soon as I get the levels I shall submit proposals for carrying out what is necessary.

Report by G. K. Watts, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 2nd Circle of Superintendence for the year 1903-1904.

ALL the archæological monuments and remains of historical interest in this circle in charge of the Public Works Department which are shown in Appendix V of the Public Works Department Manual of Orders, were as usual, repaired and maintained during the year under report.

2. With the exception of the three buildings, *viz.*, the temples of Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Tunganath, which, on account of their historical interest, have recently found a place in Appendix V of the Public Works Department Manual of Orders, there are no archæological buildings in the Garhwál district of the Kumaun division, and these temples are maintained from private sources. Enquiry will be made as to the value of archæological buildings in the Almora and Naini Tal districts. There was no expenditure against the Public Works Department in the Kumaun division. The Superintending Engineer visited the celebrated temple of Badrinath in May 1904. It is maintained in good order, and so also are all the buildings in charge of the temple authorities.

3. The total expenditure incurred in the Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions on the restoration and conservation of archæological buildings for the year under review was Rs. 17,690, of which Rs. 11,764 were on original works.

4. The following are the buildings on which the expenditure was incurred :—

			Rs.
(i) Restoration of the Sikandarbagh gateway, Lucknow	...	...	7,006
(ii) Special repairs to the Dilkusha Palace, Lucknow	...	...	4,250
(iii) Restoration of the Jama Masjid, Lucknow	...	...	2,631
(iv) Construction of a marble stone hall and floor in front of Saiyid Salar Masud's shrine, Bahraich	...	...	1,928
(v) Special repairs to the Residency buildings, Lucknow	...	...	1,045

Nos. (iii) and (iv) are contribution works. No. (iii) was finished in June 1903 and reflects credit on Zahur Ahmad, the District Surveyor, Bahraich.

The Sikandarbagh.—The west façade and gateway have been restored, in accordance with orders, to resemble their original appearance, which was ascertained from a large photograph taken in A.D. 1860. The rest of the place has been conserved on the lines followed at the Residency. His Honour has had new *mali* and bullock lines and new *salutris'* quarters built outside the Sikandarbagh enclosure, so the Sikandarbagh will no longer be inhabited, and all the unsightly grass and temporary buildings tacked on to its bastions will be removed and the enclosure will be maintained solely as a ruin.

The Dilkusha Palace.—This has now been preserved from falling into further decay on exactly the same lines as were adopted at the Residency. The structure looks somewhat gaunt and bare now as the work involved the removal of many of the creepers. These, however, will very soon grow up again and complete the aged appearance of the ruins.

The Jama Masjid.—Extensive repairs were carried out from funds liberally contributed by Government and the Muhammadan community of Lucknow, and the building has now been put into a very good state of repair. Inside ornamental painting and colour washing and a few petty restoration works are in hand and will be completed shortly. As regards the painting, merely restoration and cleaning are in progress. This is not difficult, as so much of the old work remains as a guide. Copper gilt finials to the three domes are being constructed.

The Residency buildings.—Conservation work was carried out during the year under review to preserve the ruins from further decay. The greatest care has been taken to maintain the existing appearance as far as possible. There is still more to

be done, and as an annual grant for repairs has been sanctioned, this will be carried out gradually.

5. *General remarks.*—

CLASS I-A (a).—LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) <i>Lal Baradari.</i> —(Museum buildings.) | } These are kept in
order by the Public
Works Department. |
| (2) <i>Kaiser Pasand.</i> —(Deputy Commissioner's court.) | |
| (3) <i>Neil's Gate.</i> | |

CLASS I-A (b).—LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

Chattar Manzil Palace.—This building is kept in fair order by the Public Works Department from the rent realized, but the roofs require extensive renewal, as the wooden beams, joists and planks, which support the floors and roofs, are rapidly decaying.

CLASS II-A (a).—LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

Alam Bagh House and Cemetery.—The cemetery is kept in good repair by the Public Works Department, but the old house requires conservation and an estimate for this purpose has just been sanctioned by Government.

Nawabi or Machhi Bhawan Bridge.—The damages done by time and the floods of the Gumti river have been repaired to a certain extent, but the bridge requires extensive overhauling to make it safe, and proposals for this are under consideration, and it is hoped they will soon be sanctioned and carried out as the large central arch is cracked badly, and another flood similar to that of 1894 might undermine the foundations and bring down the arch. This bridge is not only an interesting Muhammadan relic, but it is a work of utility, as it is still used extensively by foot passengers and laden animals.

6. The rest of the buildings, of which a list is given in Appendix V of the Public Works Department Manual of Orders, are reported to be in good or fair order.

7. The conservation of buildings in Lucknow was carried out by Mr. Sullivan, District Engineer, who has continued the good work commenced by his predecessors, Mr. A. B. Gale and Captain Crookshank, R.E.

Report by H. G. Boyce, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 3rd Circle of Superintendence for the year 1903-1904.

DURING the year under review conservation works were carried out in the following districts :—

(1) Allahabad.	(5) Benares.
(2) Banda.	(6) Mirzapur.
(3) Hamirpur.	(7) Jaunpur.
(4) Jhānsi.	(8) Ghāzipur.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

Tombs in Kushru Bagh.—The annual repairs to these tombs were carried out at a cost of Rs. 132. Also the old water-courses were opened, and expedients made to exclude bats from the tombs; the expenditure being Rs. 183.

BANDA DISTRICT.

Kalinjar Fort.—Repairs have been carried out near the Budhuda Gate, and the hollow near the gate has been filled up with 3,000 cubic feet of earth. The footpath $1\frac{3}{4}$ ' in width from top to bottom has been cleared of bushes, and pieces of fallen stones have been replaced.

The following necessary works have been proposed for the Fort :—

Stonework	...	...	...	...	23 cubic feet.
Masonry	...	...	...	...	1,580 "
Pakka plaster	...	...	...	...	724 square feet.
Earthwork	...	...	...	...	4,160 cubic feet.
Dismantling old walls	...	...	...	...	2,100 "

HAMIRPUR DISTRICT.

Temples Khakranath and Rahalia.—The condition of these structures, and the measures to be adopted for their preservation from further decay, have already been reported by Dr. J. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey. No repairs were done during the year under report.

JHĀNSI DISTRICT.

Jama Masjid of Erich.—This was inspected during the year under report. The works required to be done consist of jungle clearance on top of the roofs, and repairs to pakka plaster in a few places. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 82.

Estimates for repairs to the following temples are under preparation :—

- (i) Temple at Pashwara (Gehru).
- (ii) Large temple at Deograh.
- (iii) Gupta Temple.
- (iv) Temples at Dudhai.

BENARES DISTRICT.

Bakaria Kund.—Repairs are necessary to some columns for which an estimate will be submitted.

Sarnath Stone Stupa (Dhamak).—Was kept neat and clean. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 52.

Re-constructing shed for Buddhist Sculptures at Sarnath.—A sum of Rs. 824 was spent during the year for collection of materials.

Gupta Column near Queen's College.—Removed from Phaladpur, Ghāzipur district. In good order.

MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.

Ahaura inscribed stone near Balkhara.—This stone has fallen but will be erected during the year 1904-1905.

Chunar Hill Fort.—Is in good condition. Necessary repairs were carried out where required. An expenditure of Rs. 1,392 was incurred during the year under report.

Hallia Tomb.—This tomb is in good condition. Whitewashing and cleaning compound were done from repairs grant.

JAUNPUR DISTRICT.

Sharqi Kings' Tombs.—This old cemetery contains about 40 tombs of Sharqi kings and their relatives in an enclosure wall, which was rebuilt in parts last year. All the tombs inside the inner enclosure have been repaired and the small mosque restored. The expenditure up to 31st March 1904 amounted to Rs. 1,077.

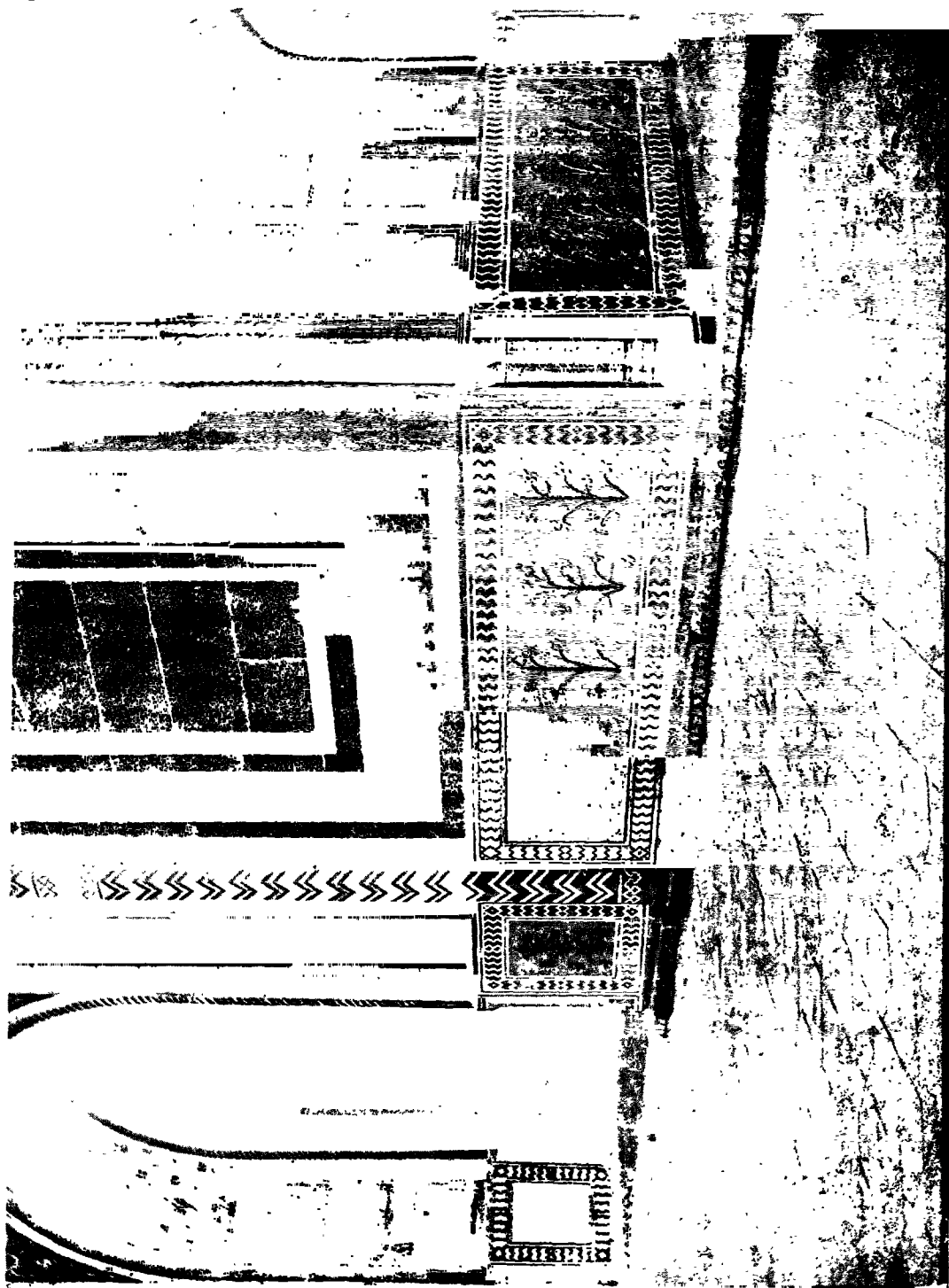
Turkish Bath in Fort.—The vaulted roof of two rooms was renewed and masonry and plaster repairs done. A fencing was also fixed all round. Expenditure Rs. 490.

Jama Masjid, Atala Masjid, and Lal Darwaza Masjid.—The repairs to these masjids have hitherto been done from a private endowment. His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the buildings, and in his minute on the subject suggested certain restoration works, which will be undertaken as soon as orders are received from the Government of India on the Inspection Notes drawn up by the Executive Engineer, Benares division, during Mr. Marshall's visit to Jaunpur in December last.

GHÁZIPUR DISTRICT.

Bhitri Lat (Gupta Column).—An expenditure of Rs. 25 was incurred during the year under report.

The pillar is surrounded by a low enclosure wall with an iron gate. Both the stone and wall, including the iron gate, are in good condition.



A portion of the west front of the Jawab at the Taj
showing panels and border restored



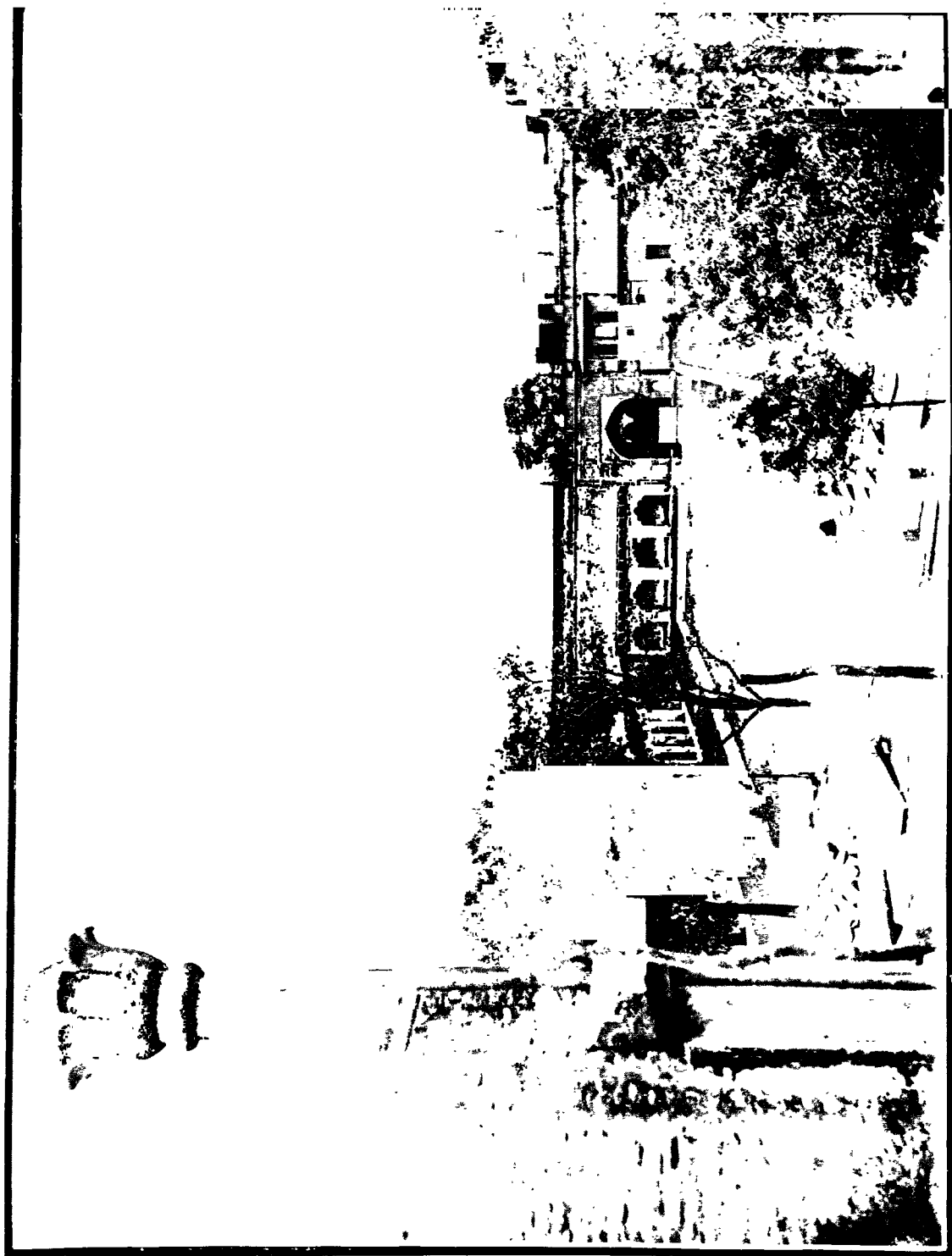
View of the back of the domes of the Jawab at the Taj
showing finials restored.



View of the back of one of the domes of the Jawab at the Taj
showing frieze partly restored.



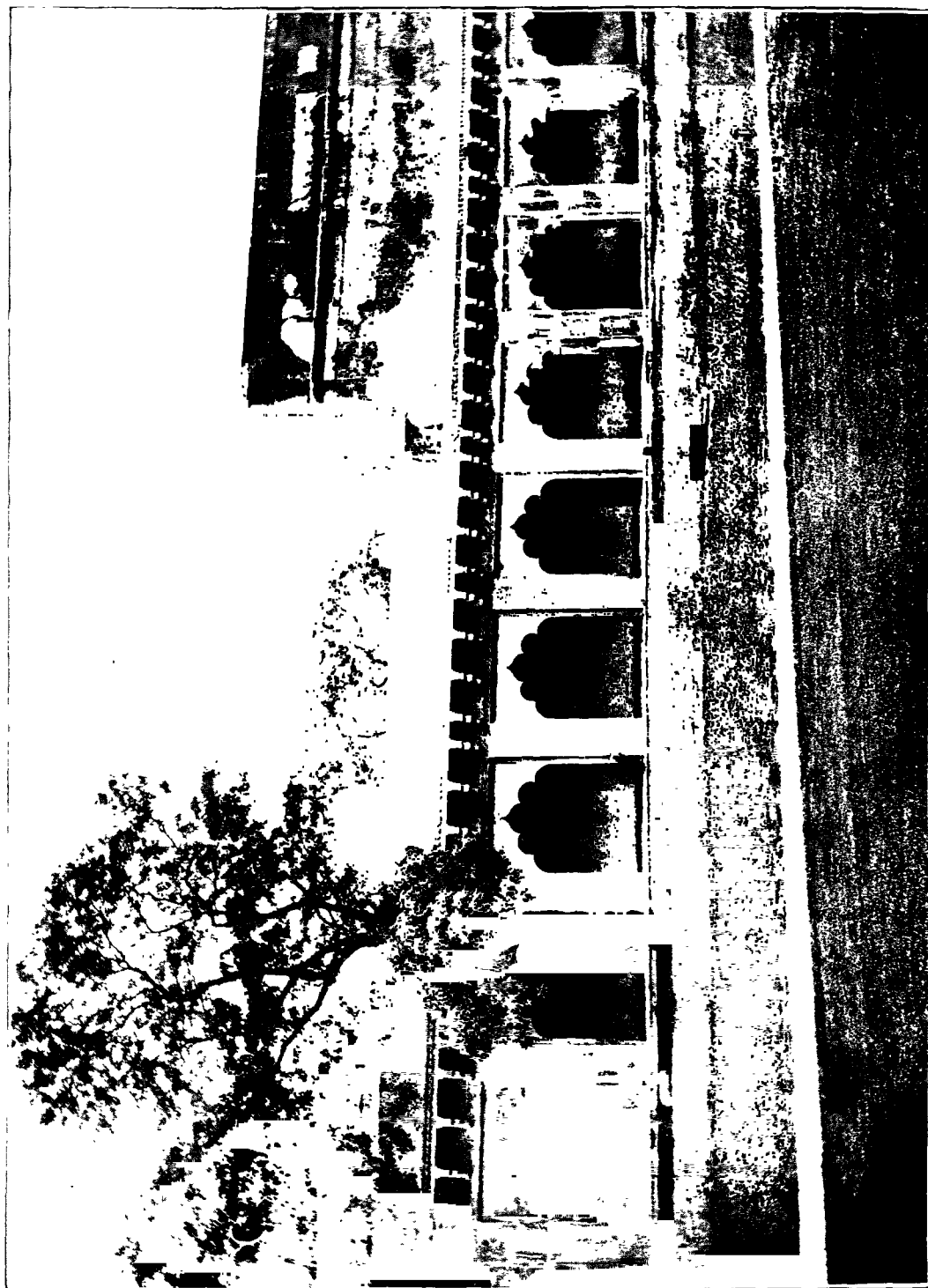
Domes of the Jawab at the Taj
showing restored frieze.



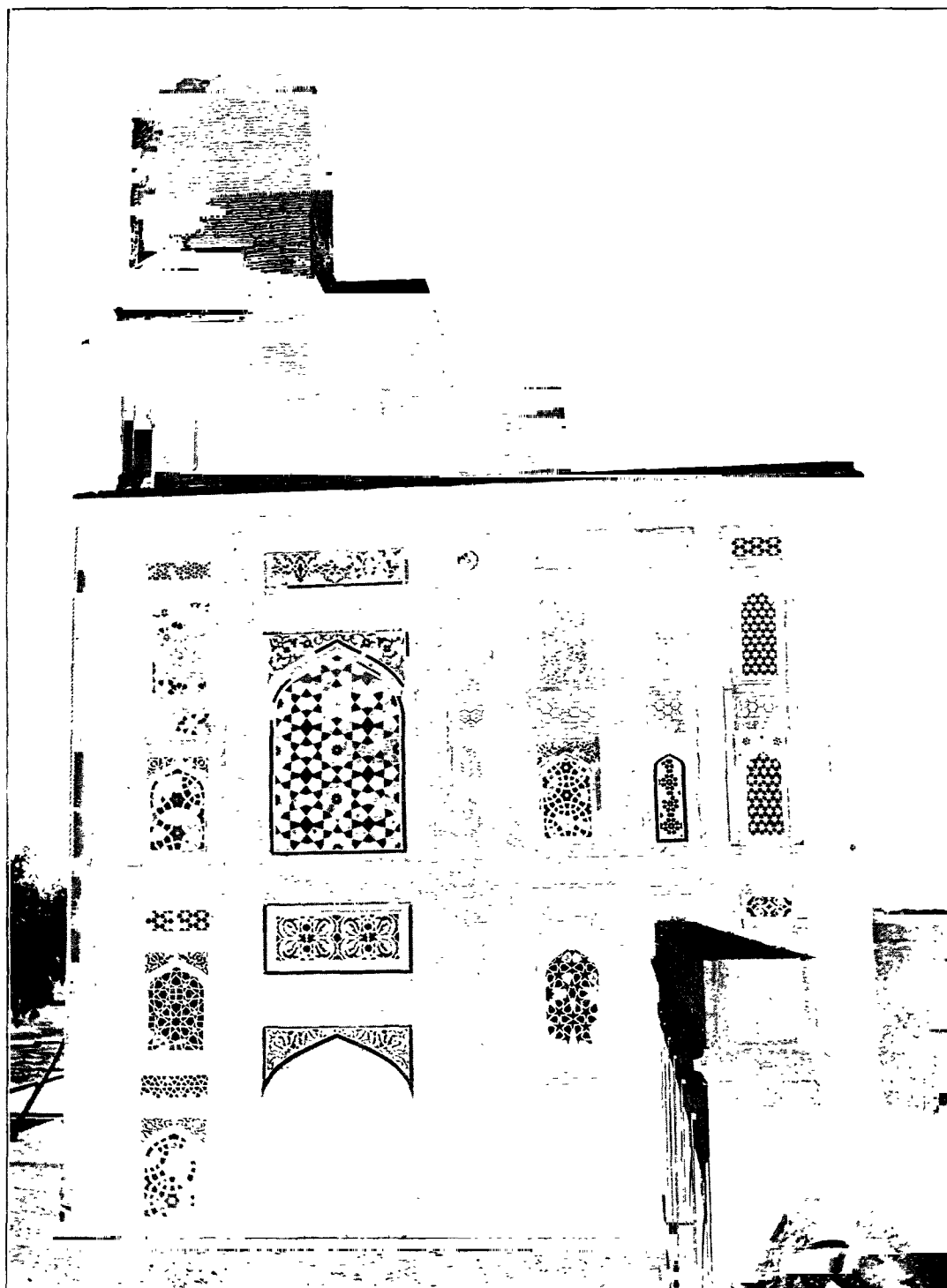
The north-east corner of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort, showing brick pavement.



Gap in the north wall of the Diwan-i-Am Quadrangle,
Agra Fort, about to be closed.



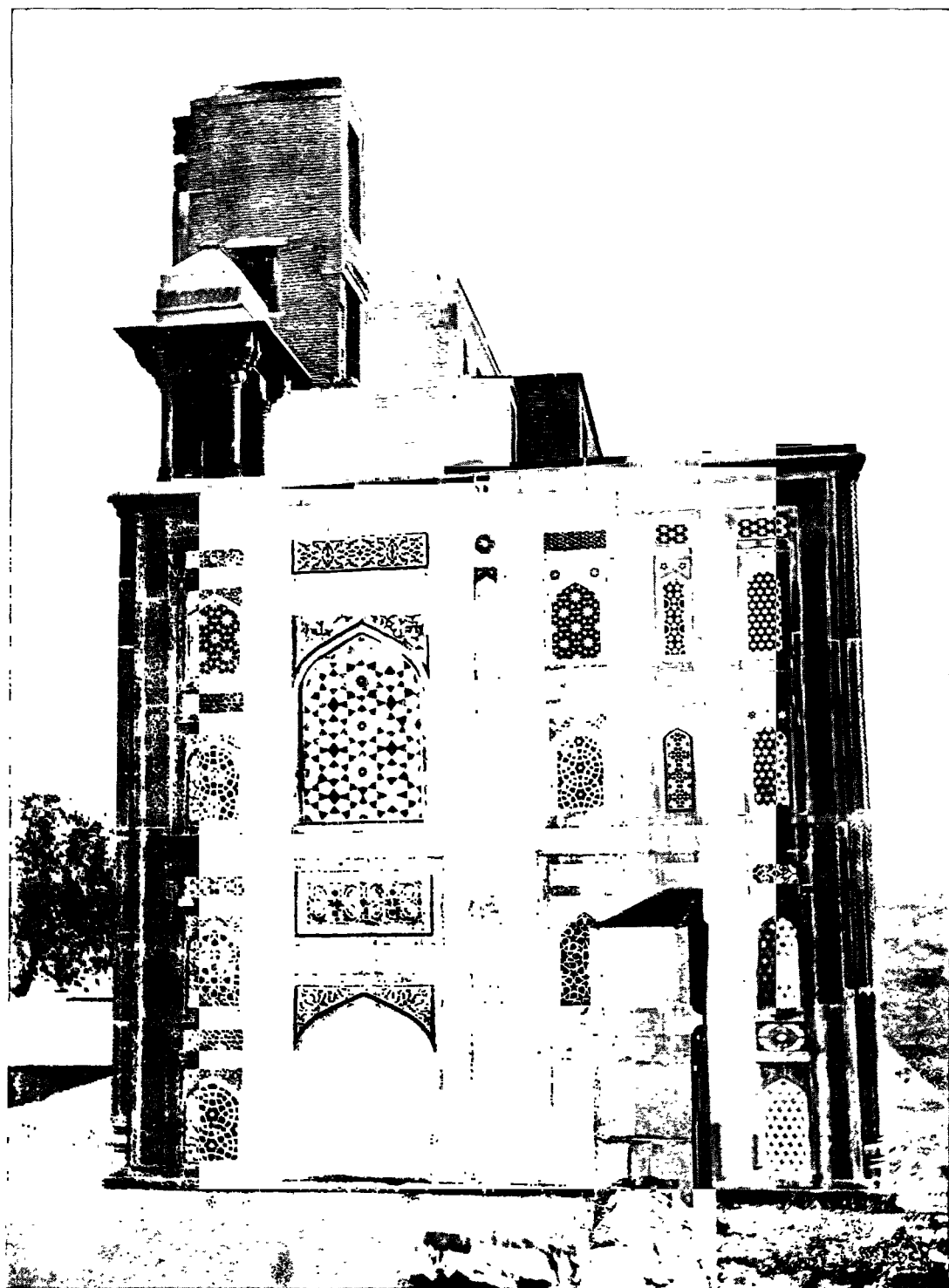
Restored cloisters across the gap in the north wall of the
Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.



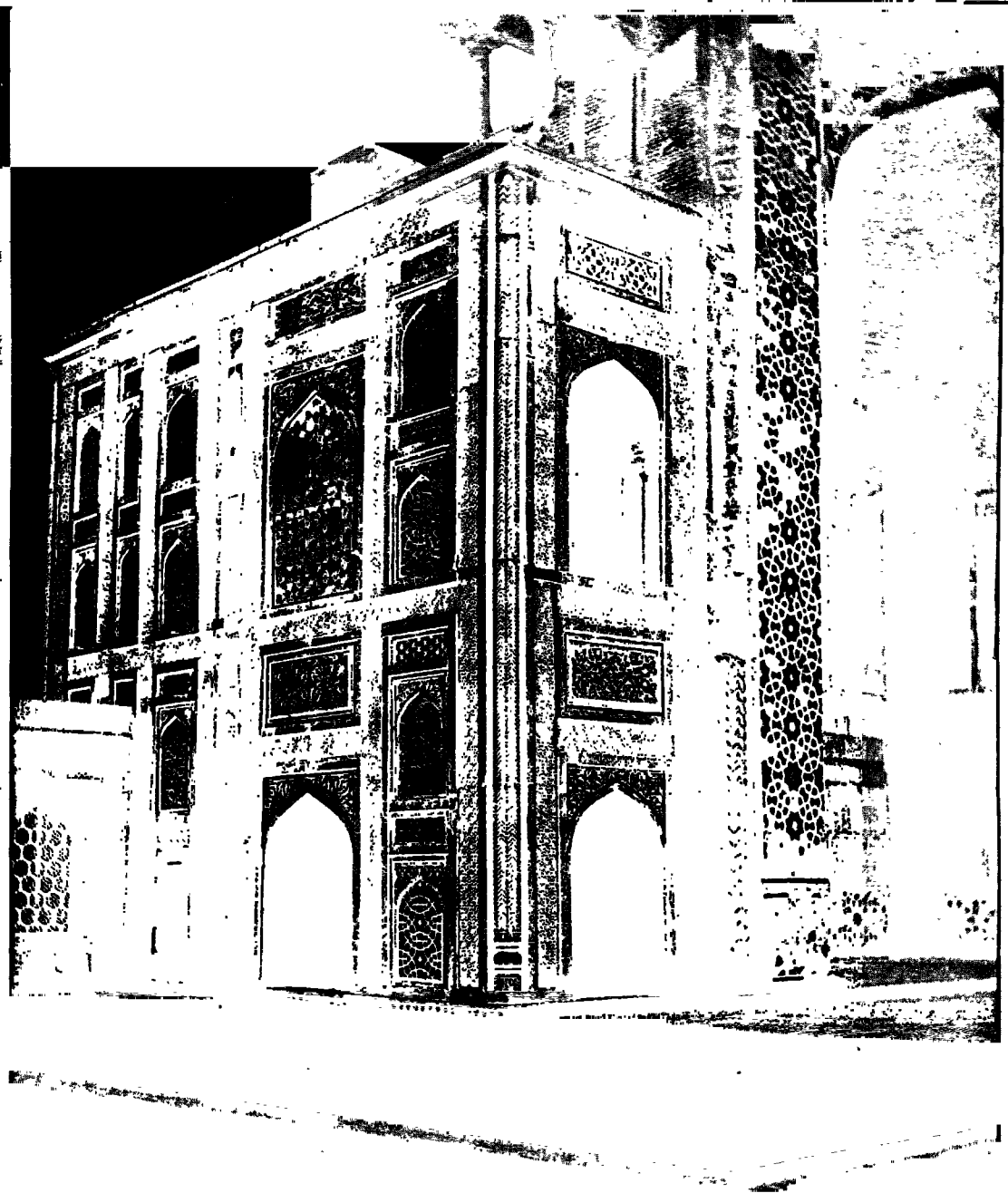
South face of the east false gate at Sikandra,
before being repaired.



North face of the east false gate at Sikandra,
before being repaired.



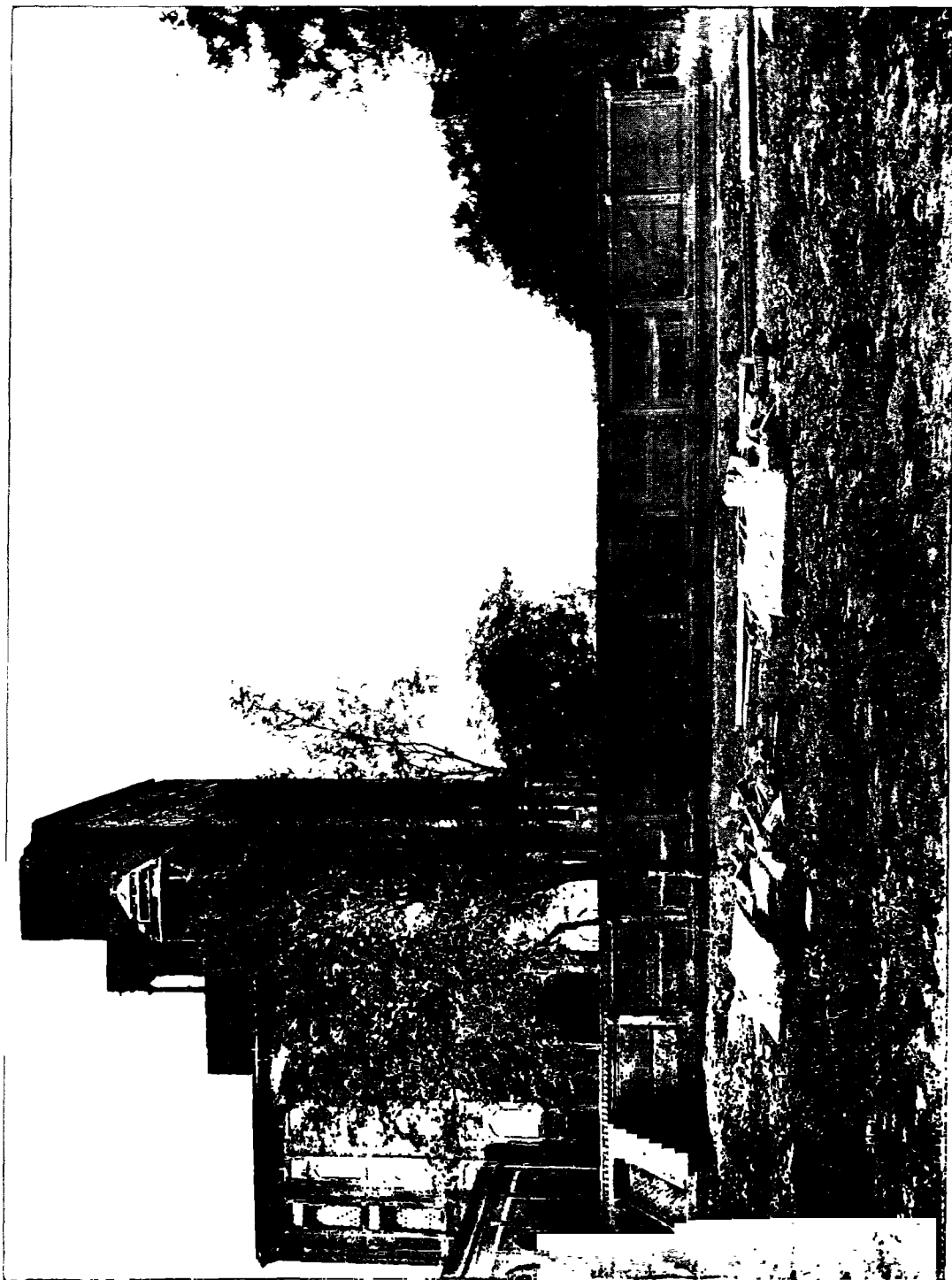
The south face of the east false gate at Sikandra,
after repairs.



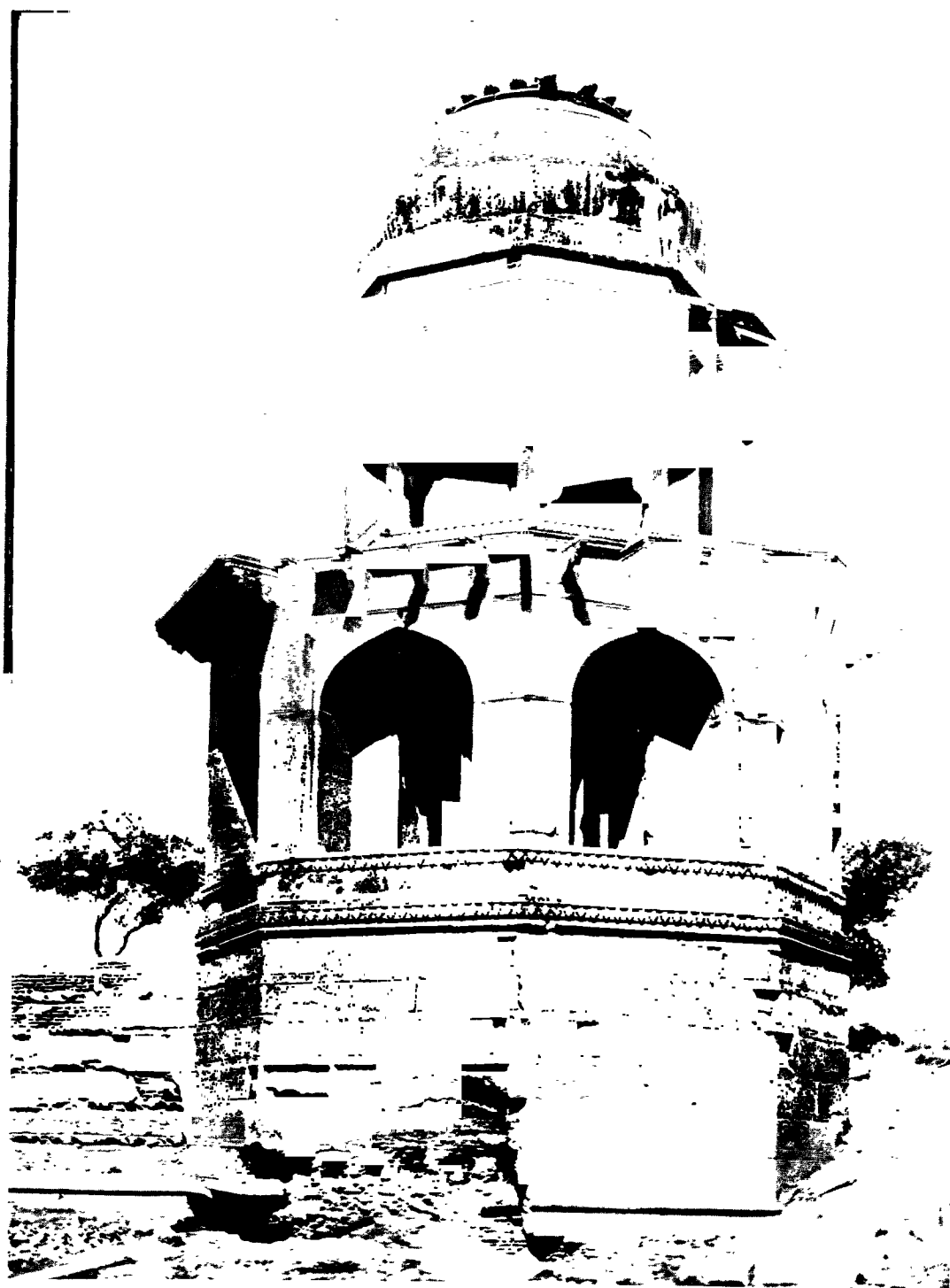
The north face of the east false gate at Sikandra,
after repairs.



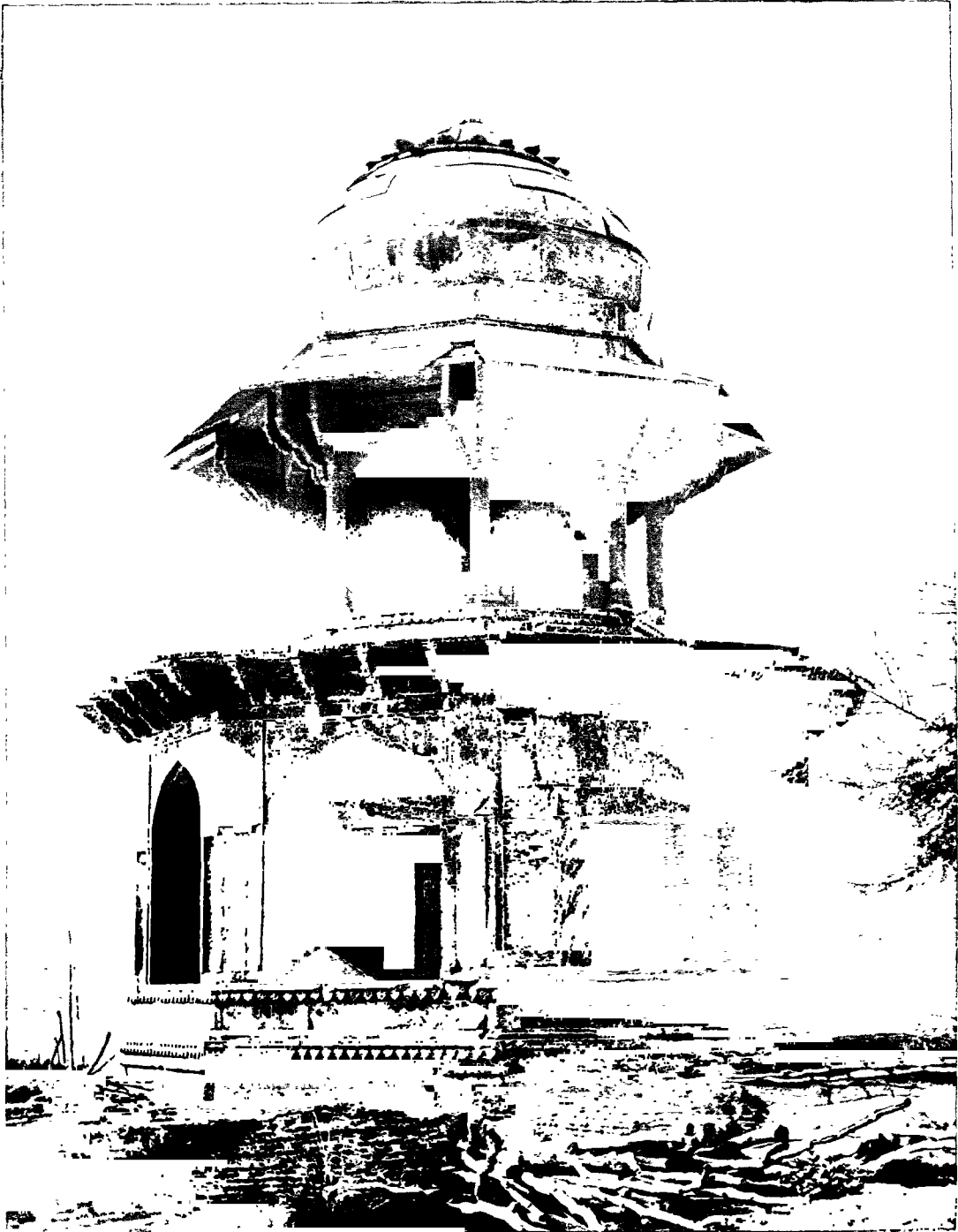
The north end of the platform in front of the
east false gate at Sikandra, May 1903.



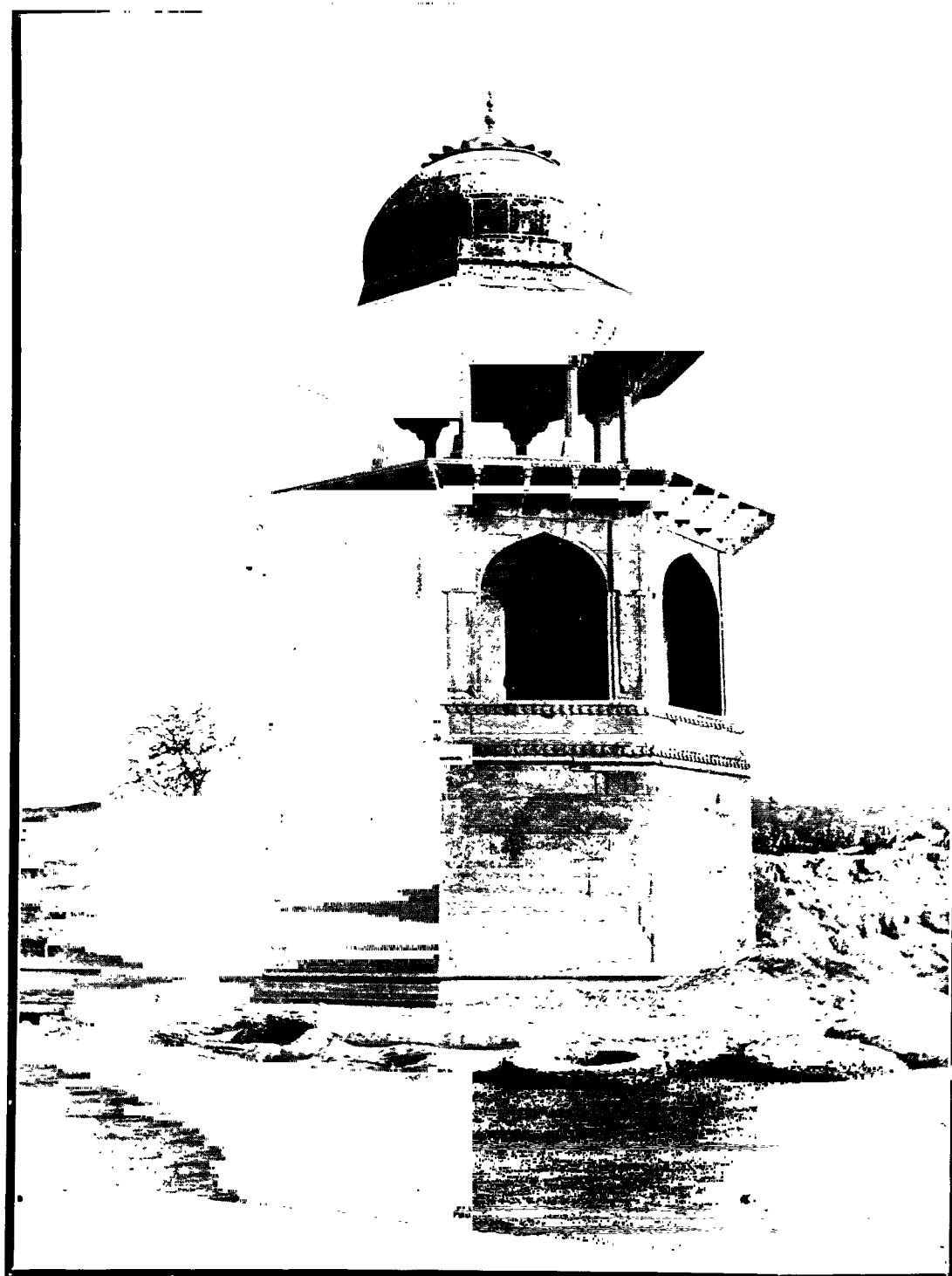
The north end of the platform in front of the
east false gate at Sikandra, May 1904.



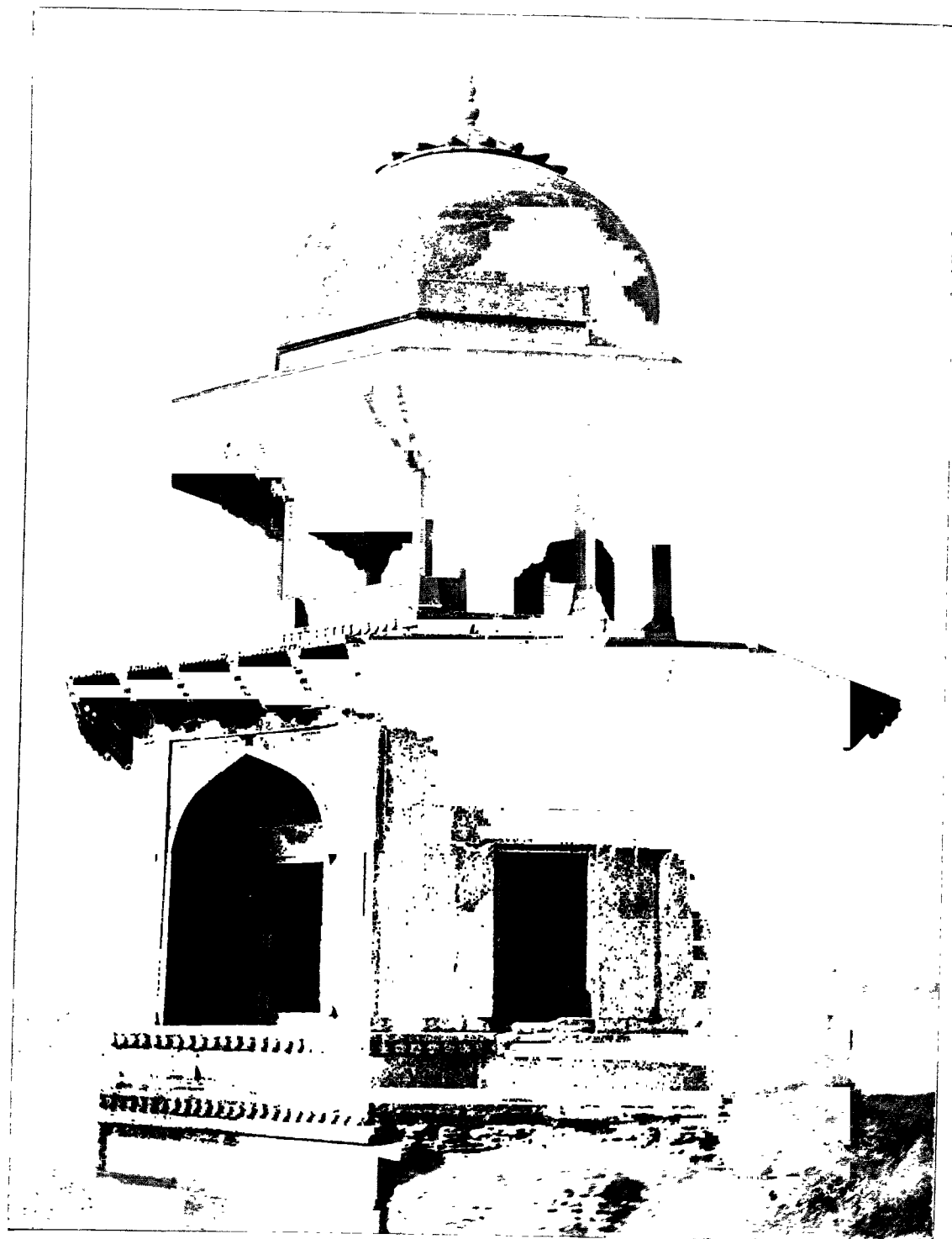
The Mahtab Bagh kiosk from the river,
February 1903.



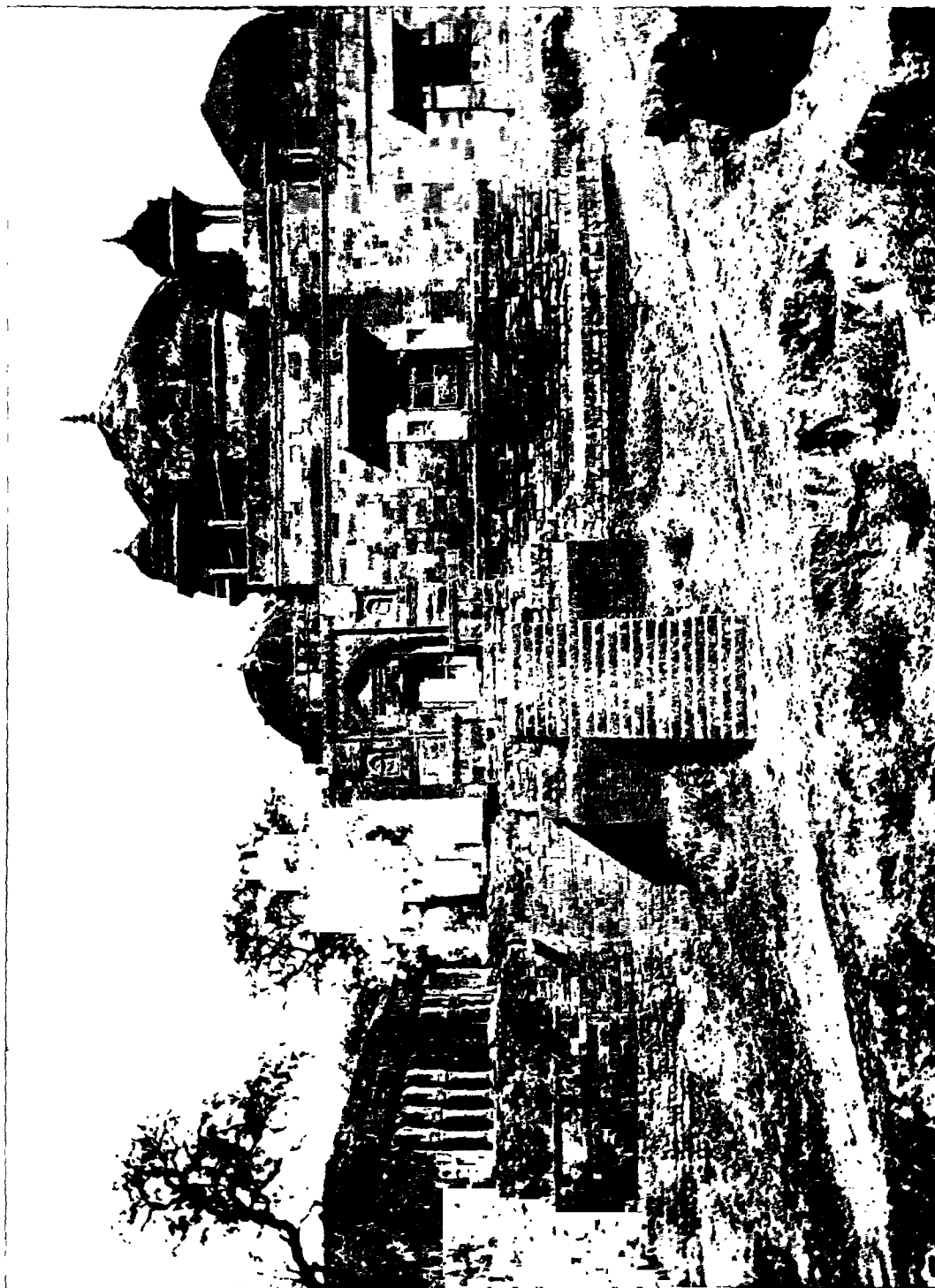
The Mahtab Bagh kiosk looking towards the river,
March 1903.



The Mahtab Bagh kiosk from the river,
May 1904.



The Mahtab Bagh kiosk looking towards the river,
May 1904.



Mosque and Tomb of Makhdum Jahanian at
Kanaui, view from the south.

A

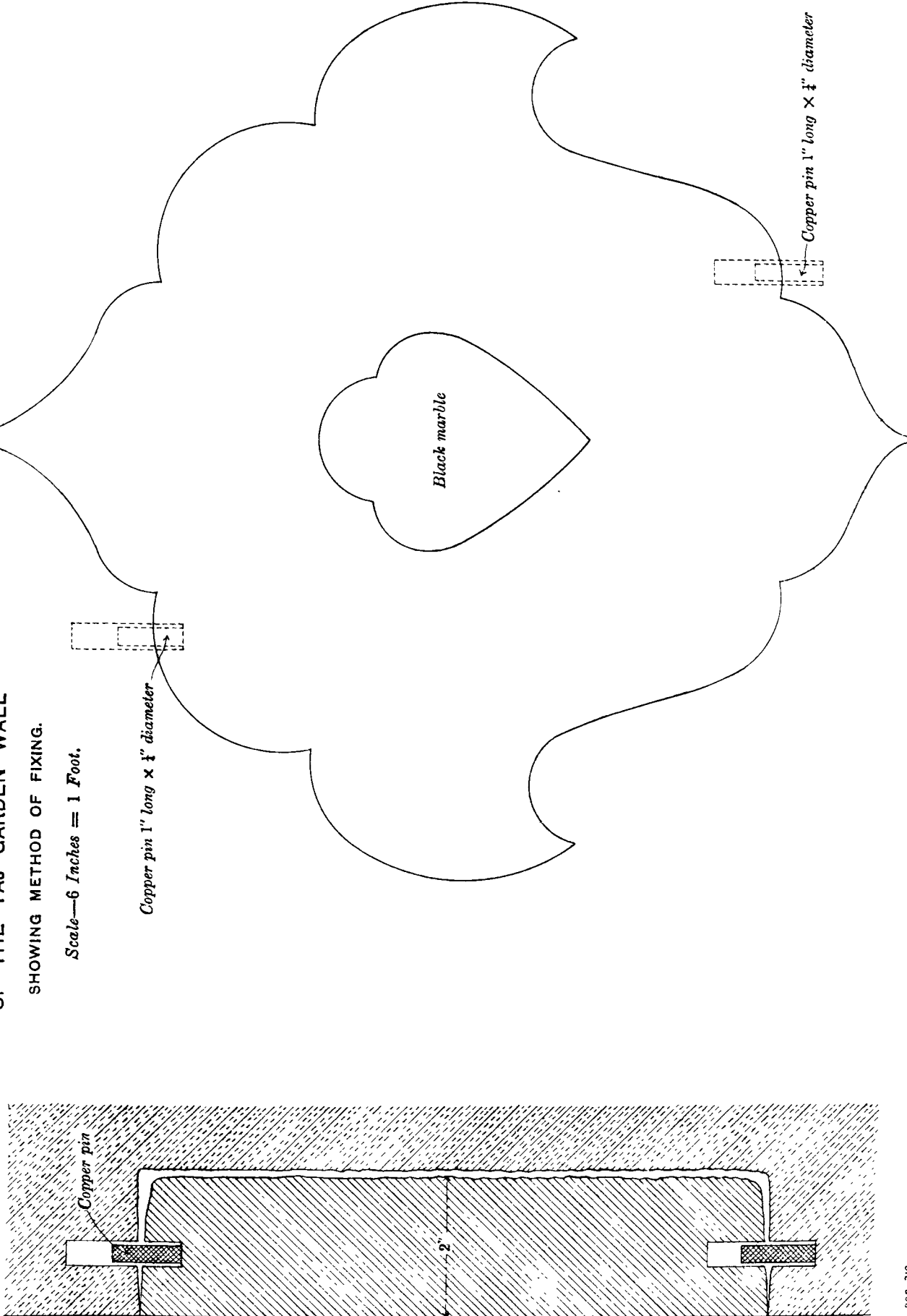
WHITE MARBLE INLAID FLOWER OF THE BATTLEMENTS
OF THE TAJ GARDEN WALL

ELEVATION.

SHOWING METHOD OF FIXING.

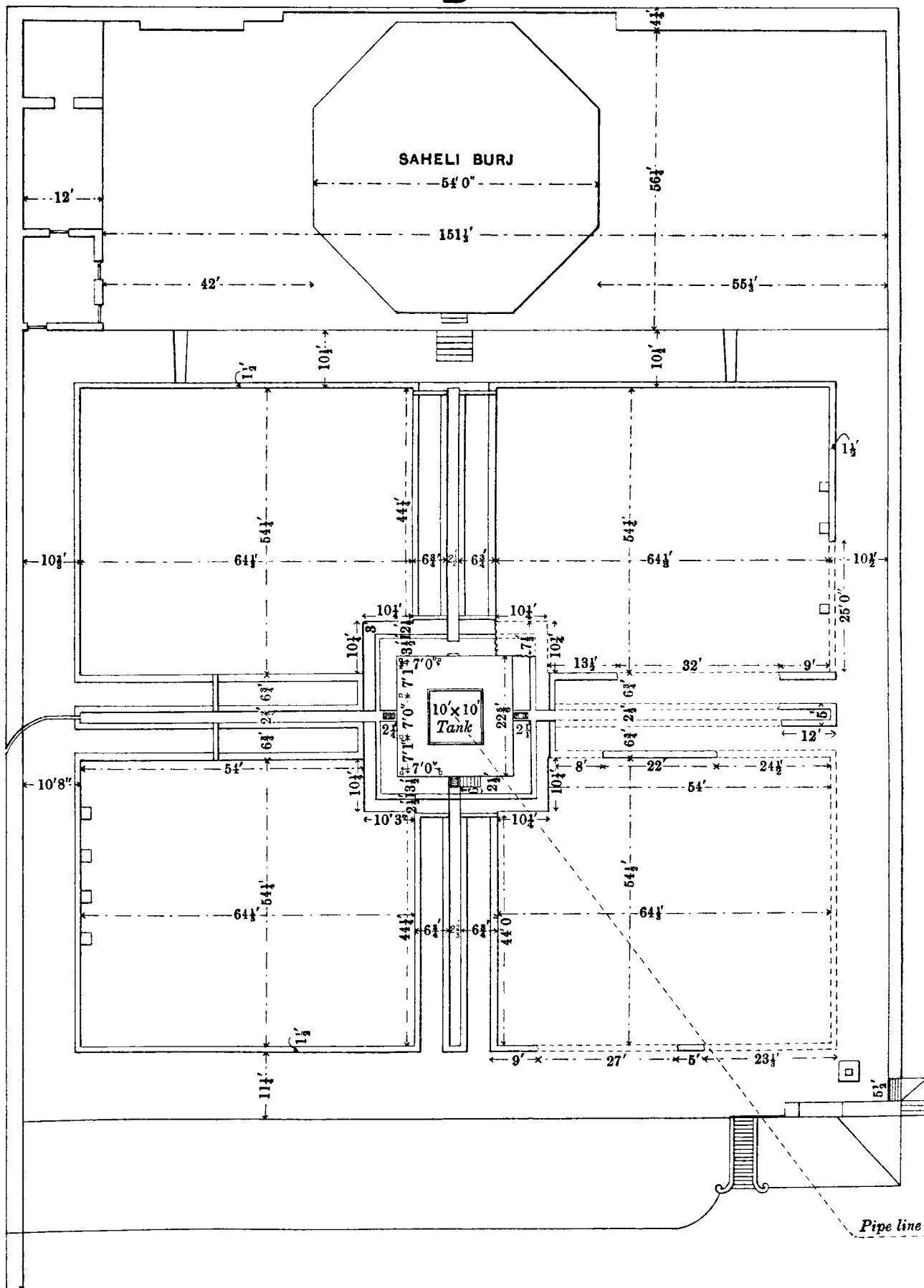
Scale—6 Inches = 1 Foot.

SECTION.



Scale—25 Feet = 1 Inch.

B



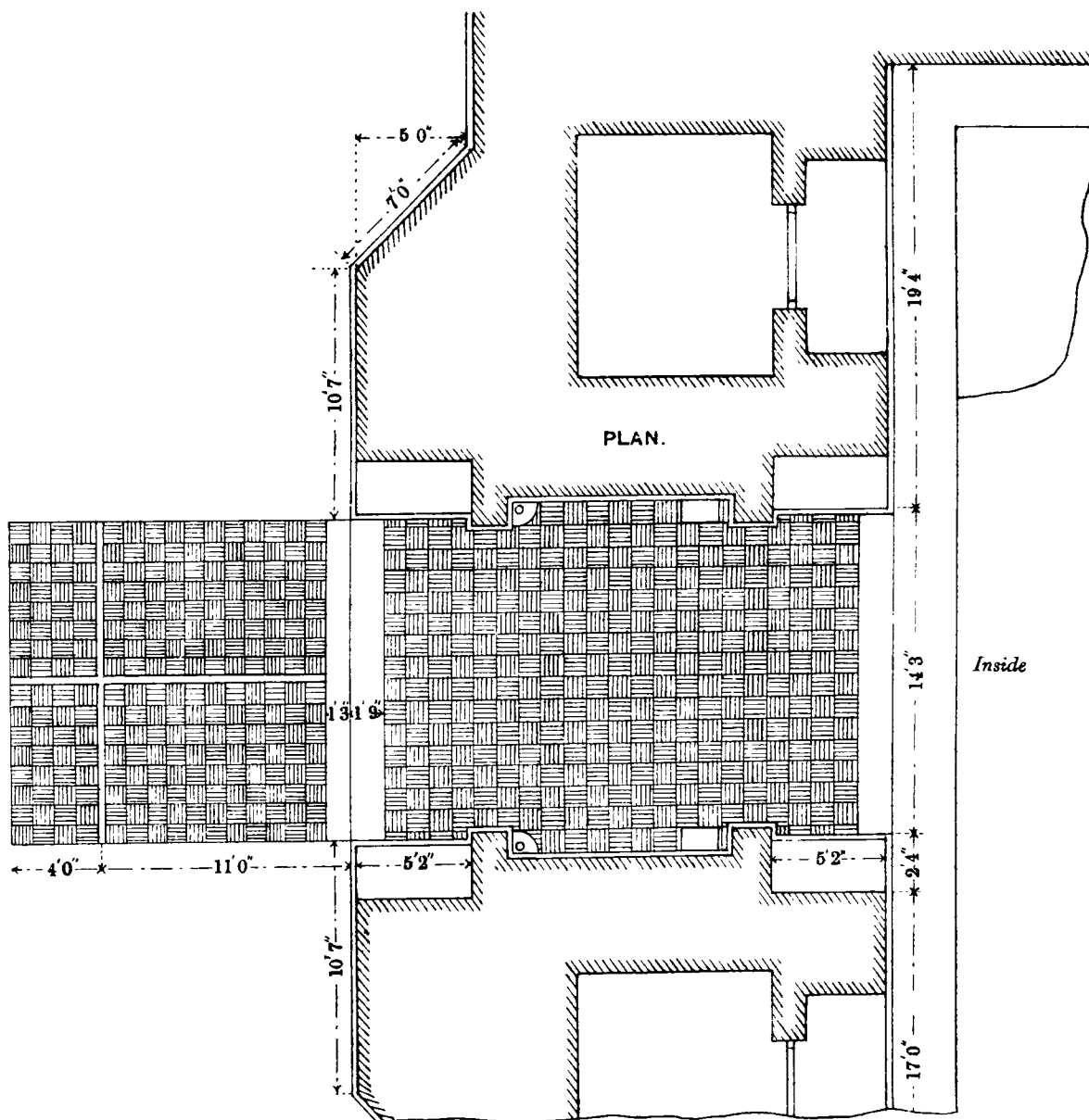
4. 4. 4.

PLAN OF THE WEST ENTRANCE GATE TO THE TAJ QUADRANGLE

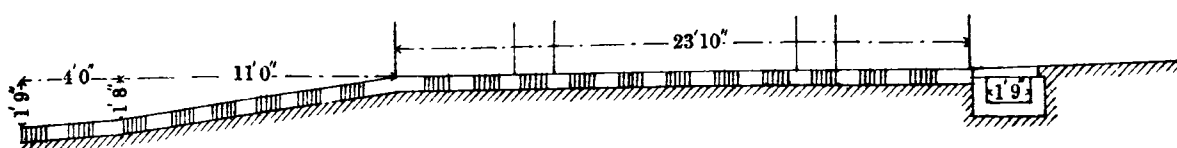
PLAN OF THE WEST ENTRANCE GATE TO THE TAJ QUADRANGLE

SHOWING BRICK PAVEMENT ON THE OUTSIDE.

Scale — 8 Feet = 1 Inch.



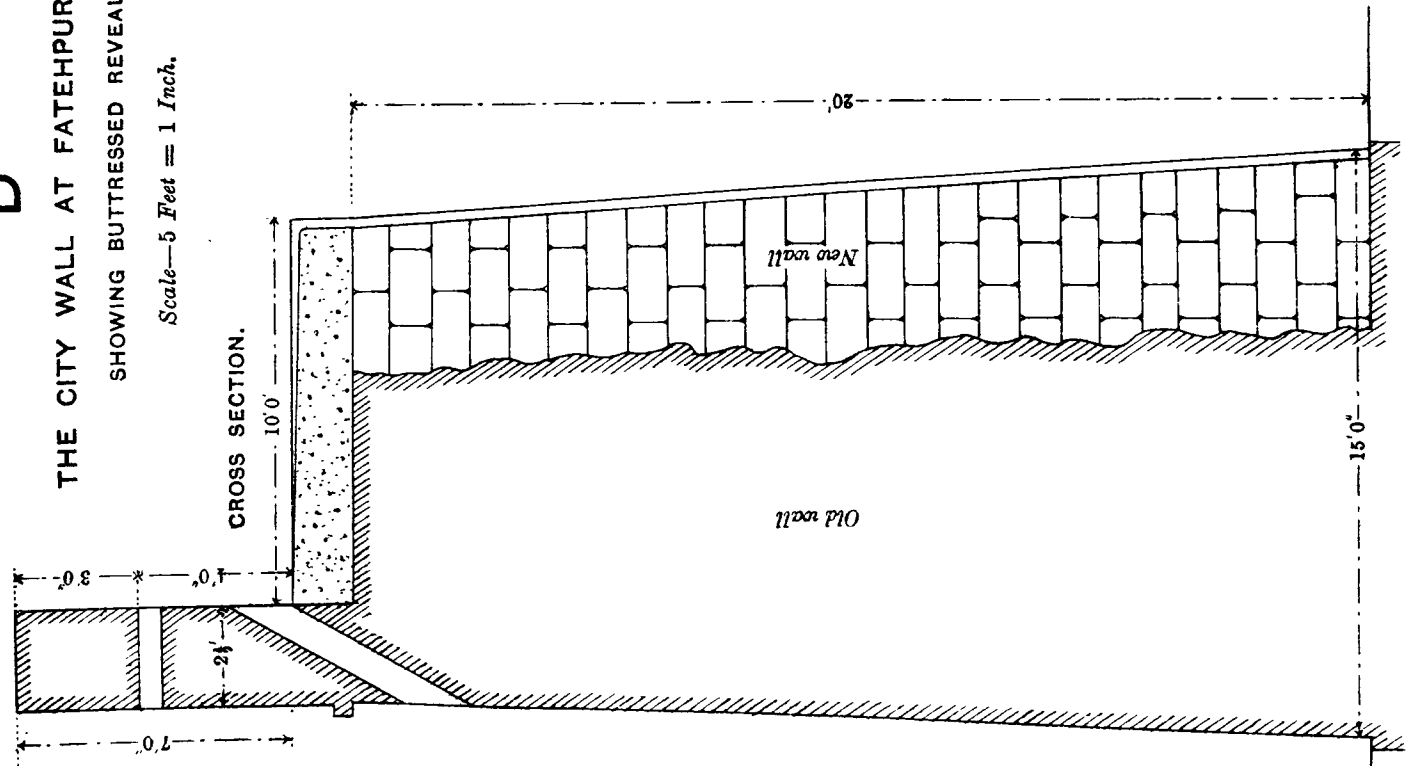
SECTION.



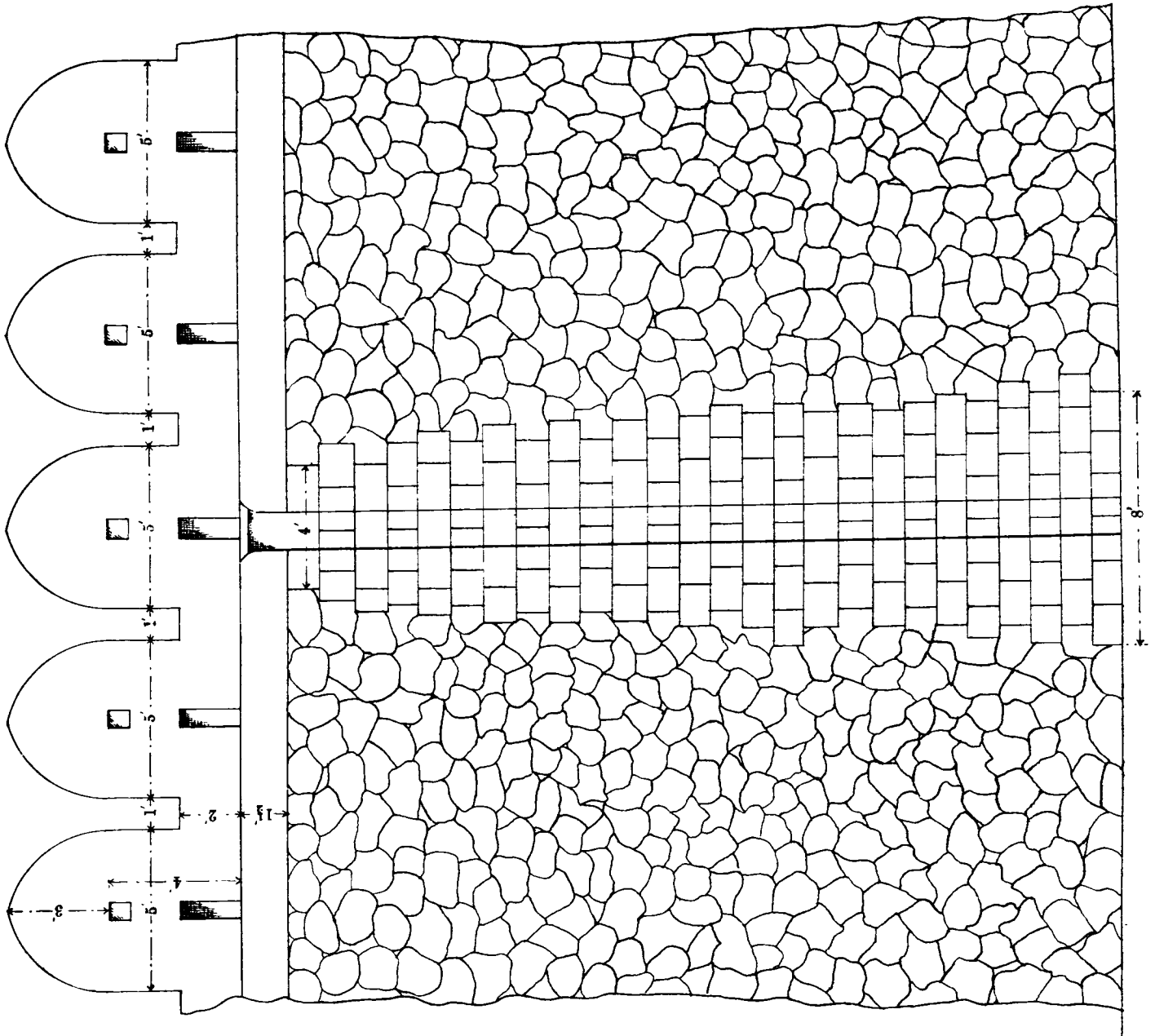
D

THE CITY WALL AT FATEHPUR SIKRI
SHOWING BUTTRESSED REVEAL.

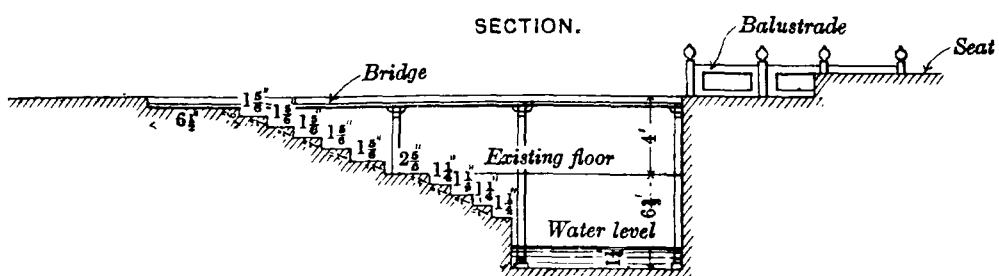
Scale—5 Feet = 1 Inch.



ELEVATION.



Scale—12 Feet = 1 Inch.

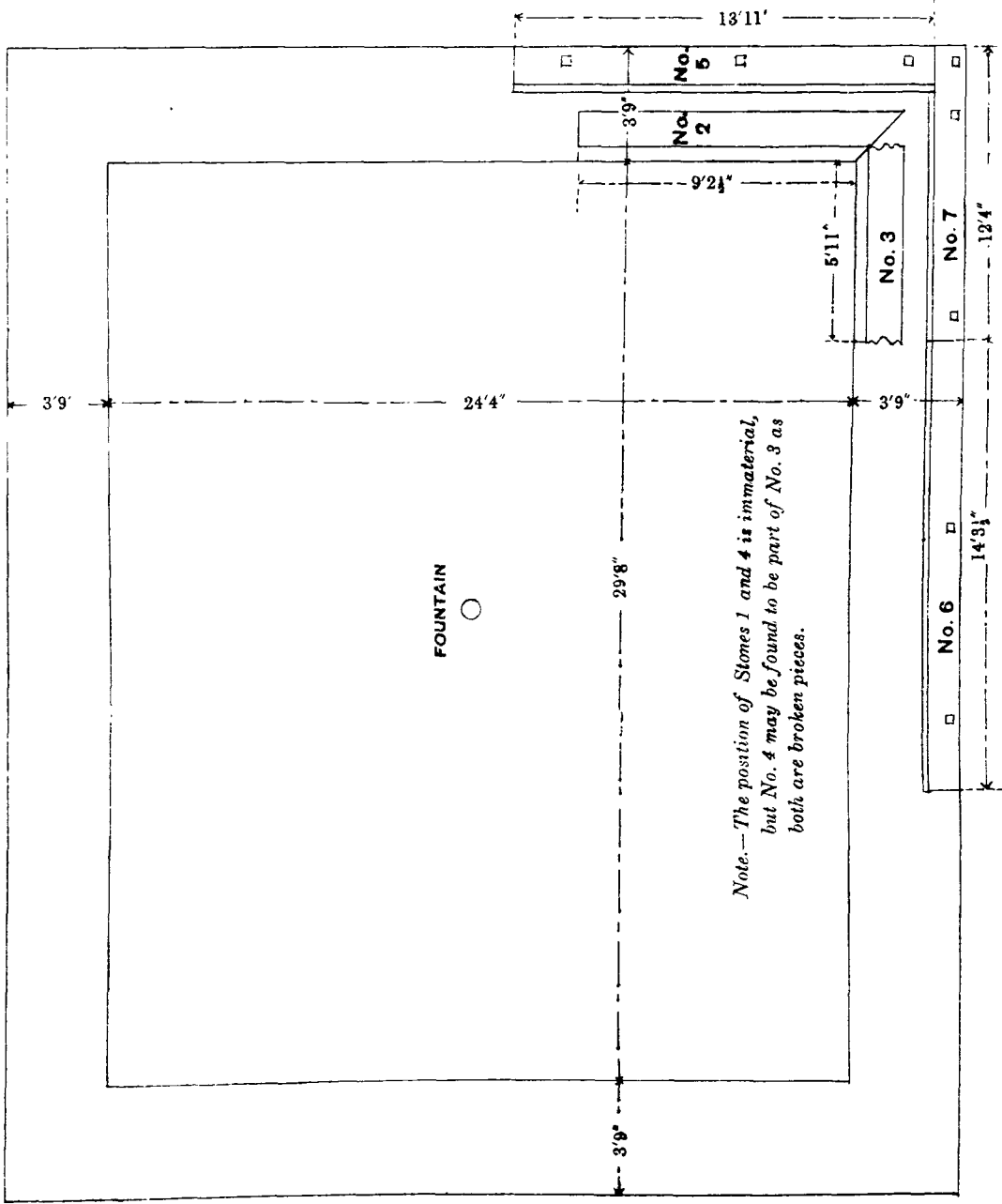


3514¹

PLAN OF THE TANK ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE FATEHPURI MASJID,

SHOWING THE PROBABLE POSITION OF THE STONES FOUND IN THE VICINITY.

Scale -- 1 Inch = 6 Feet



Plan A.

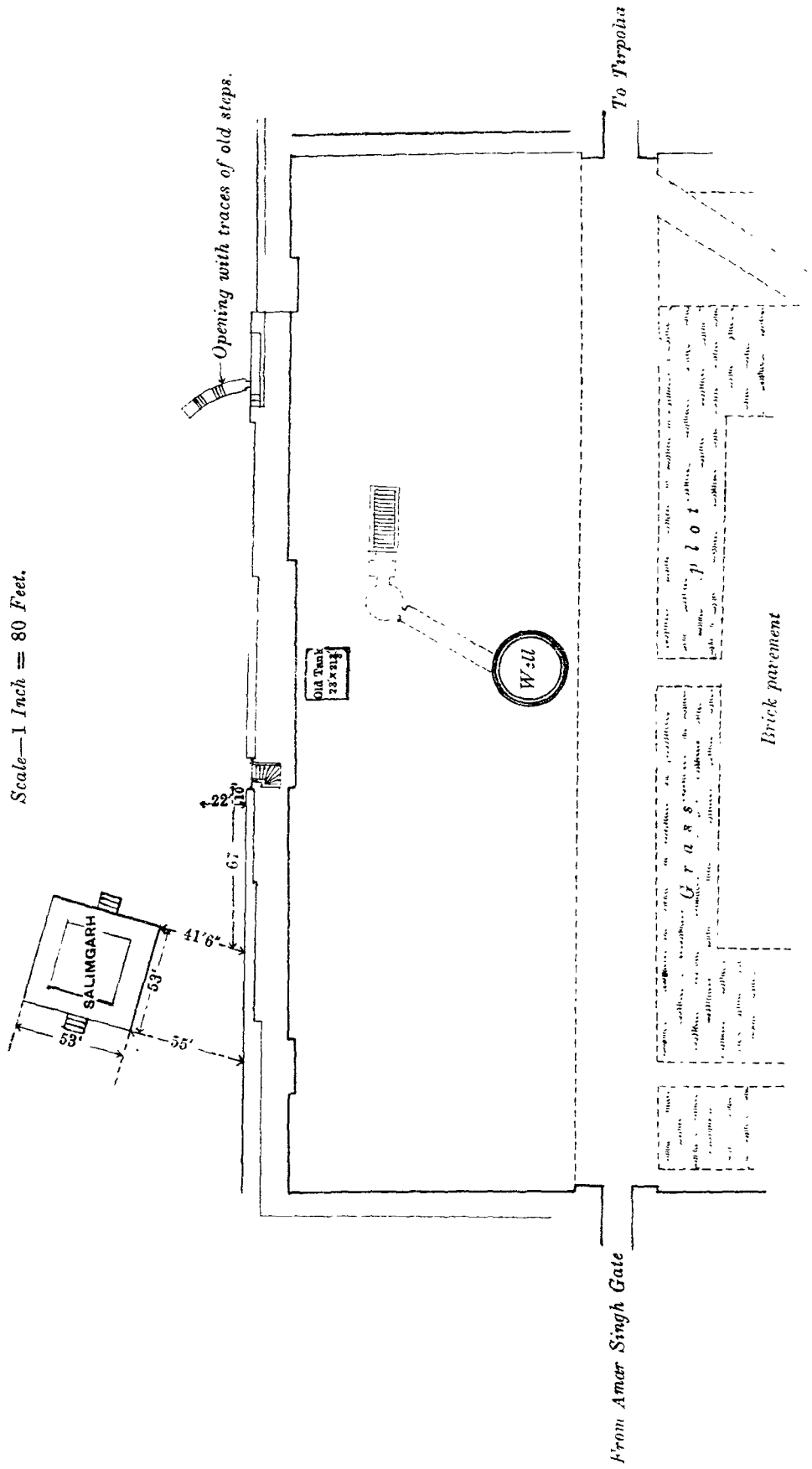
PLAN OF WESTERN PORTION

OF THE

DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE, AGRA FORT,

SHOWING OLD AND NEW STEPS TO HIGH LEVEL.

Scale—1 Inch = 80 Feet.



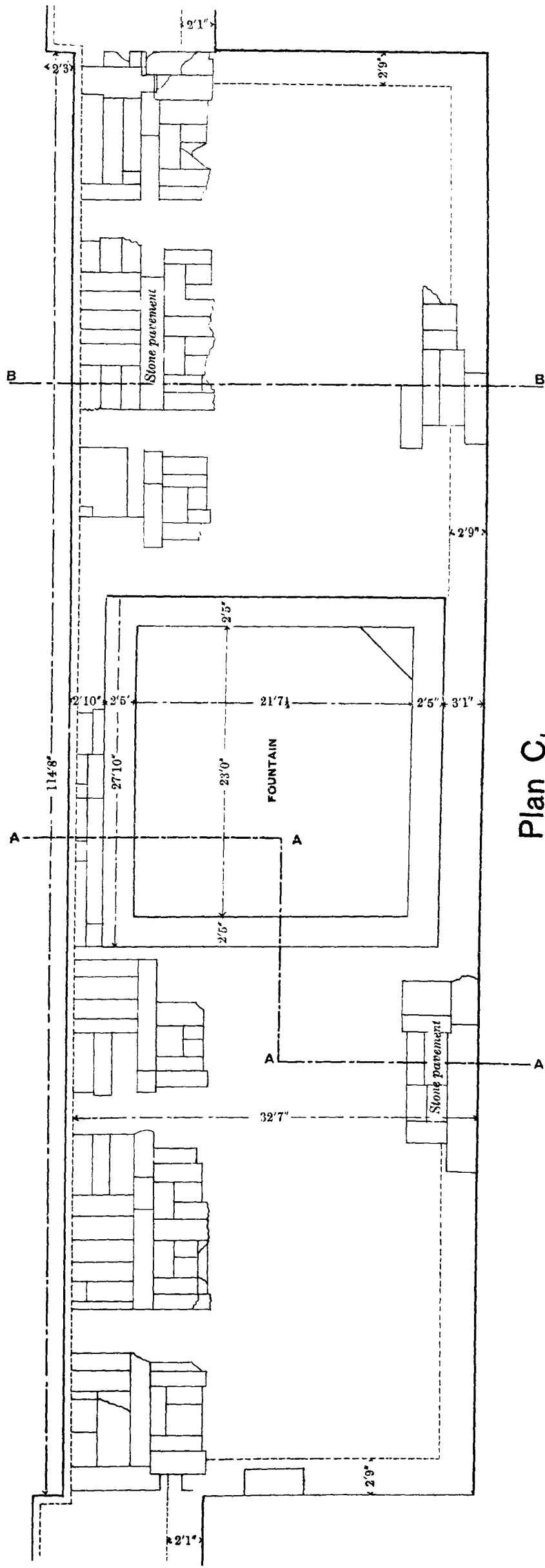
Plan B.

TANK IN FRONT OF WEST COLONNADES

OF THE

DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE, AGRA FORT.

Scale—1 Inch = 10 Feet.



Plan C.



SECTION ON B.B.

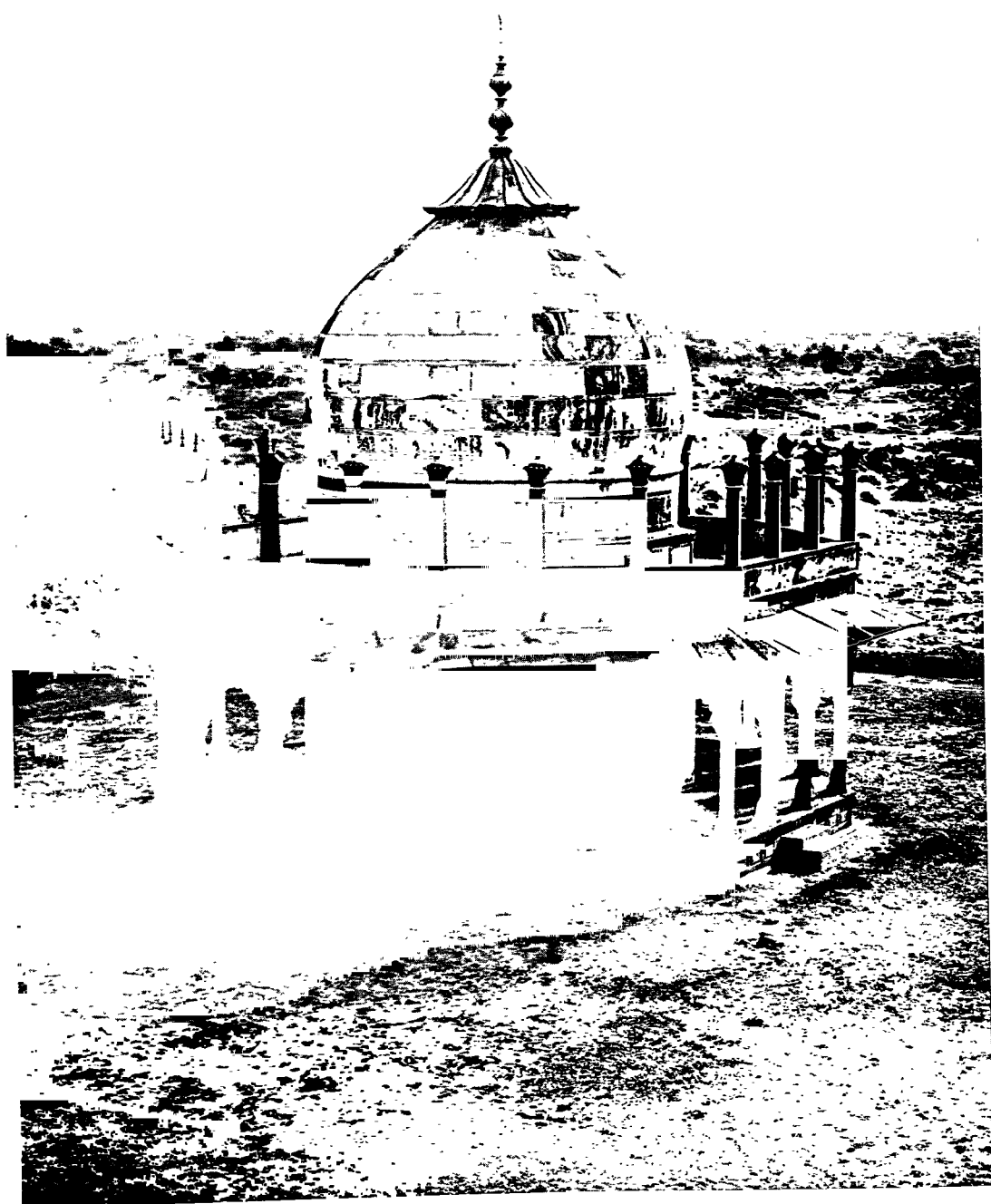
SECTION ON A A A A.

SHOWING THE LINE OF THE OLD WATER PIPES

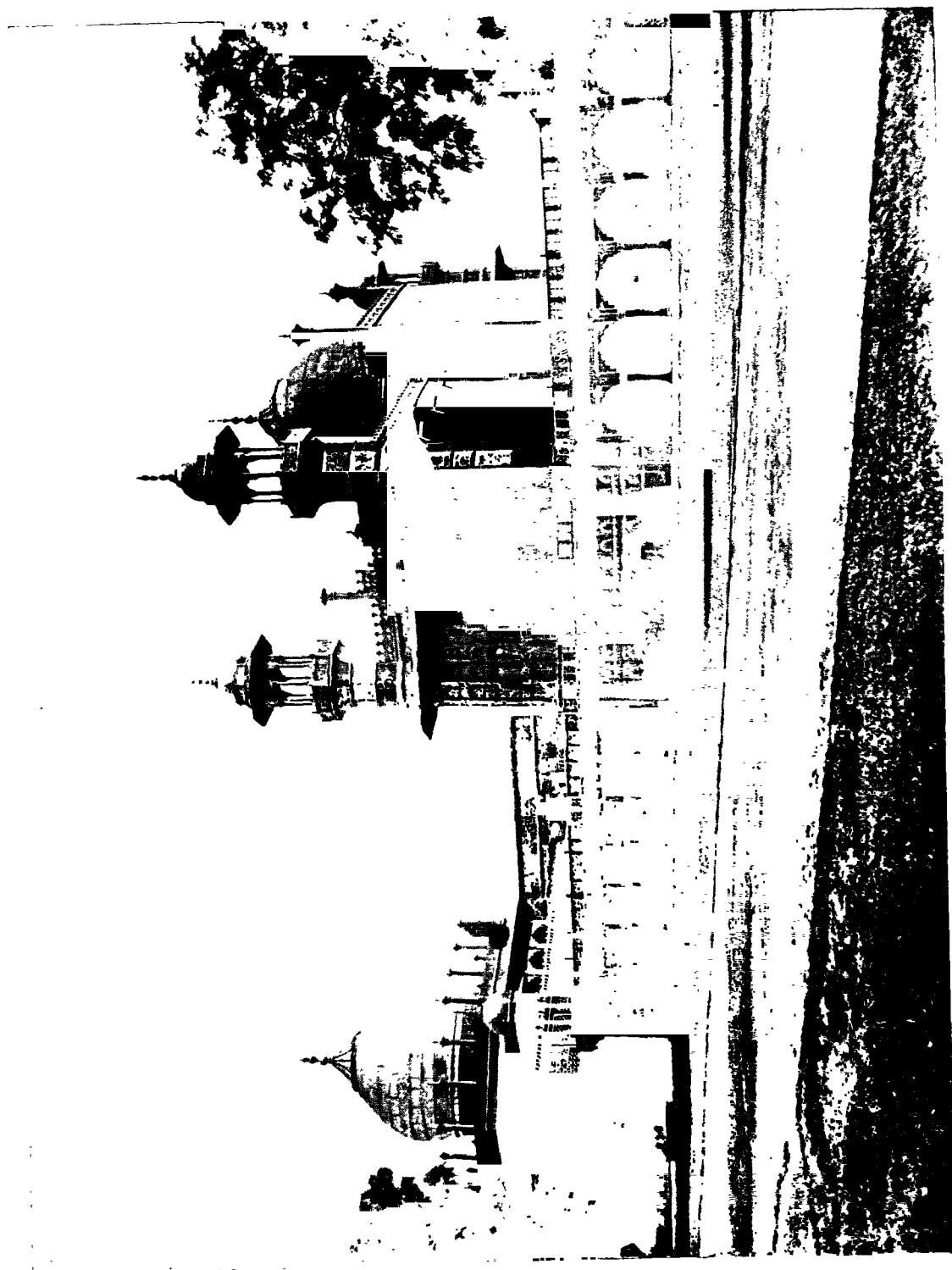
Plan D.



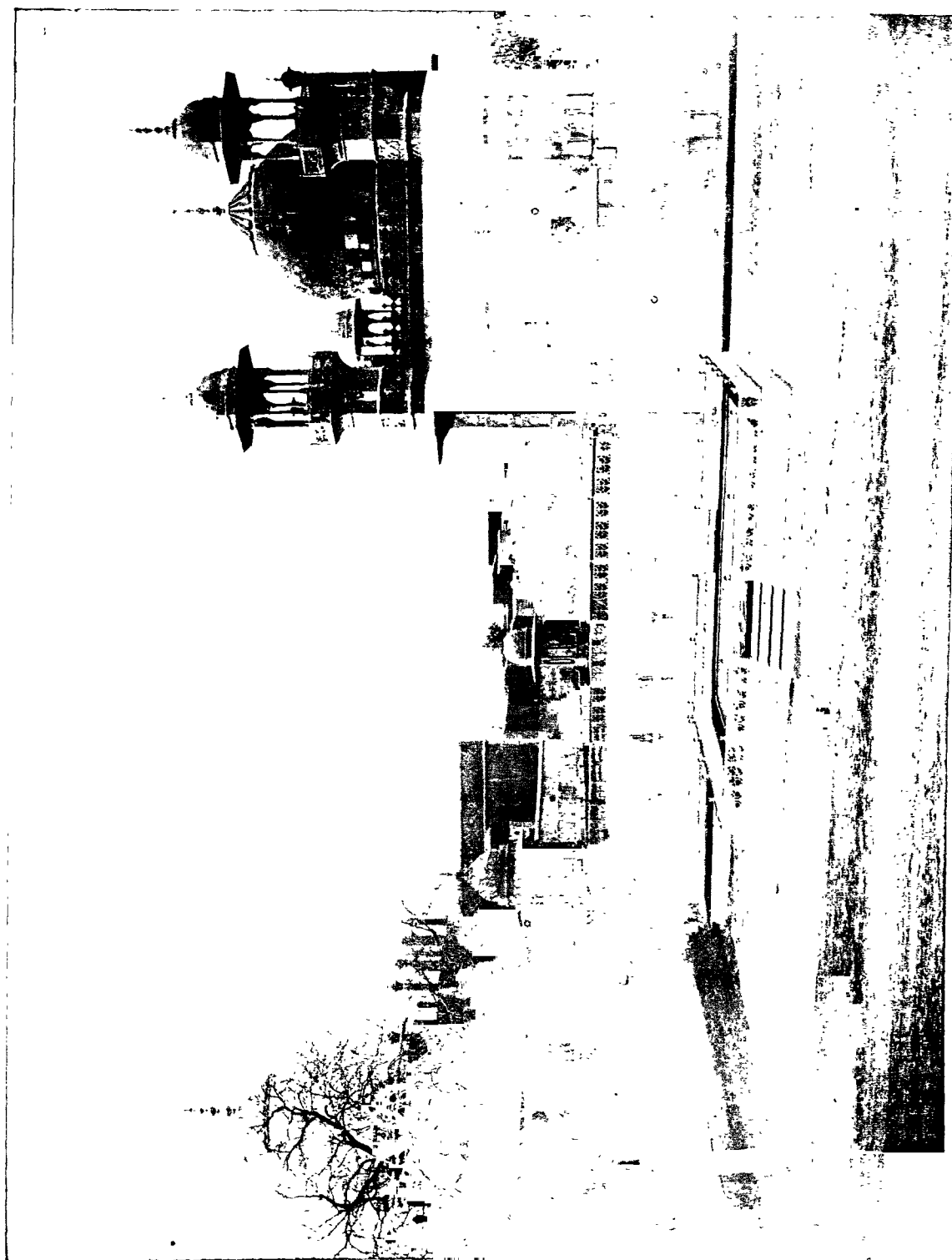
Saheli Burj No. 3, at the Taj,
showing plaster patch on dome.



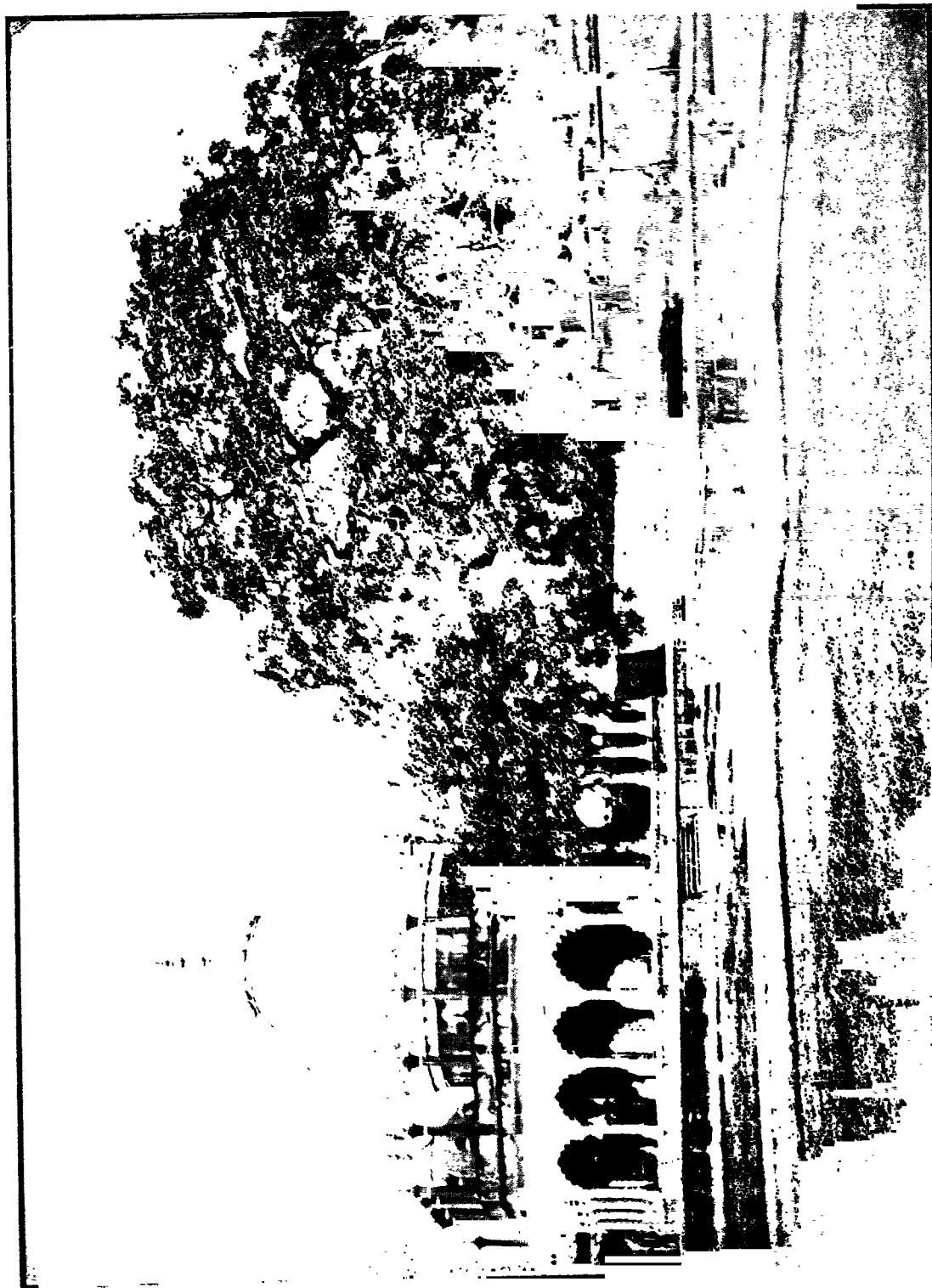
Saheli Burj No. 3, at the Taj.
Showing marble facing of dome restored.



The Fatehpuri Masjid before restoration of tank.



The Fatchpuri Masjid,
showing tank restored.



Saheli Burj No. 1, at the Taj.
Before restoration of balustrades.

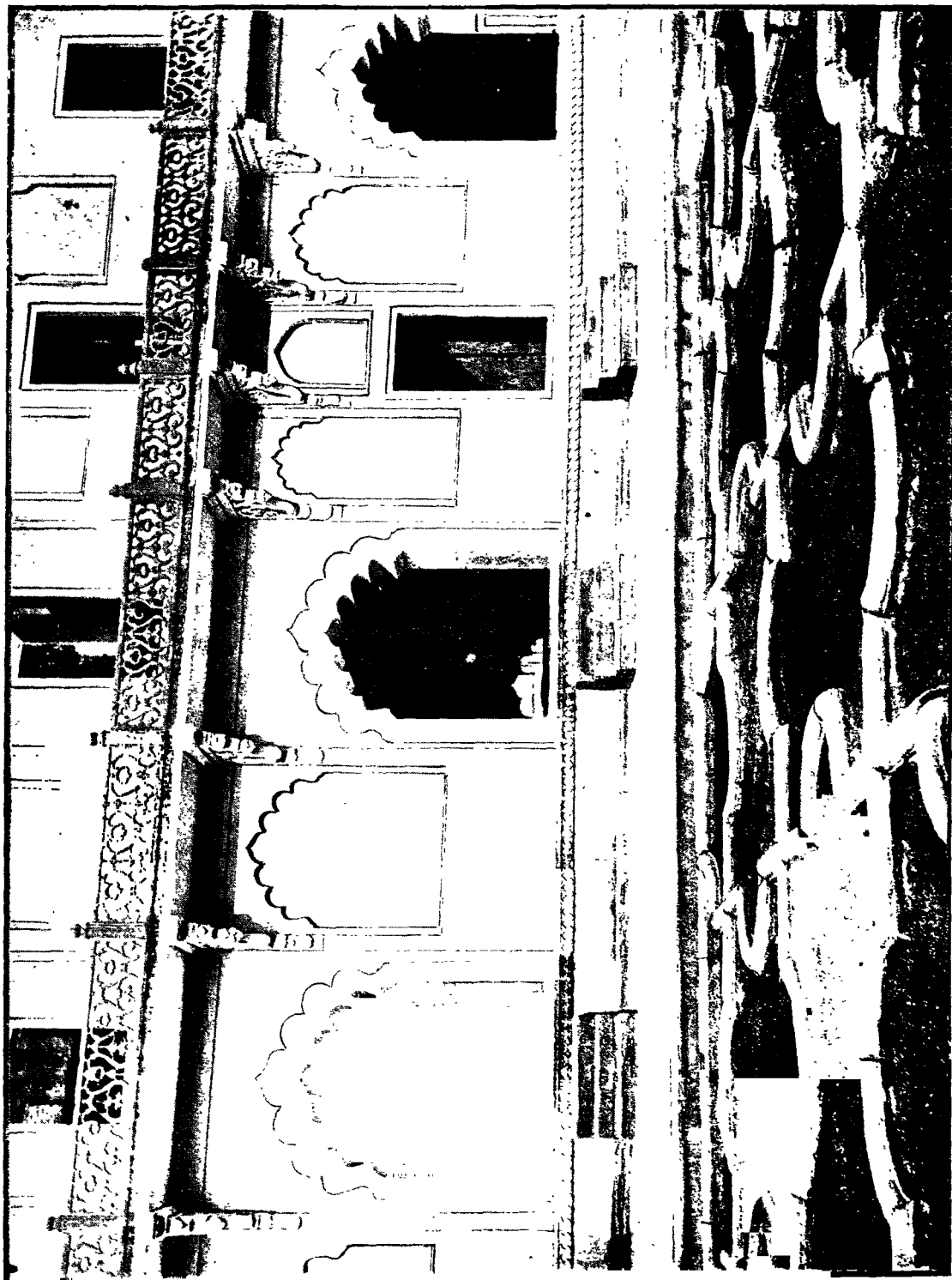


Saheli Burj No. 1, at the Taj.
After restoration of balustrades.



The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
Portion of the West side before restoration.

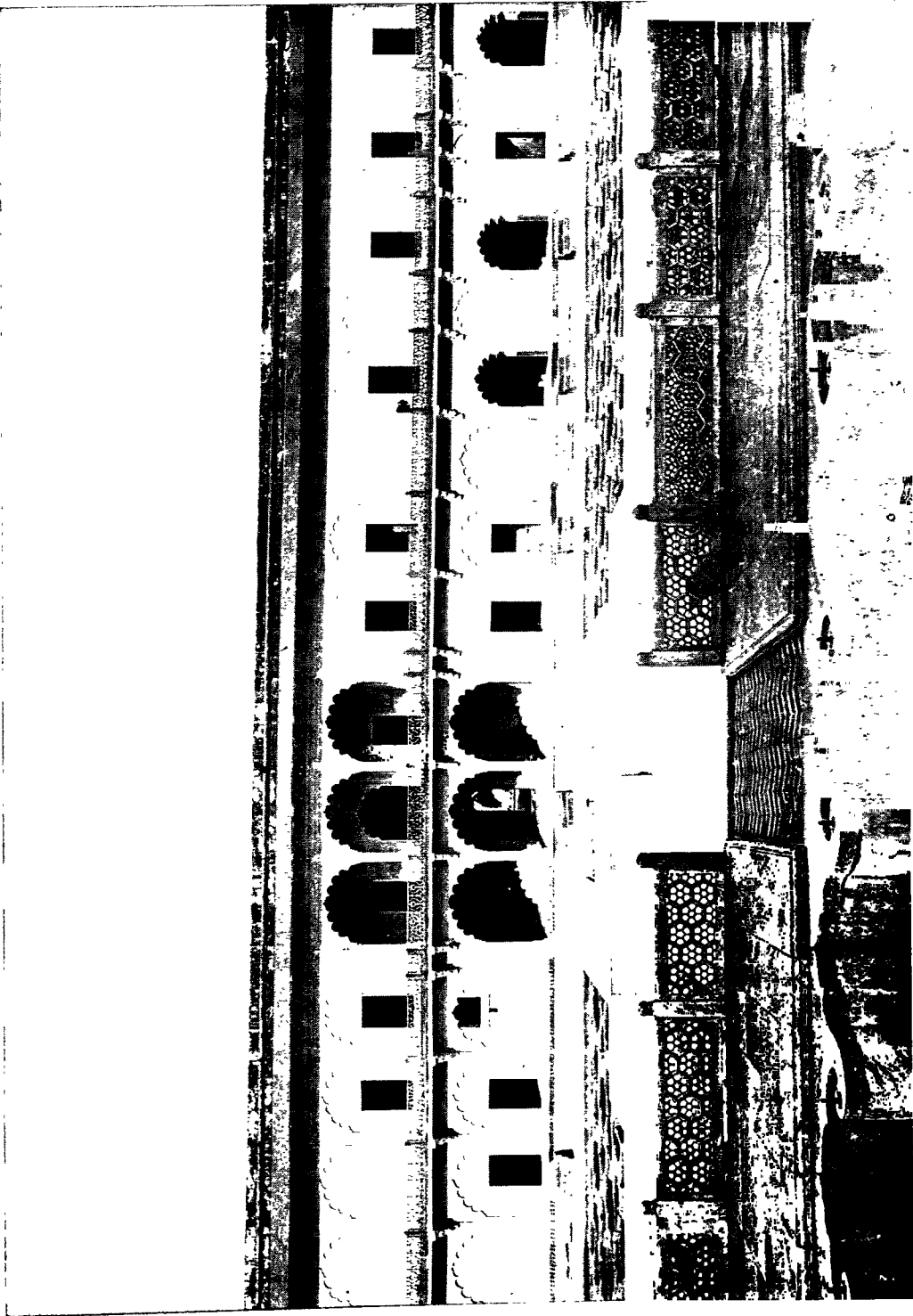
Photo Meehl and Litho Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
Portion of the West side after restoration.

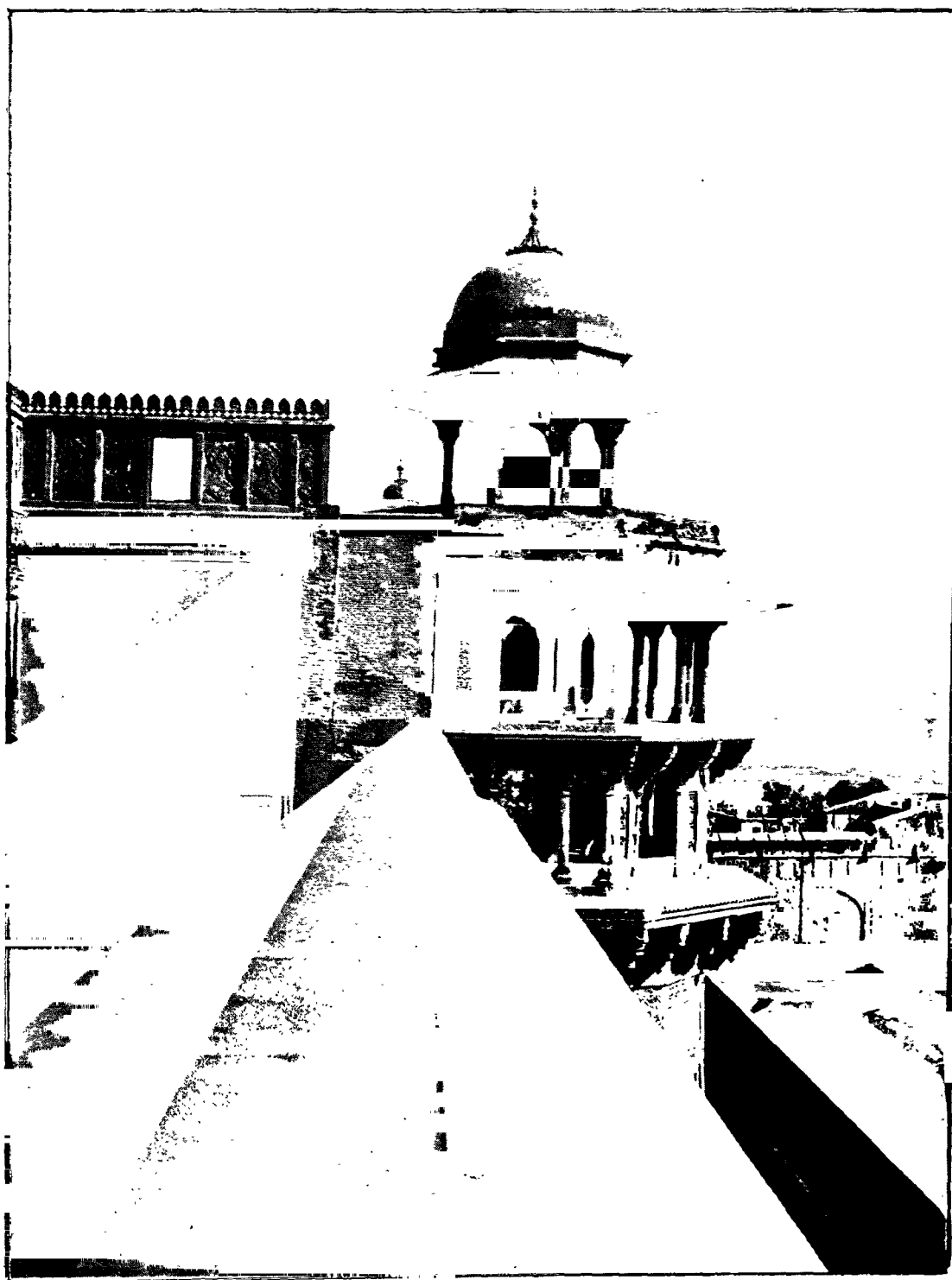


The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
The West side before restoration.

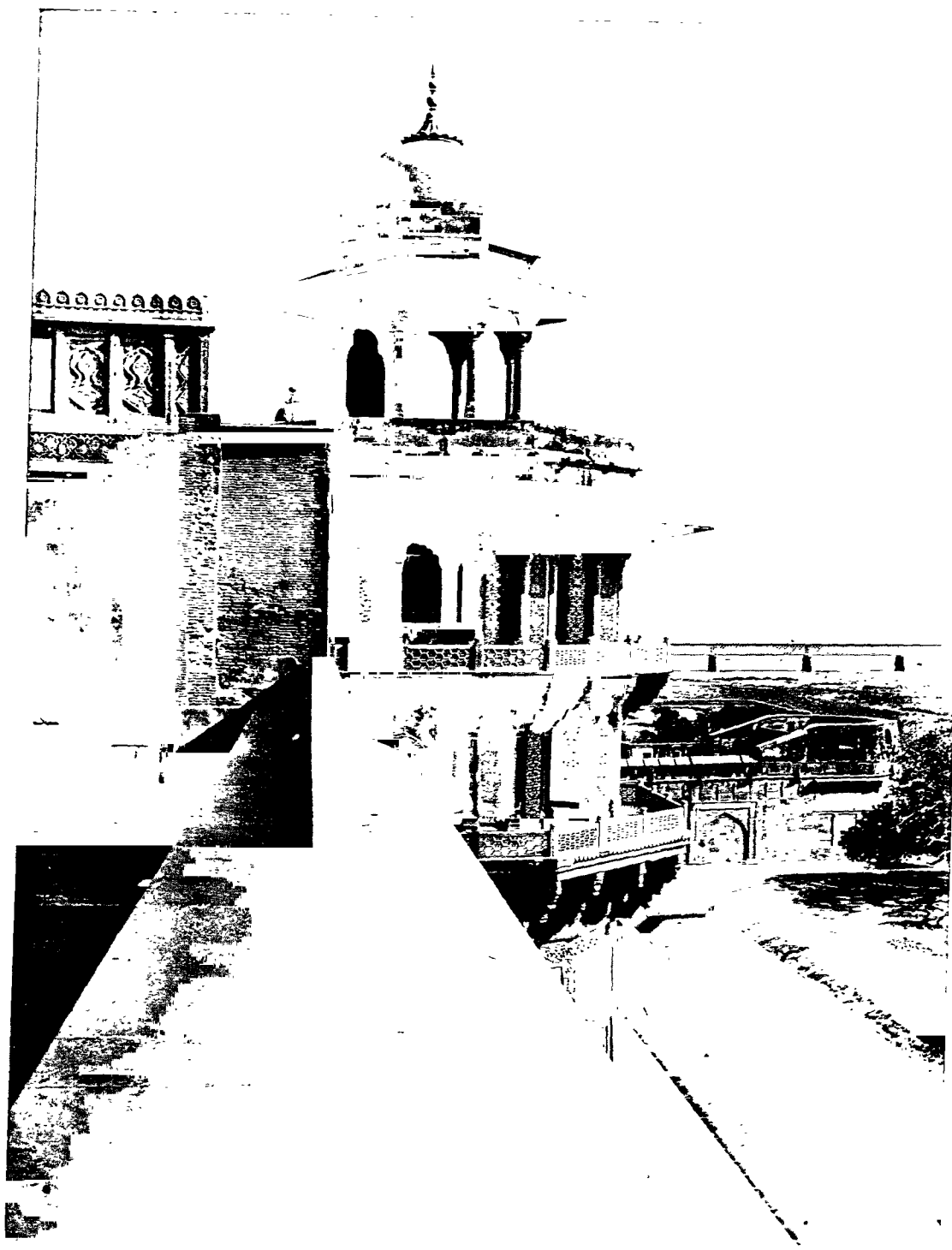


The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
The West side after restoration.

Photo. Mohl and Latta, Dept. of Archaeology, Lucknow

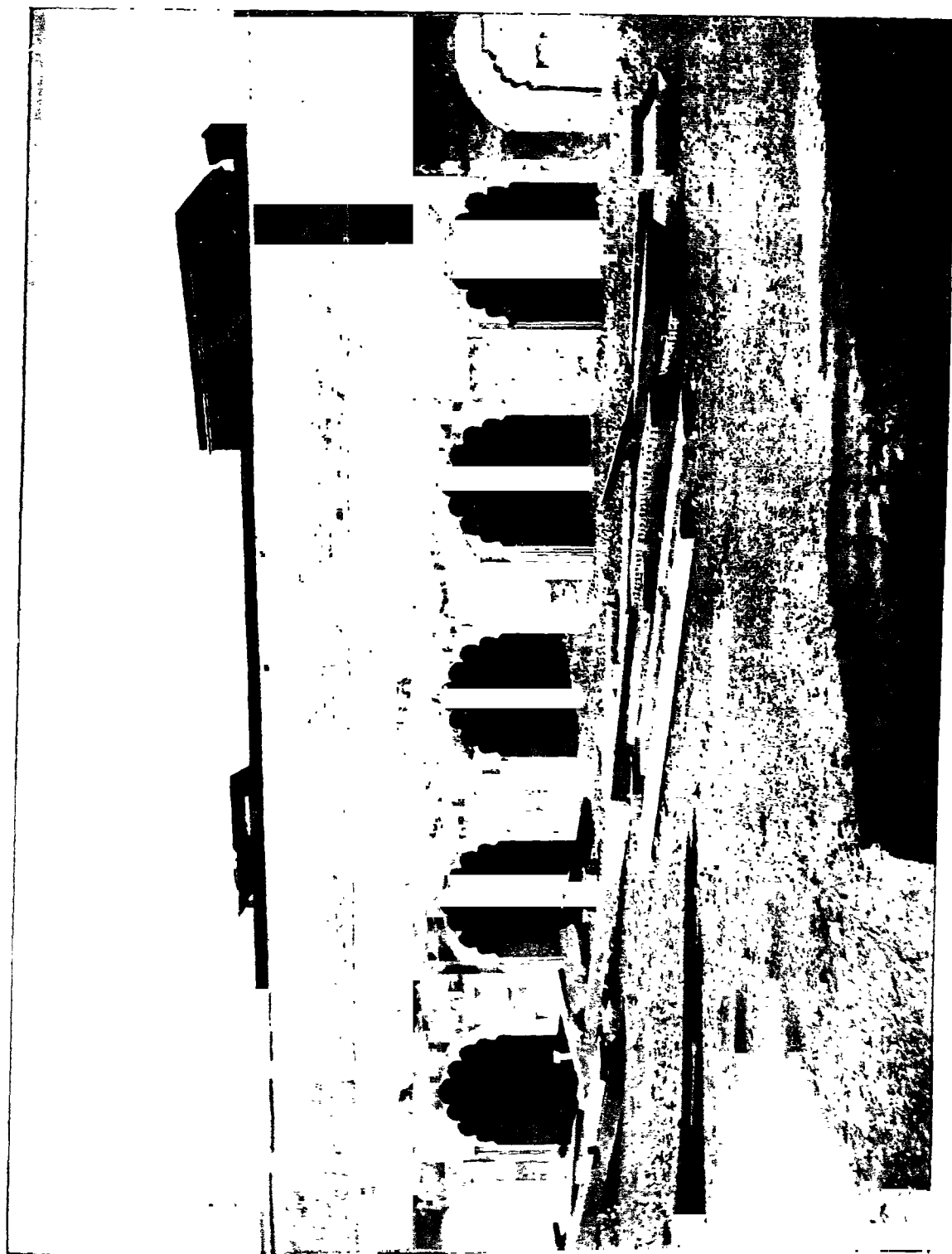


The North-East bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahal. Agra Fort.
Before restoration of screens and balustrades.



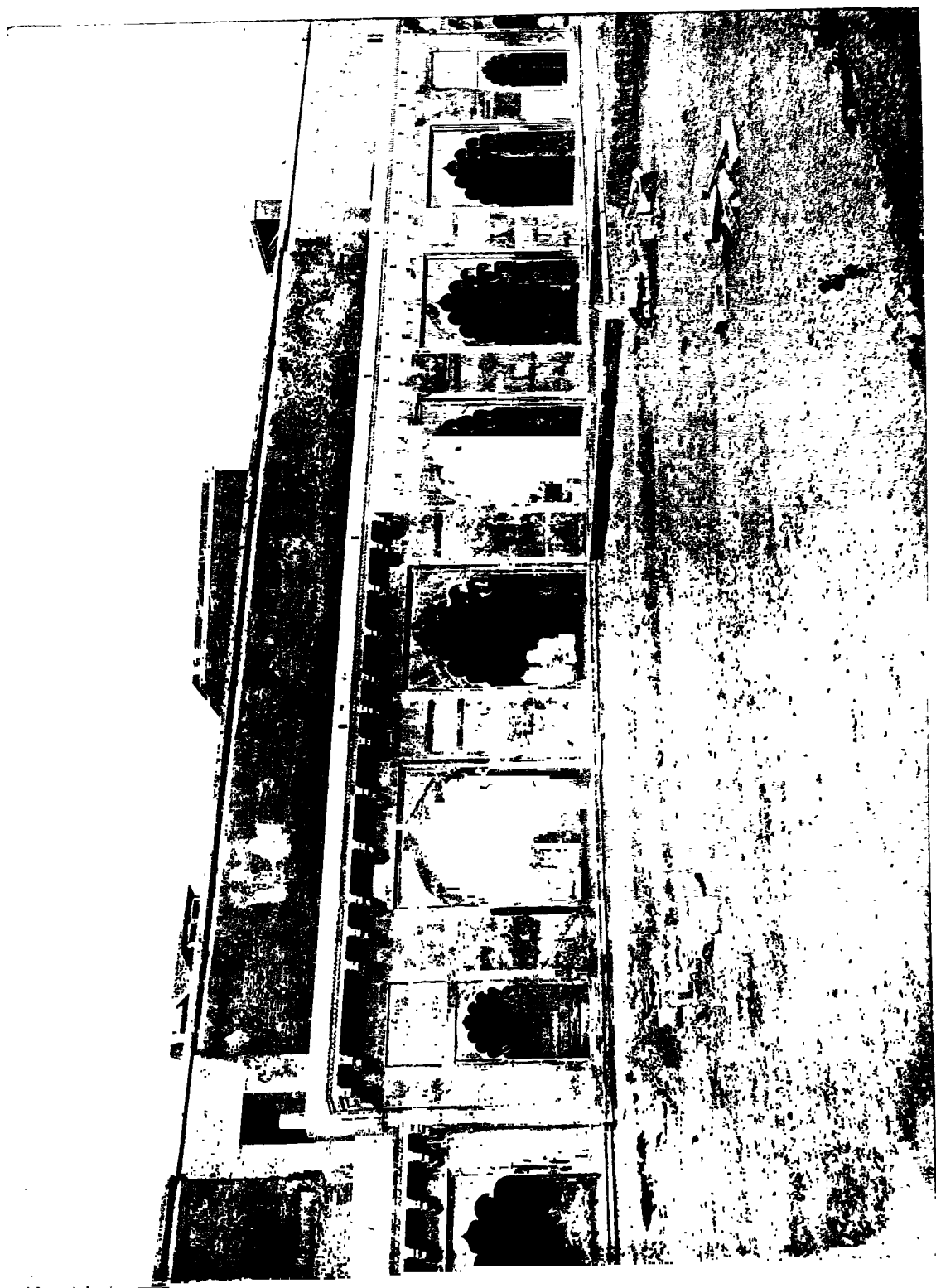
The North-East bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahal. Agra Fort.
After restoration of screens and balustrades.

Photo-Mechl and Litho Dept., Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

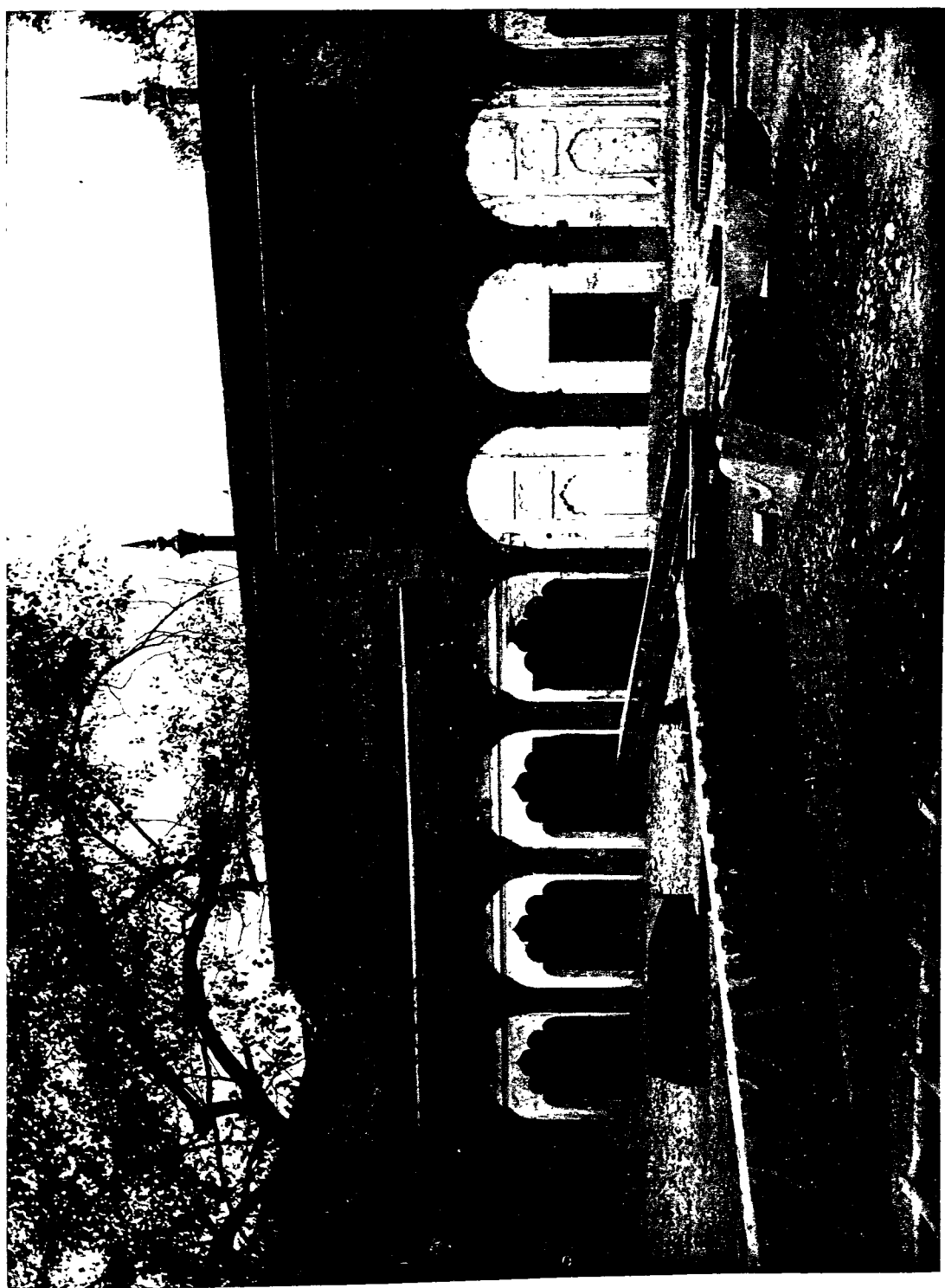


Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The central block before restoration.

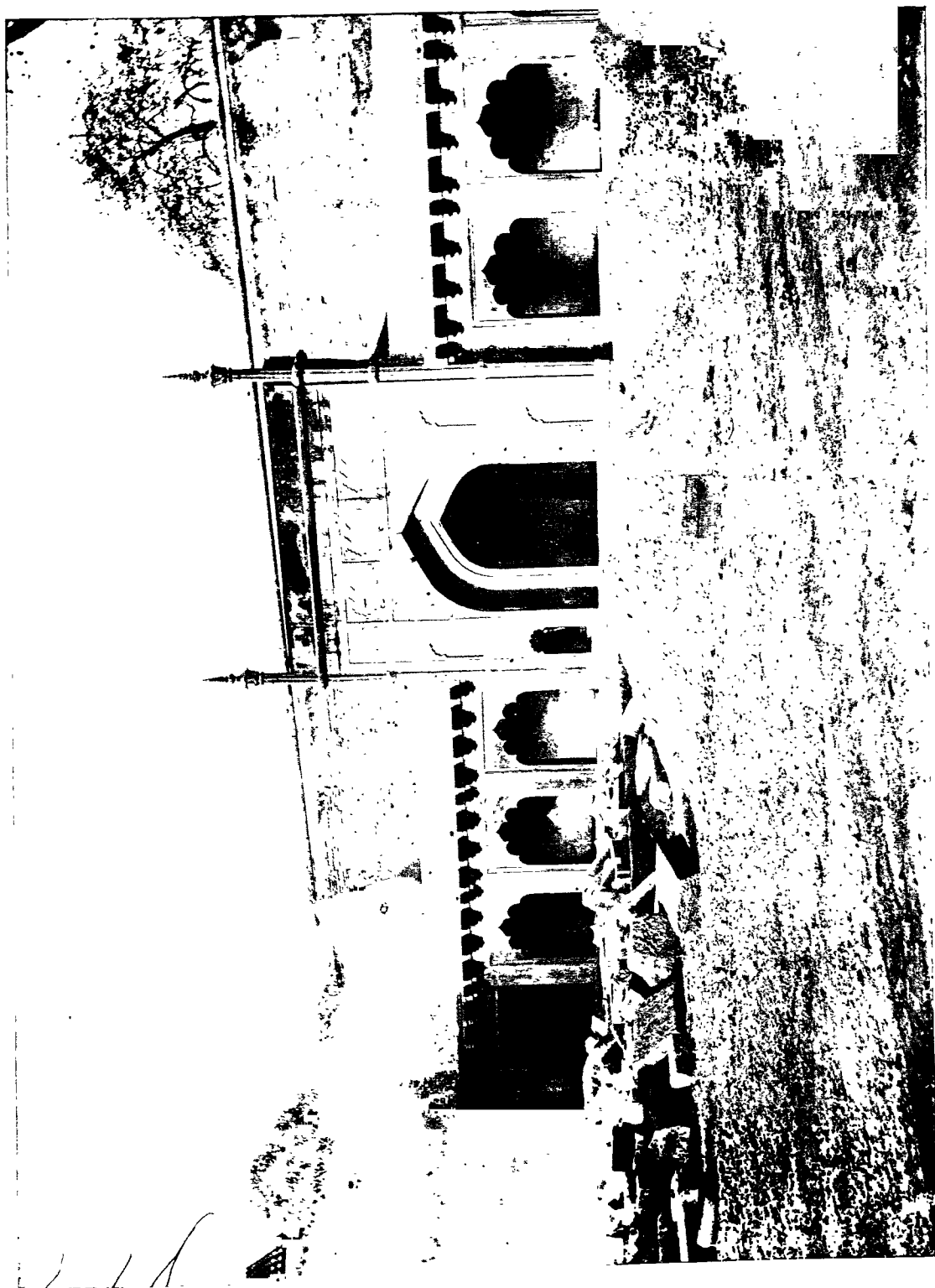
Photo. Mehl and Latho. Dept. of Archaeology, Government of India.



Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The central block after restoration.



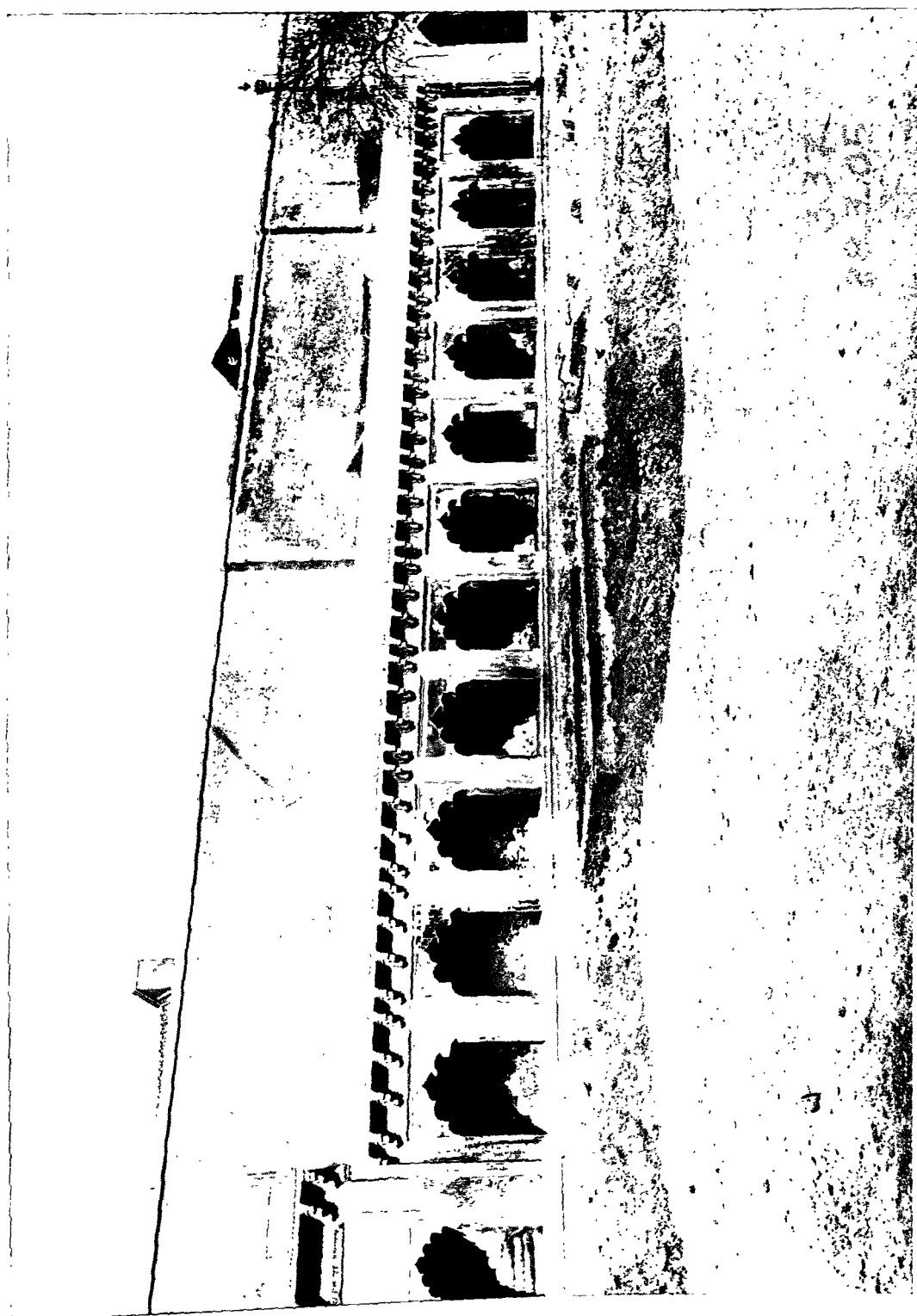
Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The South end before restoration.



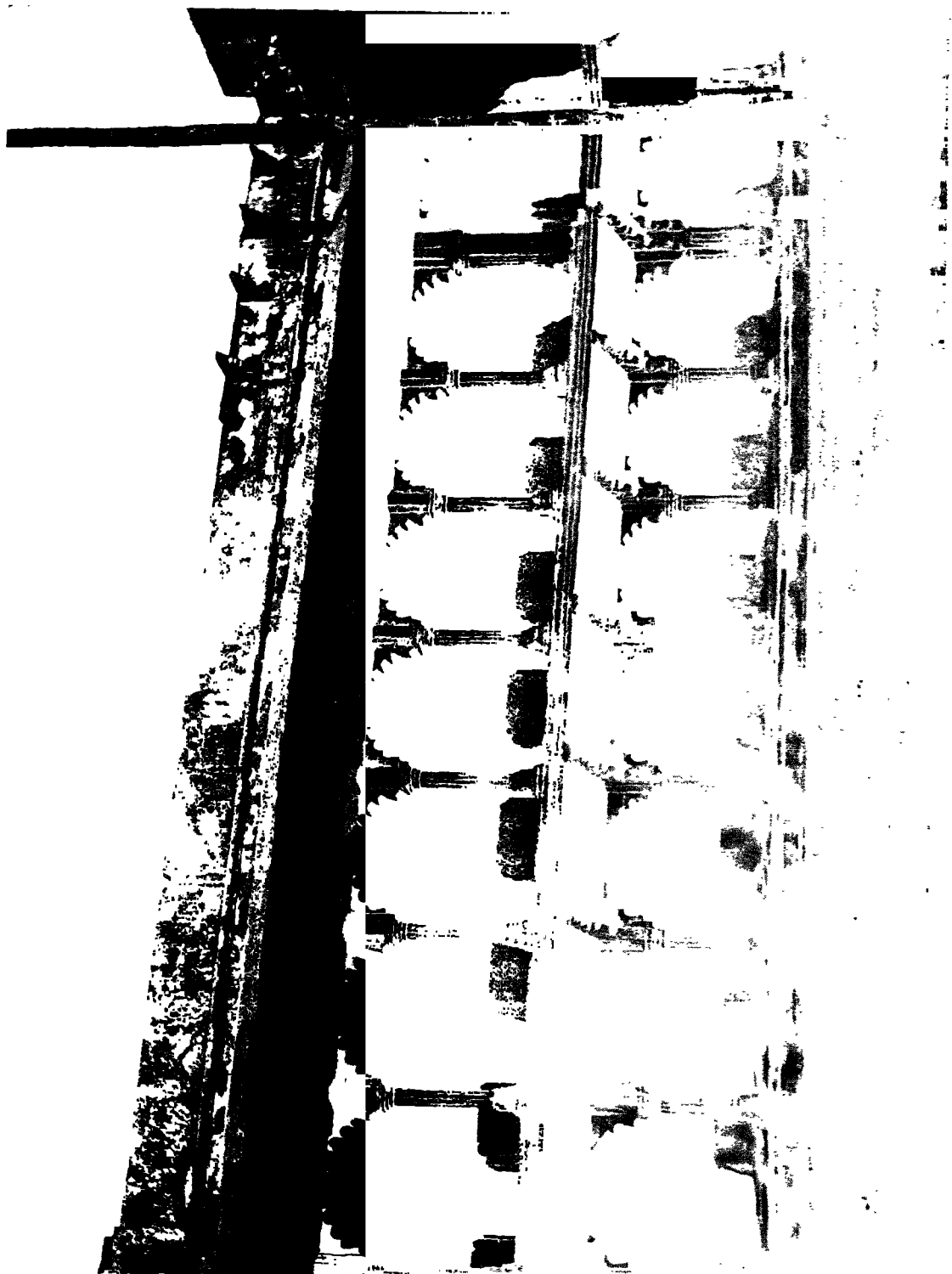
Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The South end after restoration.



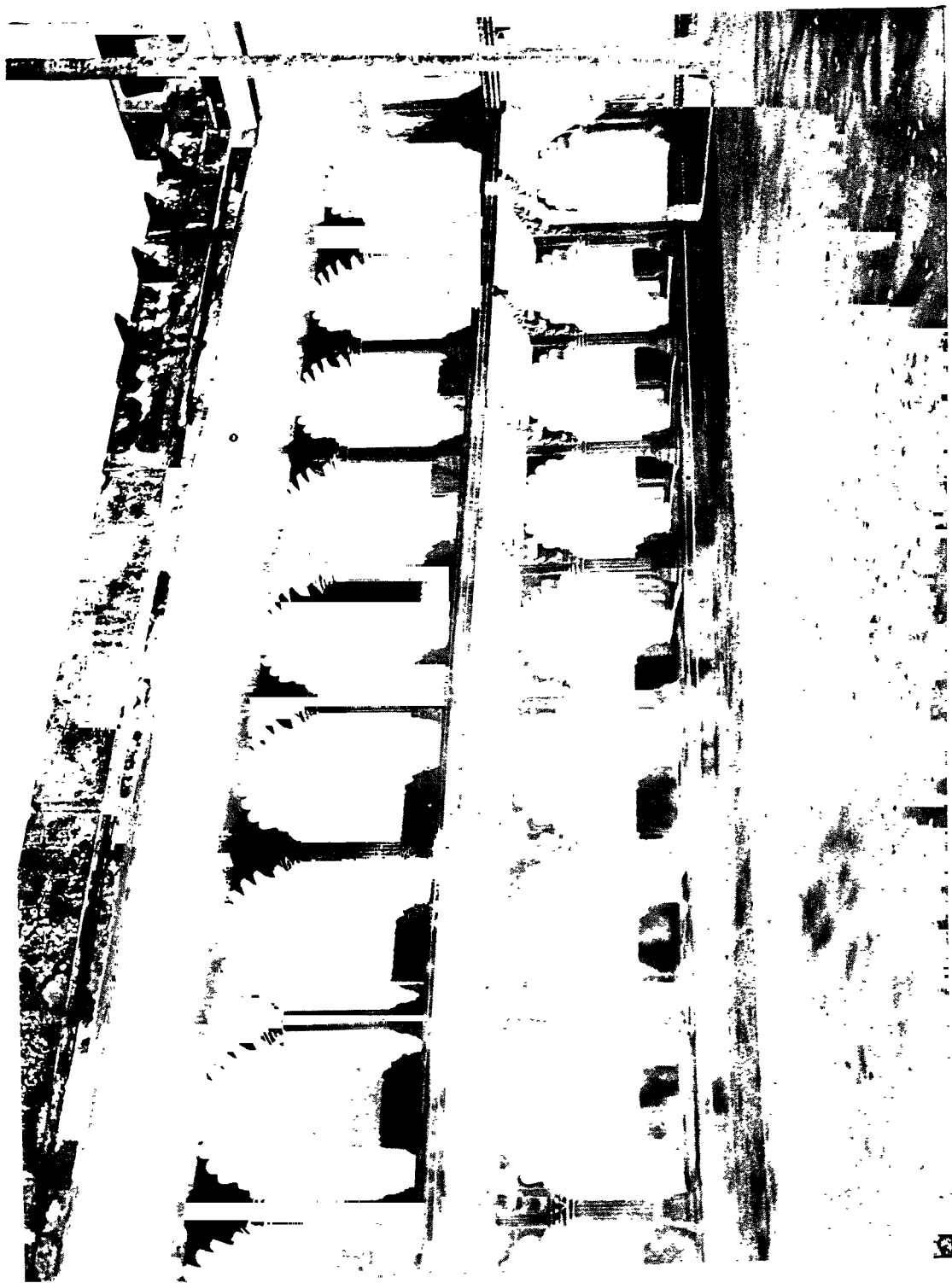
Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The North end before restoration.



Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort
The North end after restoration.



The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort
Part of the West side before restoration.

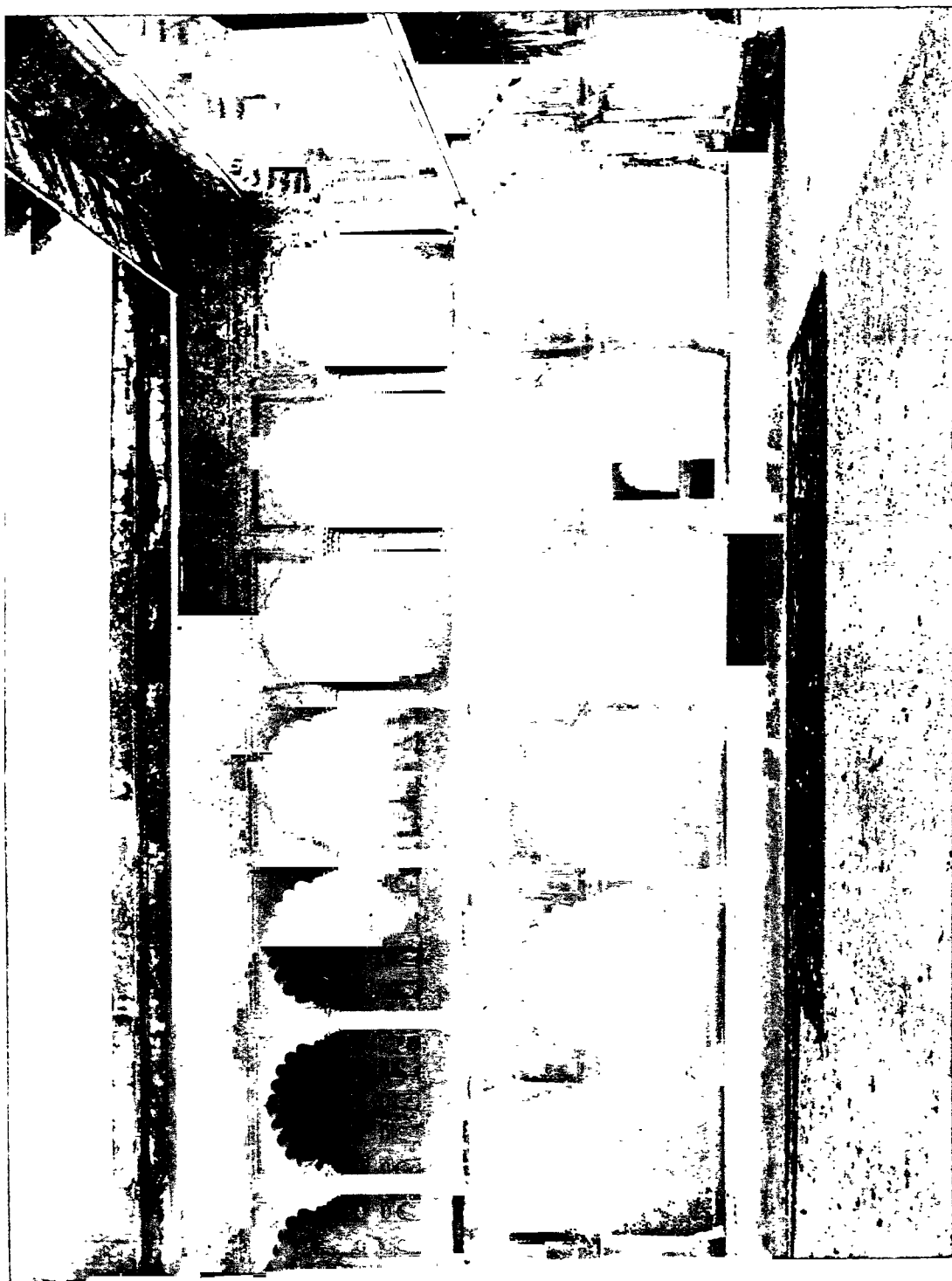


The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort
Part of the West side after restoration.



The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort.
The South-West corner before restoration.

Photo Medhi, and Lutyens, Lutyens, Thompson College, Roorky.



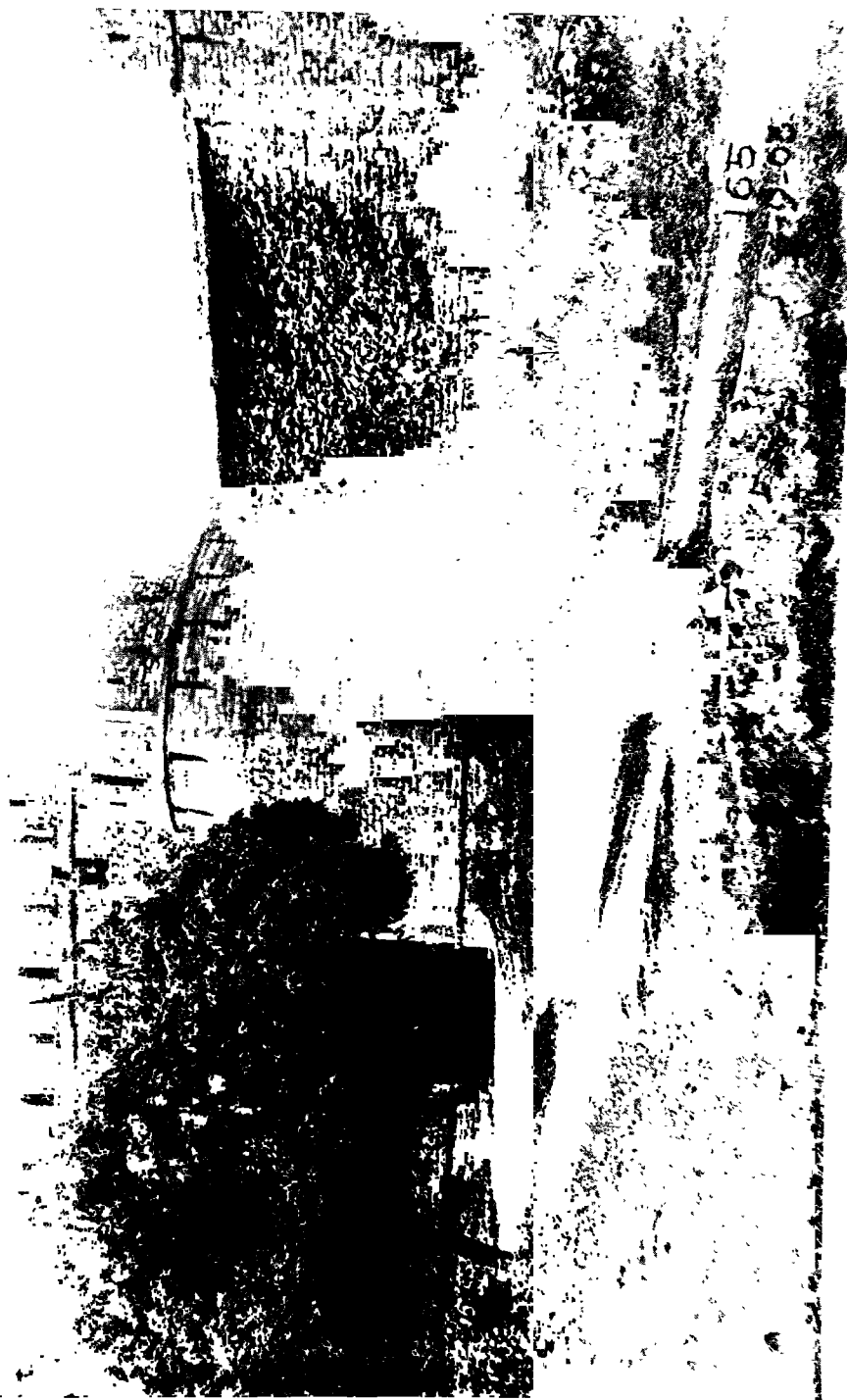
The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort.
The South-West corner after restoration.



The Lal Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the outside before repairs.

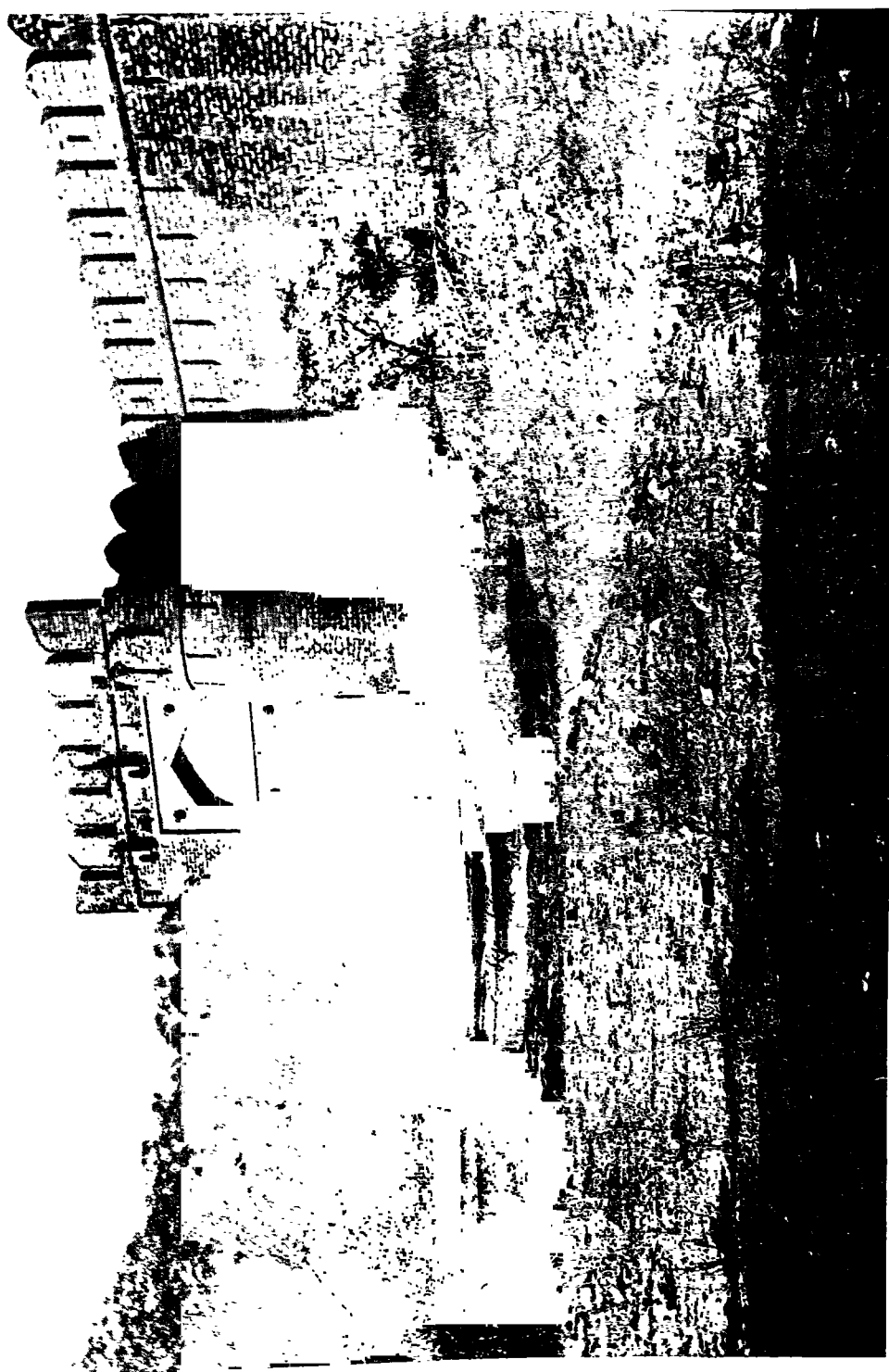


The Lal Gate, Fatehpur Sikri
View of the outs de after repairs.



The Agra Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the outside before repairs.

Photo No. 14 and 14bis. Dept. of Archaeology, Government of India.



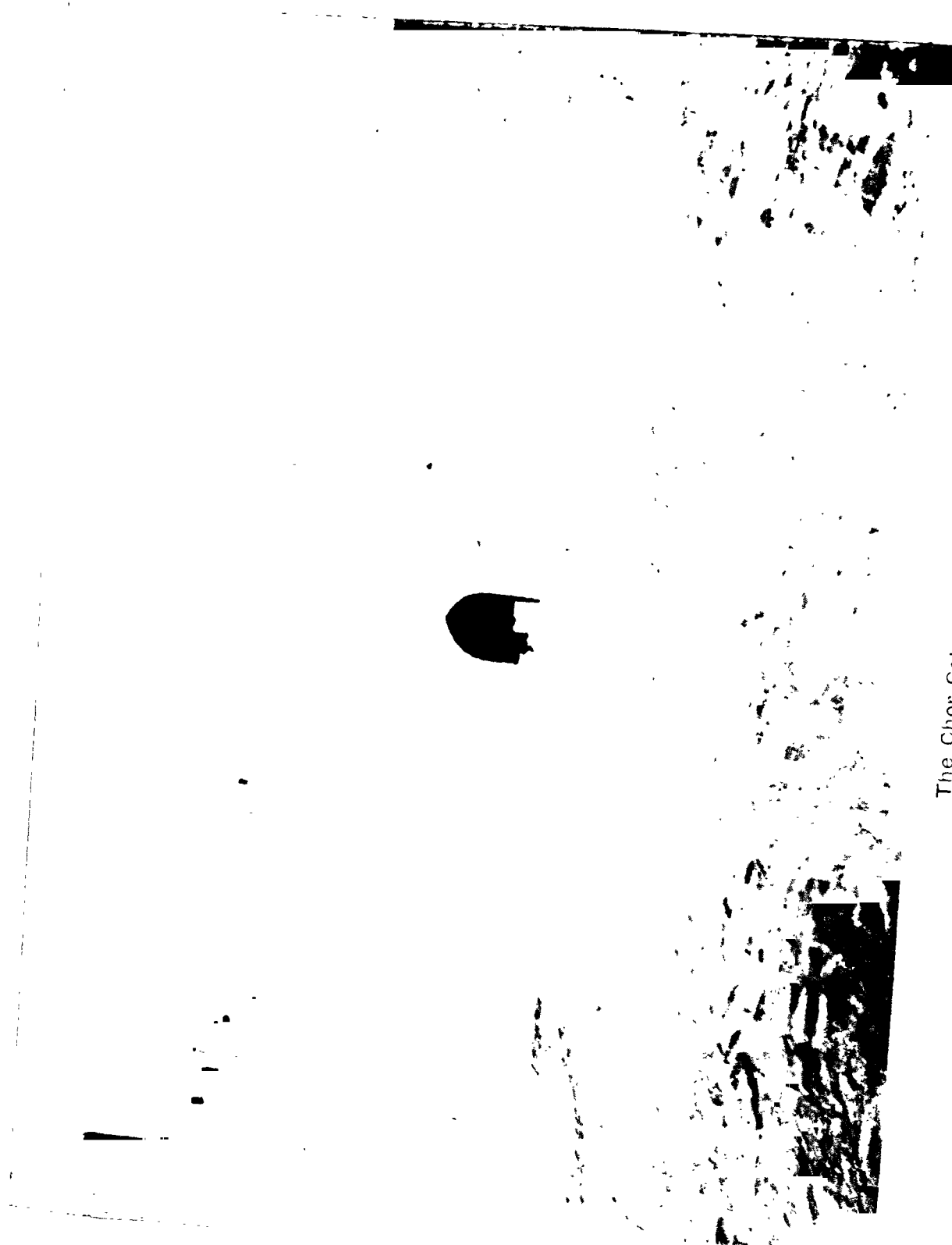
The Agra Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the outside after repairs.



The Birpol Gate, Fatehpur Sikri
Inside view before repairs.

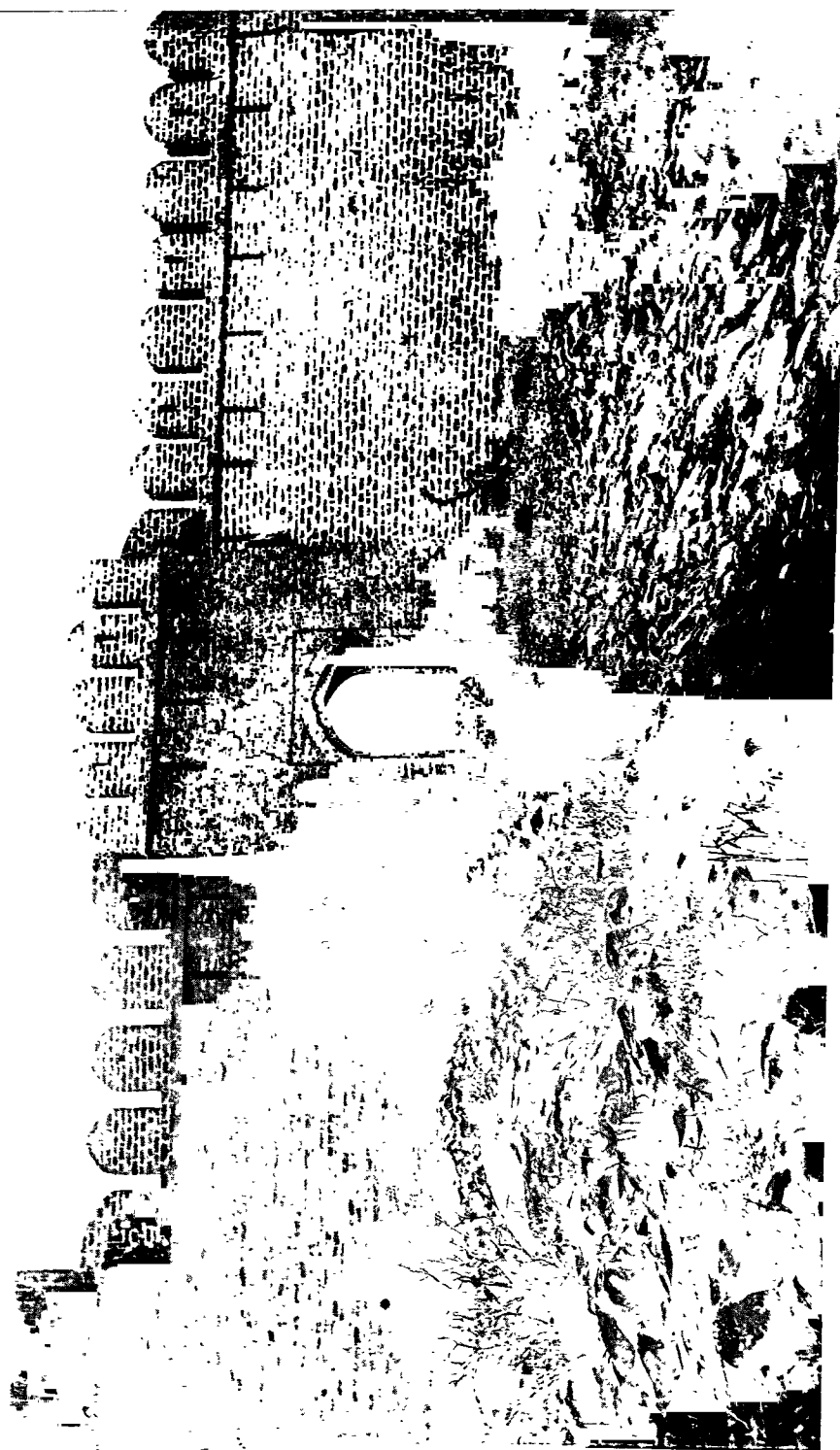


The Birpol Gate, Fatehpur Sikri
Inside view after repairs.

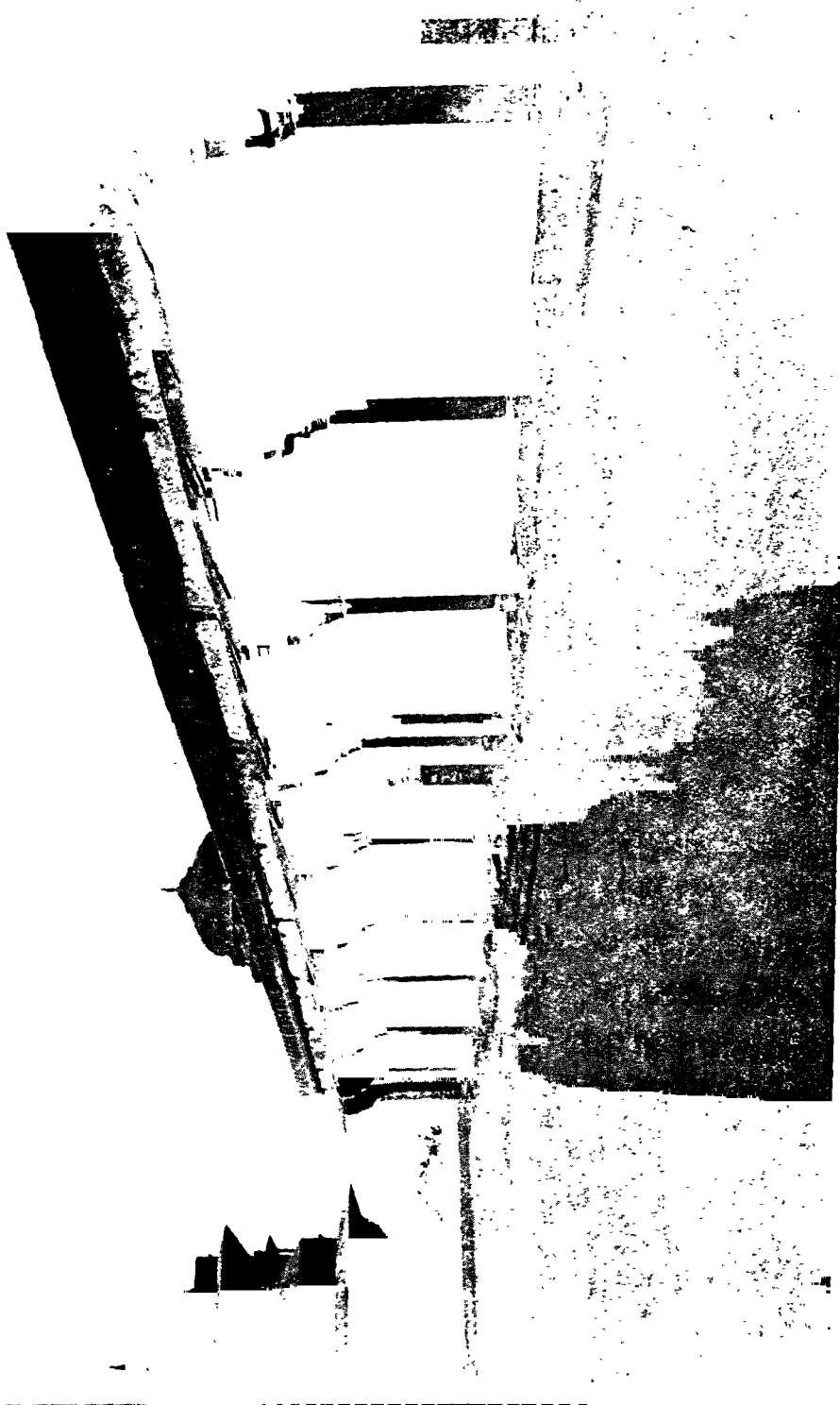


The Chor Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
Outside view before repairs.

Photo-Mech. and Litho Dept. Thompson College, Berkeley.

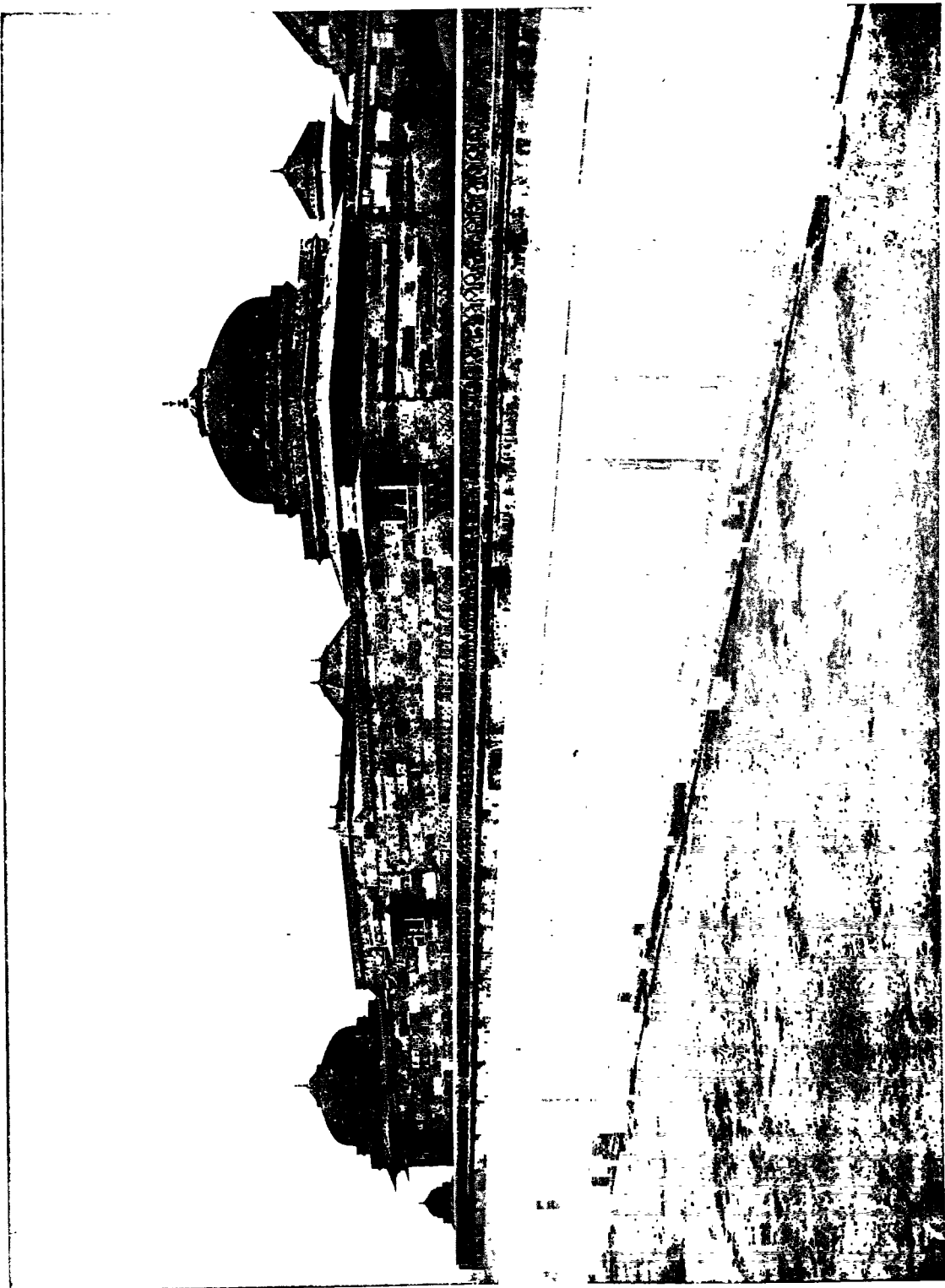


The Chor Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
Outside view after repairs.



The King's Stables, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the East side before restoration.

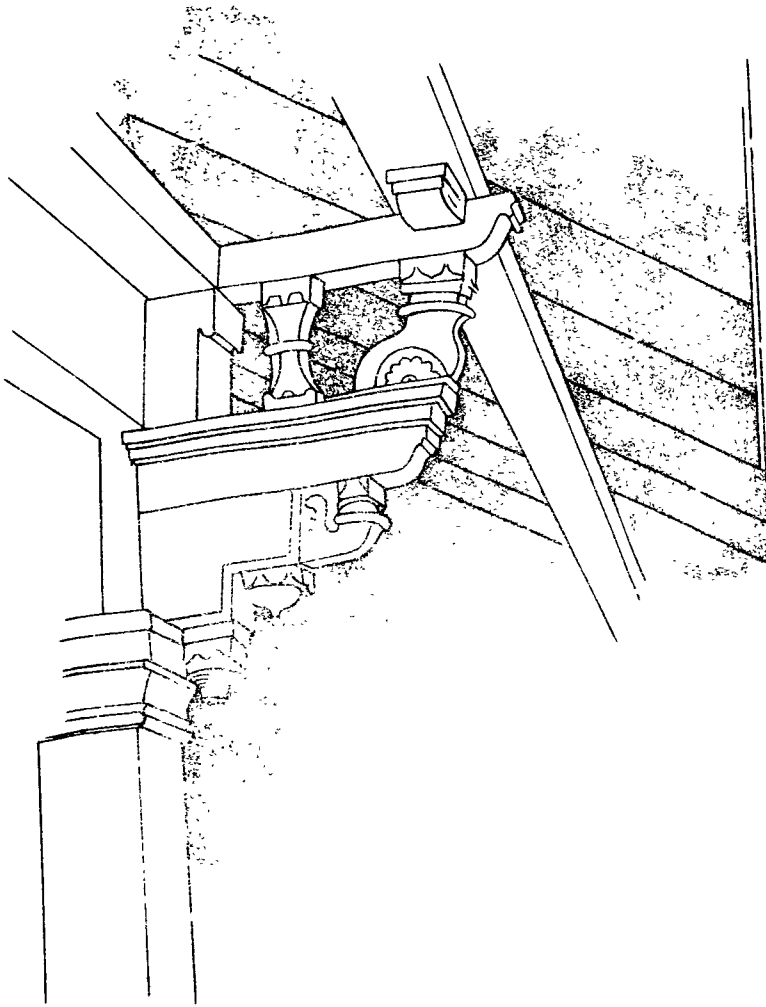
Photo.-Meehl, and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



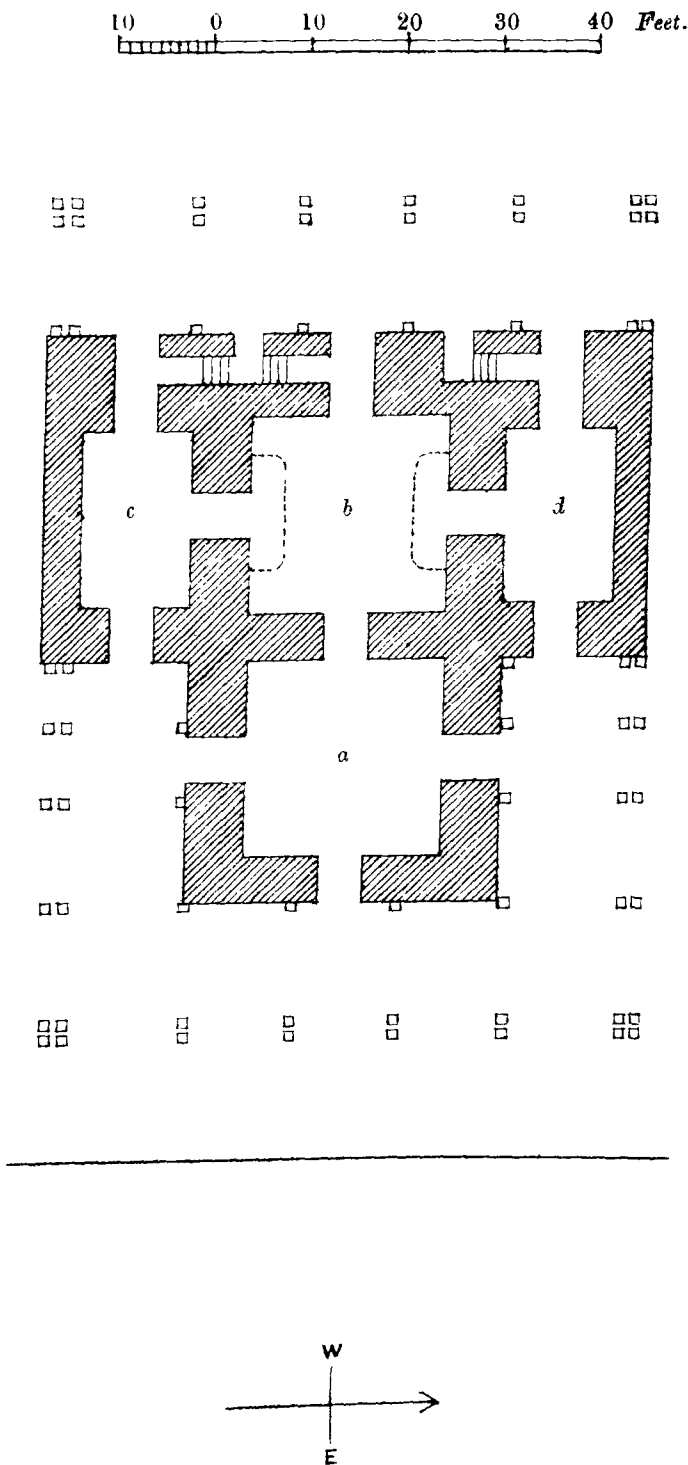
The King's Stables, Fatchpur Sikri
View of the East side after restoration.

DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEYOR,
UNITED PROVINCES AND PUNJAB CIRCLE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1904.

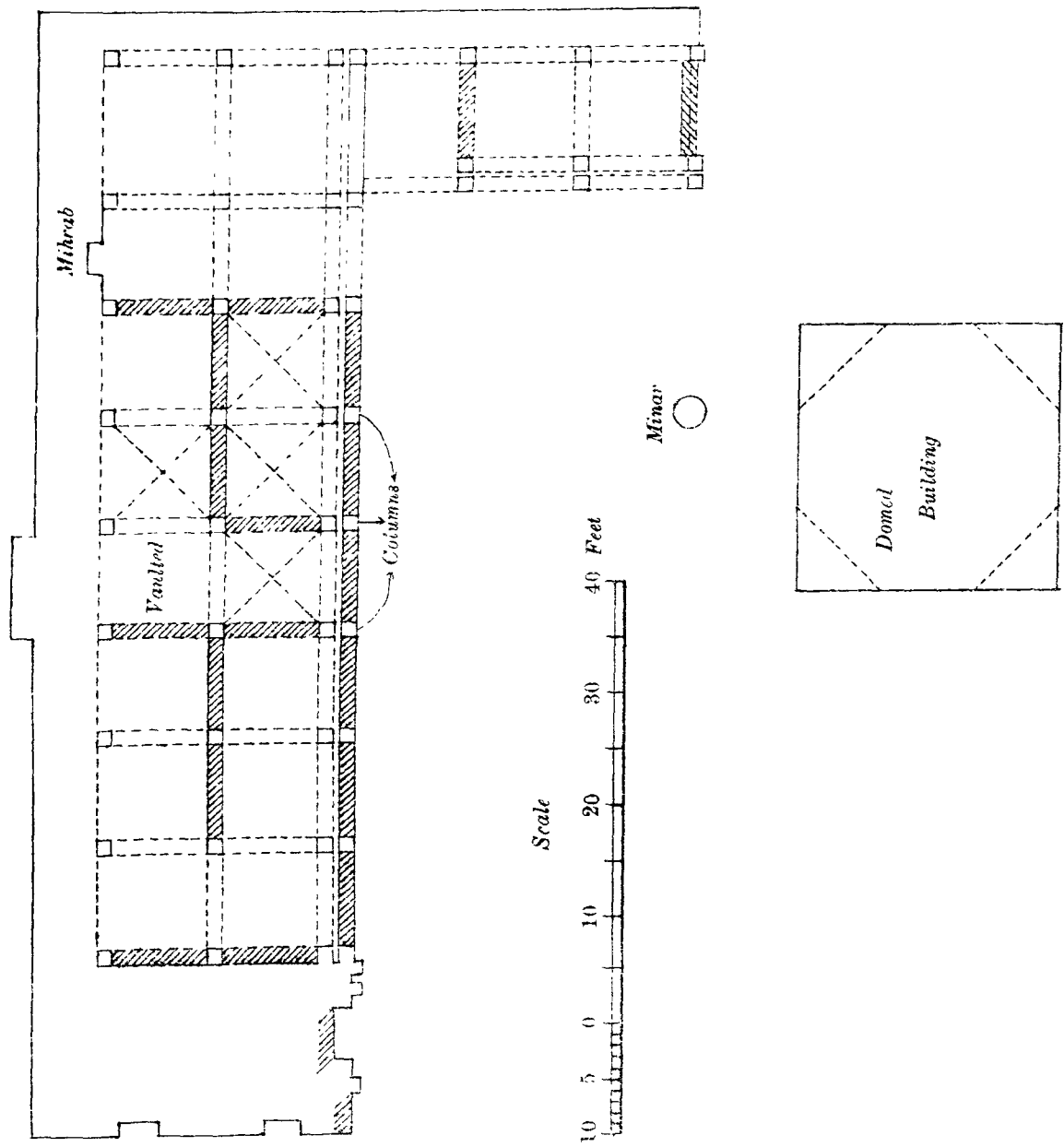
CHAJJA OF THE BADSHAHI BUILDINGS, AJMER.



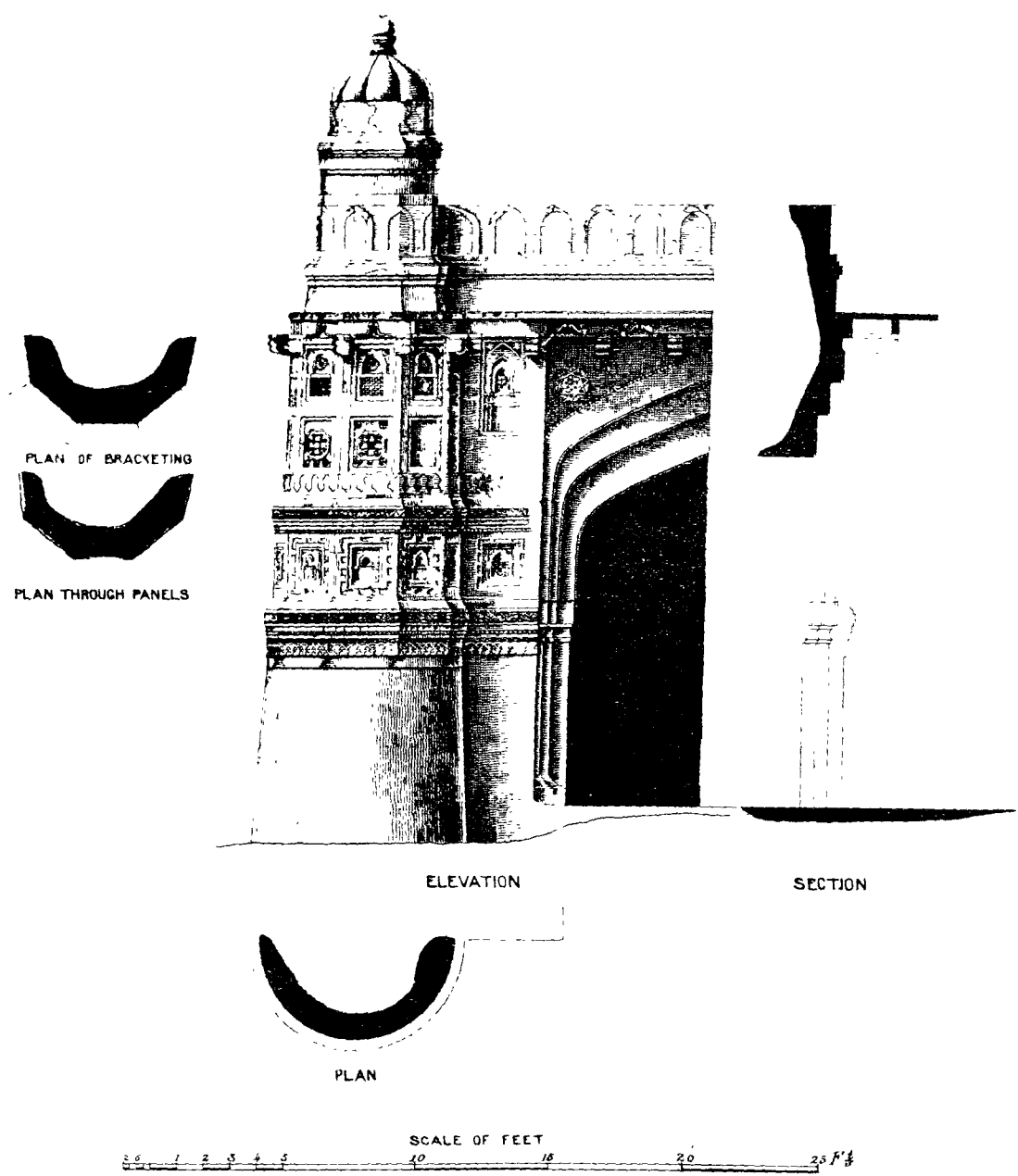
SKETCH PLAN OF THE BADSHAHI BUILDING, AJMER.



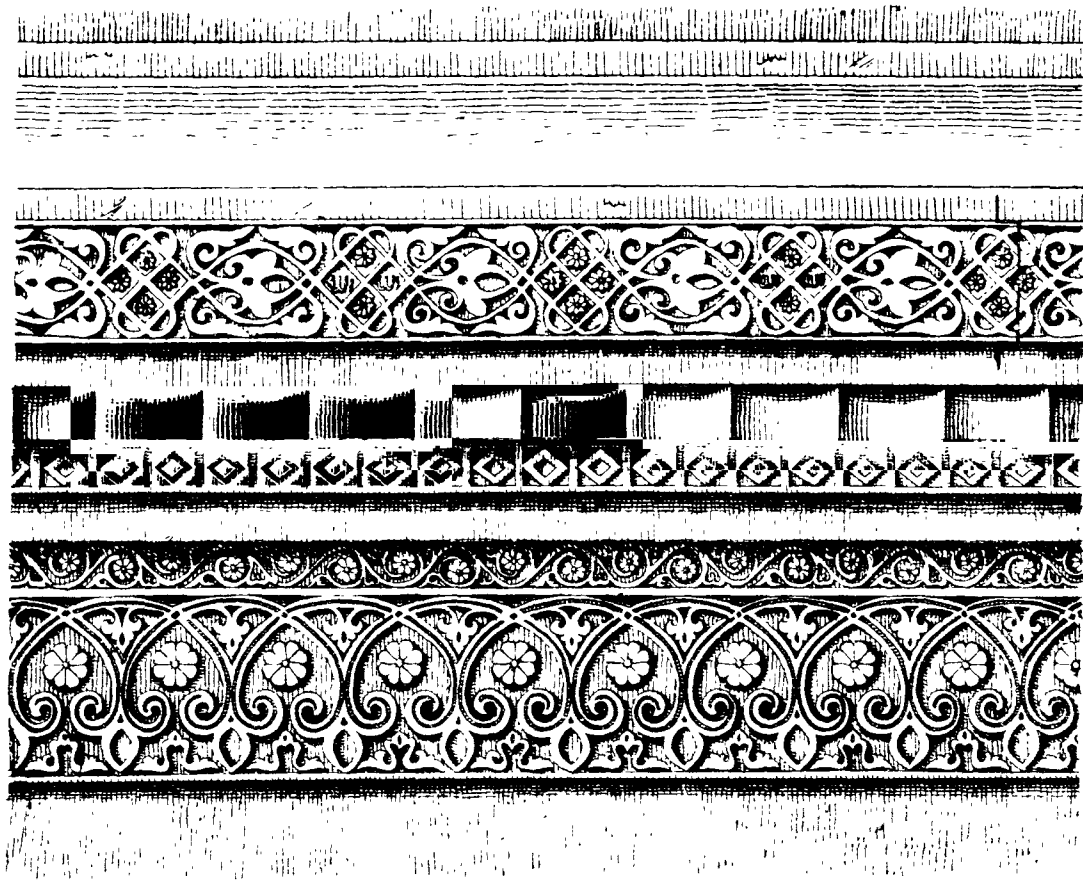
SKETCH PLAN OF A MOSQUE AND MINAR AT HISSAR.



DETAILS OF THE CHAURASI GUMBAZ, KALPI.



DETAILS OF THE CHAURASI GUMBAZ, KALPI.



GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(ARCHÆOLOGY.)

MEMORANDUM.

MR. W. H. NICHOLLS, Archæological Surveyor, held charge of this circle throughout the year.

No archæological or architectural publications were issued. The field and other office work undertaken is detailed in the report.

A total expenditure of Rs. 1,10,488 was incurred during the year on conservation of archæological remains in the United Provinces and Punjab. Of this sum Rs. 83,021 represents the amount spent in the United Provinces.

The reserve of Rs. 50,000 for archæological works for the current year will be fully utilized.

A. R. SUTHERLAND,

NAINI TAL: }
The 24th July 1905. }

*Secy. to Govt., United Provinces,
Public Works Department.*

No. $\frac{215}{138}$, dated Agra, the 15th May 1905.

From—W. H. NICHOLLS, Esq., *Archæological Surveyor,*
United Provinces and Punjab Circle,

To—A. R. SUTHERLAND, Esq., *Secy. to Govt., United Provinces,*
P. W. Dept., Buildings and Roads Branch.

SIR,—With reference to your letter no. $\frac{344M}{89}$, dated the 27th January 1905, I have the honour to forward the annual progress report of this office for the year ending the 31st March 1905, together with the illustrations.

2. Should there be any question regarding the illustrations which I am forwarding with the report, I shall be glad to call upon you to receive your instructions upon my return to Naini Tal within the next few days.

CONTENTS.

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„ B.—List of photographs taken	11
„ C.—List of drawings made	19
Report by Mr. A. C. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division	21
PART II.	
1. Notes on some places visited during the year 1904-5	29
2. Notes on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan buildings during the year 1904-5	36

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. *Tours*.—At the commencement of the year under review I was in Lahore, having proceeded thither in the latter part of March 1904, shortly after my arrival in India, to meet the Director General of Archæology, and to visit some of the ancient monuments in that district. The following is a list of the buildings visited on this occasion and dealt with in certain cases in notes supplied to the Director General of Archæology :—

Lahore.

The Fort.	Tomb of Ranjit Singh.
Gulabi Bagh.	Badshahi Masjid.
Tomb of Dai Anga.	Wazir Khan's Mosque.
Sarv-wala Maqbara.	Dai Anga's Mosque.
Zakari Khan's Mosque.	Chauburji Gateway.
Tomb of Hazrad Eshan.	Tomb of Zebu-n-Nisa.
Shalamar Bagh.	Pankhi Sahib's Tomb.
Jahangir's Tomb, Shahdara.	Sonahri Masjid.

In the second week of April I returned to Lucknow, and during the same month I proceeded to Delhi, where I visited with the Executive Engineer Humayun's tomb, Isa Khan's tomb, Nizamu-d-din and Tagah Khan's tomb. The buildings in the Delhi Fort, Purana Qilah, and at the Qutb were also visited. From Delhi I went to Agra, where I inspected the works in progress at the Fort and Taj, and thence I returned to Lucknow. During May I went again to Agra, the primary object of this visit being to prepare a note for the Director General of Archæology regarding the re-opening of the original entrance to the + Diwan-i-Amm in Agra Fort through the series of archways between it and the Delhi gate—a part of the Fort which is at present occupied by the Military Commissariat Department. I returned to Lucknow again in May, and on the 1st June proceeded to Naini Tal.

In the beginning of July a short visit to Lucknow was necessary in order to compile the report upon the work of the year previous to my arrival in India, the material for which should have been supplied by the head draughtsman who had been placed in charge of the current duties of the Archæological Surveyor after the death of my predecessor.

On the 18th July I went to Agra, where I was present during the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and during the latter part of July I visited Sikandarah on several occasions for the purpose of verifying on the spot the letterpress commenced by the late Mr. E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor for the North-Western Provinces, on Akbar's tomb at Sikandarah. In August I went to Lahore to prepare a report, since submitted to the Government of the Punjab, upon the mosque of Dai Anga, and thence I went to Amritsar to visit the Sarai Amanat Khan in connection with some proposed repairs. From Amritsar I went via Lucknow to Bahraich, where I inspected the Dargah of Saiyid Salar, to which my attention had been called by the Deputy Commissioner. I returned to Naini Tal on the 8th August to write out my notes and reports and to deal with projects for conservation work and other matters of office routine. I was also occupied with the preparation of some designs for seats to be erected in the gardens at the Taj at Agra. On the 25th October I went to Agra and made some recommendations for conservation work at Fatehpur Sikri. On the 3rd November I met the Director General of Archæology in Delhi, where the following buildings were noted upon :—

Delhi.

Jamaat Khana Masjid.	Diwan-i-Amm, in Delhi Fort.
Tomb of Jahanara Begam.	Hamam, „
Tagah Khan's tomb.	Diwan-i-Khass, „
Tomb of Isa Khan.	Hayat Bakhsh garden, „
Naubat Khana in Delhi Fort.	Shah Burj, „

From Delhi I accompanied the Director General of Archæology to Agra and Allahabad, in which places the following buildings came under notice :—

<i>Agra</i>	...	{ The Diwan-i-Amm. Machhi Bhawan. Anguri Bagh.
<i>Allahabad</i>	...	{ Tomb of Khusrau's wife. Gateway south of Khusrau Bagh. The Zenana quarters in the Fort.

During November I returned to Lucknow to attend to office routine, and at the same time I was engaged upon the preparation of a set of drawings illustrating a design by the Director General of Archæology for a memorial at Delhi to commemorate the darbar of 1903. On the 3rd January I left Lucknow for Kalpi, where I inspected the Chaurasi Gumbaz, and thence I went to Agra, where arrangements were made for the transfer of the office from Lucknow. On the 9th January I reached Lahore, and prepared a report upon the Naulakha Burj in the Fort for the Director General of Archæology, and some notes regarding the work in progress at the Choti Khwabgah. Other buildings were also visited with the object of collecting notes for an article which I am contributing to the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. From Lahore I went to Chiniot, where I recommended for repairs the Shahi Masjid and the tomb of Shah Burhan, and from Chiniot I went to Multan, where I made notes upon the following buildings and recommended several of them for repair :—

Multan.

Rukn-i-Alam tomb.	Kamalu-d-din Shaikh Musa Pak
Shams-i-Tabrez tomb.	Shahid Tomb.
Bahau-l-Haqq tomb.	Pir Sakhya Tomb.
Hafiz Muhammad Jamal.	Saiyid Hamed Shah Tomb.
Shah Yusuf Gardezi.	Pir Inayat Walayat Shah Tomb.
Surah Miyane Maqbarah.	Khwajah Wais Tomb.
Tulah Khan-ka-kotlah.	Idgah Mosque.
	Mai Pakdaman Tomb.

Coming south from Multan towards the end of January I revisited the works in progress at Delhi. A few days were then spent in Agra, where I continued writing an article on conservation works in the United Provinces and Punjab for the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. My next halting place was Ajmer, where I visited the following buildings and discussed with the Executive Engineer some projects of conservation :—

Ajmer.

Abdula Khan's tomb	Alau-d-din's Tomb.
Abdula Khan's wife's tomb.	The Arhai-din-ka-Jompra.
The tahsil in the Fort.	The Dargah.
The old Badshahi building.	The pavilions by the lake.

On the 19th February I went to Delhi in connection with several estimates for repairs which had come to me for signature, and the following buildings were visited :—

Delhi.

Doseree tomb.	Tomb of Mubaraq Shah, Jurbagh.
Muhammad Shah tomb Nizamu-d-din.	Tomb and mosque of Safdar Jang.
Mirza Babar's tomb,	Ghaziud-din.
Jahanara Begam's tomb,	Jami Masjid.
Tomb of Ibrahim Lodi.	Tughlakabad.
„ Sikandar Lodi.	

From Delhi I went to Hissar early in February, where I visited and made some recommendations regarding the Gujri Mahal and an ancient mosque utilized as a godown by the Government cattle farm. The greater part of March was spent in Agra, but I made a short tour into Bhartpur State, when on casual leave, in company with the Director General of Archæology for the purpose of visiting Dig and Byana.

Maulvi Nur Bakhsh, M.A., assistant in this office, was on tour with me at Lahore during the first part of April, and he also accompanied me to Delhi and Agra. On the 16th May he was summoned to Simla by the Director General of Archaeology, where he was occupied with the correction of proofs. During the months of June and July he was on privilege leave, but was summoned by me to Agra before the expiry of his leave in order to assist me in the preparation for publication of the manuscript by the late Mr. E. W. Smith on Sikandarah. By deciphering and translating the inscriptions there Maulvi Nur Bakhsh contributed some valuable additions to the letterpress by Mr. Smith, and he also assisted me in collecting evidence regarding the date at which the building of Akbar's tomb was commenced. He then returned to Lahore and remained there for about three months, during which he translated the Sikandarah inscriptions and collected notes for an article on Agra Fort, which will appear in the annual report of the Archaeological Survey of India. On the 25th October he came to Agra at my request and accompanied me to Fatehpur-Sikri. On the 8th November he proceeded to Lucknow, where he stayed until the end of January with the exception of two days, when he went to Agra to take charge of some photographic apparatus from a draughtsman in the Director General's office who was taken ill in Lucknow and traced to Agra. At Lucknow Maulvi Nur Bakhsh was occupied in writing his article on Agra Fort, in supplying to me some historical notes regarding buildings under conservation, and in making preparation for moving the office furniture to Agra. Early in February he visited the tomb of Saiyid Taj at Lorpur in the Fyzabad district, and took some impressions of an inscription on the building. He then came to Agra and was engaged in completing his article on Agra Fort, assisting in the unpacking of office furniture, and making a new inventory. Towards the close of the year under review he proceeded to Hissar and Multan for the purpose of deciphering inscriptions and collecting historical facts regarding some interesting buildings which I had noticed in those places.

2. *Conservation*.—In the United Provinces the sum of Rs. 83,021-0-7 has been spent upon the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments, and in the Punjab Rs. 57,467-1-4. Details showing the expenditure are given in Appendix A.

3. *Inscriptions*.—Copies have been taken by the assistant in this office of an inscription on the south-west lintel of a chhatri in the village of Lorpur in the Fyzabad district, in which the name of Firoz Shah is mentioned. Part of this inscription being in Sanskrit, the rubbings have been forwarded to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Punjab and United Provinces, for transmission to the Director General of Archaeology.

Eleven inscriptions on the group of buildings at Sikandarah near Agra have been copied and translated by Maulvi Nur Bakhsh; it is proposed to publish these as an appendix to the report on Sikandarah commenced by the late Mr. E. W. Smith. Some inscriptions upon buildings in the Fort at Agra have also been copied and translated by Maulvi Nur Bakhsh for inclusion in an article which he is writing upon the historical buildings in Agra Fort, but there are no new finds among them.

4. *Publications*.—At Naini Tal I was engaged with the revision of the report commenced by the late Mr. E. W. Smith on Sikandarah. Subsequently I wrote an illustrated article upon conservation works in the United Provinces and Punjab for the annual report of the Archaeological Survey of India for the year 1903-4.

5. *Establishment*.—The proposal referred to in the last number of this report to reduce the number of draughtsmen to two in order to provide for the salary of a maulvi has been carried into effect. The appointment of Maulvi Nur Bakhsh as assistant on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem was sanctioned with effect from the 2nd October 1903.

(Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, letter no. 3243-61-5, dated the 11th October 1904). On the 2nd March 1905 Maulvi Nur Bakhsh applied through me to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for reversion to the Punjab Education Department, in which he served before joining the Archæological Department in 1901, and at the close of the year ending the 31st March 1905 he was desired by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to proceed to Gujrat to take up his new appointment as first oriental teacher in the Government High School there.

Of the draughtsmen Babu Ram Singh was transferred to the office of the District Engineer, Agra, on the 2nd September 1904 (G. O. no. $\frac{1428-29}{378}$, dated 24th August 1904), Babu Bhura Mal was transferred to the office of the Director General of Archæology on the 2nd July 1904, and Babu Sri Narayan was transferred to the office of the Executive Engineer, Benares, on the 30th August 1904. Of the two draughtsmen whose services are retained in this office, one, Babu Fazl-din, was on deputation in the Dhar State from the 9th July to the 15th November 1904. Previous to his transfer to the office of the District Engineer in Agra Babu Ram Singh was working under the Executive Engineer, Benares Provincial Division, from the 7th March to the 1st September 1904, his salary during that period being defrayed from this office.

6. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure of the Department during the financial year 1904-5 was as follows :—

<i>Salaries—</i>				Rs.	a.	p.
Archæological Surveyor's pay (11 months 27 days)	...	...	...	5,935	7	9
<i>Establishment—</i>						
				Rs.	a.	p.
One maulvi	...	...	...	1,780	0	0
One clerk	...	...	...	600	0	0
Head draughtsman (10 months)	...	...	...	550	0	0
Second " (7 months 23 days)	...	...	...	310	5	1
Third " (6 months 1 day)	...	...	...	241	5	4
Fourth " (4 months 1 day)	...	...	...	149	3	0
Fifth " (5 months 29 days)	...	...	...	207	11	10
Two peons	...	...	...	168	0	0
One khalasi (1 month 17 days)	...	...	...	9	6	4
					4,015	15 7
<i>Allowances—</i>						
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	2,903	2	9
<i>Supplies and services—</i>						
				Rs.	a.	p.
Excavations, including photographs	...	...	...	491	10	6
Purchase and repair of tents	...	...	...	19	7	3
					511	1 9
<i>Contingencies—</i>						
Purchase and carriage of stationery	...	...	...	46	2	4
Postage charges	...	...	...	115	0	0
Telegram charges	...	...	...	29	5	0
Conveyance of tents, stores, and records	...	...	...	456	3	9
Hot and cold weather charges	...	...	...	27	11	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	150	0	0
Purchase of office furniture	...	...	...	180	0	0
Office rent for January and February	...	...	...	58	0	0
					1,062	6 7
GRAND TOTAL				...	14,428	2 5

7. *Tour programme for the year 1905-6*.—During the rains I expect to visit Agra and Sikandarrah, where some important works will be in progress. Delhi will also be visited in connection with the orders recently given by His Excellency the Viceroy. At Lahore the

repairs to the Shish-Mahall ceiling and other buildings will be inspected. Later in the year, during the camping season, I hope to spend some time at Multan, in order to collect material for a special article upon the buildings in that district for the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. During the remainder of the cold weather I hope to visit all the places in this circle where important conservation works are contemplated or in progress, among them being Lahore, Jahanabad in the Bijnor district, Amroha in the Moradabad district, Rae Bareli, Ajmer, and Jaunpur. A visit will also be arranged to Narnaul in Patiala State, at which place an ancient building has come to my notice.

**APPENDIX A.—Conservation of ancient monuments in the United Provinces
and Punjab in 1904-5.**

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		PUNJAB.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
LAHORE,	B a d s h a h i mosque.	(a) Repairs in patches to east gate.	3,767	1,999 9 7	Completed.
		(b) Re-colouring pillars of east gate.			
		(c) Re-laying marble border of east, north and south sides of mosque, together with restoration to the ornamental parapet.			
		(d) Restoring some ornamental and plain Agra stone work at the mosque proper.			
	Wazir Khan's mosque.	Annual repairs to the two panels within the enclosure.	...	13 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to brick flooring of the courtyard.	...	98 0 0	Ditto.
	Huzuri Bagh Baradari.	Annual repairs ...	...	133 0 1	Ditto.
	Dai Anga's mosque.	Ditto ...	...	82 10 3	Ditto.
	Moti Masjid ...	Ditto ...	...	119 12 11	Ditto.
	Shish Mahall in the Lahore Fort.	Ditto ...	...	672 15 10	Ditto.
		Repairs to ceiling ...	4,920	3,493 0 0	In progress.
	Choti Khwab-gah in the Lahore Fort.	Restoration of— ...	22,352	13,520 0 0	Rupees 8,073 spent in 1903-4. The work practically completed.
	S h a l a m a r garden.	Annual repairs ...	...	969 9 9	Completed.
		Constructing an additional iron tank in—	...	43 0 0	Ditto.
	Gulabi Bagh ...	Special repairs ...	2,597	2,596 0 0	Ditto.
	Pankhi Sahib's tomb.	Annual repairs to the gateway...	...	73 3 3	Ditto.
		Annual repairs ...	...	7 15 3	Ditto.
DELHI ...	J a h a n g i r ' s tomb at Shahdara.	Ditto ...	...	419 4 5	Ditto.
		Restoring grey badal flooring ...	13,423	4,050 0 0	Work done up to allotment of current year (Rs. 4,100).
		Restoring front wall of— ...	...	151 0 0	Completed.
	Delhi Fort ...	Erecting two stone elephants at the Delhi gate.	14,371	5,947 0 0	In progress.
	Tomb of Isa Khan.	Special repairs to Isa Khan's tomb and mosque.	3,902	843 0 0	This work has been in progress since 1903-4 and the allotment for the year 1904-5 is Rs. 1,100, against which Rs. 843 have been spent. The outlay up to date comes to Rs. 3,649.
		Planting dub grass in the garden of Isa Khan's tomb.	1,281	505 0 0	In progress.
		Cultivation of the turf to the garden of Humayun.	1,625	...	These works are being carried out through the agency of the civil department.
	Tomb of Safdar Jang.	Cultivation of the turf to the garden of Safdar Jang.	505	...	
	Delhi Fort ...	Spreading white marble bajri on the approach path within the garden of Diwan-i-Khass.	139	131 0 0	Completed.
	Tughlaqabad ...	Restoration and preservation of the tomb of Emperor Muhammad Tughlaq Shah.	6,877	3,600 0 0	In progress.
	Delhi Fort ...	Part restoration of Hayat Bakhsh garden.	5,581	5,259 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of Shah Burj pavilion.	7,319	3,600 0 0	In progress.
	Tomb of Isa Khan.	Special repairs to Isa Khan's tomb.	821	796 0 0	Completed.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of white marble work at Akab Hammam.	1,356	1,351 0 0	Ditto.
	Tomb of Safdar Jang.	Laying out and improving roads at Safdar Jang's tomb.	664	649 0 0	Ditto.
	Khairpur ...	Special repairs to Sikandar Lodi's tomb.	1,508	...	Will be put in hand when funds are provided.
	Nizam-ud-din.	Preservation of the Doserri tomb.	350	...	
		Restoration of marble work in the tomb of Muhammad Shah and Mirza Babar.	275	...	
		Carried over ...	93,633	51,123 1 4	

APPENDIX A.—*Conservation of ancient monuments in the United Provinces
and Punjab in 1904-5—(continued).*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DELHI— (concl'd.)	PUNJAB—(concluded).		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	93,633	51,123 1 4	
	Nizamud-din...	Restoration of Amir Khusrav's tomb.	856	...	Will be put in hand when funds are provided.
	Delhi Fort ...	Repairs to masonry tanks and channels; turfing and planting shrubs in Hayat Bakhsh garden.	5,000	...	
	Tomb of Humayun.	Repairs ...	2,902	2,446 0 0	Completed.
	Delhi Fort ...	Special repairs to Sawan building.	327	242 0 0	Ditto.
	Nizamud-din, Delhi district...	Restoration of Chausath Khamba	260	250 0 0	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to historical buildings.	2,057	1,932 0 0	Ditto.
	Nizamud-din,	Special repairs to Jamaat Khana mosque.	1,274	1,271 0 0	Ditto.
	Hauz Khass ...	Special repairs to tomb of Firoz Shah.	132	132 0 0	Ditto.
BAREILLY, BILNOR ...	Delhi ...	Special repairs to Mutiny memorial monument.	94	71 0 0	Ditto.
		Total for the Punjab ...	1,06,535	57,467 1 4	
	UNITED PROVINCES.				
	Fatehganj West or Bithoura.	A large obelisk of red sandstone (annual repairs).	38	30 0 5	Completed.
	Bareilly ...	Tomb of Shah Dana...	...	10 0 2	Ditto.
	Jahanabad ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Nawab Shujaat Khan and other buildings attached thereto.	2,584	2,000 0 0	In progress.
	Jhanjhana ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Shah Abdul Razaq and his four sons.	70	69 0 0	Completed.
	MUZAFFAR- NAGAR.	Cleaning compound of Said Umar Nur Khan, Miran Said Husain, and Said Saif Khan.	30	30 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to the tomb of Said Muhammad alias Said Umar Nur Khan.	500	188 0 0	In progress.
		Special repairs to the tomb of Miran Said Husain alias Said Chajju.		203 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to the tomb of Said Saif Khan and his mother.		99 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the water channel and grassing the platform of Saheli Burj no. 1.	4,604	2,606 0 0	Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 2,604. Completed at total cost of Rs. 4,603.
AGRA ...		Special repairs to Saheli Burj no. 3.	2,478	1,602 0 0	Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 1,602. Completed at a cost of Rs. 2,478.
	The Taj ...	Restoring the tank and stone causeway in front of the Fatehpuri Masjid and Saheli Burj no. 4.	4,759	4,755 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring the balustrade along the front of the raised platform and other petty works in connection with the Saheli Burj no. 1.	1,996	1,995 0 0	Ditto.
		Repairing and cleaning the plaster of the columns and roof of Diwan-i-Aam.	13,572	...	The work was in abeyance, but it was resumed in November 1904, and no expenditure accounted for in this year. Rs. 8,572 were spent in 1903-4.
	Agra Fort ...	Constructing a balustrade at the edge of the steps leading to the Moti Masjid.	648	647 0 0	
		Restoring the west colonnade of the Anguri Bagh.	4,419	4,338 0 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	35,698	18,572 0 7	

**APPENDIX A.—Conservation of ancient monuments in the United Provinces
and Punjab in 1904-5—(concluded).**

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		UNITED PROVINCES—(concl'd.).	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	35,698	18,572 0 7	
		Restoring the balustrade and screen in the north-east bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahall.	1,786	1,760 0 0	Practically completed.
		Strengthening the corner groups of columns in the Diwan-i-Amm.	2,126	544 0 0	The work abandoned, and in accordance with the Chief Engineer's orders an estimate for re-building it is under preparation.
		Restoring the colonnade on the west and portion of the north and south sides of the Diwan-i-Amm.	17,583	17,582 0 0	Completed.
	Agra Fort— (concl'd.).	Laying out the ground on the west side of the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle.	3,637	990 0 0	Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 1,000. In progress.
		Restoring and repairing the plaster and repairing broken door jambs and sills in the Machhi Bhawan.	4,152	4,121 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring the outer façade of the Jahangiri Mahall facing west.	6,989	4,764 0 0	In progress. Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 4,768.
		Restoring the shell plaster and gilt roof of the pavilion to the south of the Khass Mahall.	11,362	221 0 0	In progress. Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 223.
		Restoring the cloisters across the gap in the north wall of the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle.	3,341	376 0 0	Completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,380.
		Restoring the platform and tank and repairs to the north and south faces of the east gate.	12,444	4,932 0 0	Completed at a total cost of Rs. 12,444. [Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 4,932.]
	Sikandarah ...	Restoring the causeway leading from the west false gate to the mausoleum where cut through.	1,575	1,586 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of a portion of the city wall on the west side of the Agra gate.	9,508	1,840 0 0	The work completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,567. [Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 2,218.]
		Restoring the King's stables ...	15,864	7,070 0 0	The work completed at a total cost of Rs. 16,070. [Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 6,864.]
	Fatehpur Sikri	Restoration of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy of the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti.	500	247 0 0	In progress. Rs. 498 spent in all. [Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 249.]
	Itimadn-d-daulah.	Restoration of the fountains and water channels on the four sides of the tomb of Itimadn-d-daulah.	1,322	1,322 0 0	Completed.
	Zohra Bagh ...	Restoration of the outer face and structural repairs to the Zohra Bagh kiosk.	4,961	4,610 0 0	Practically completed.
FARRUKH- ABAD.	Kanauj ...	Repairs to the mosque and tomb of Makhdum Jahaniya and Balapur.	7,694	2,971 0 0	In progress. [Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 3,000.]
	Jami Masjid...	Restoration of Jami Masjid ...	16,882	2,474 0 0	From contributions.
		Additional works at Jami Masjid, Painting, &c., inside of Jami Masjid.	1,100	350 0 0	No. 1 completed except finials: items 2 and 3 completed.
	Alam Bagh ...	Preservation of Alam Bagh House gateway.	1,759	1,759 0 0	In progress.
	Kaisar Bagh ...	Restoring east and west gates of the Kaisar Bagh enclosure.	4,718	2,025 0 0	Partly completed.
LUCKNOW	Dilkusha ...	Annual repairs to the Dilkusha palace.	11,488	1,223 0 0	Completed. These are estimates for repairs: the main conservation work was done under other estimates in 1903-4.
	Sikandar Bagh,	Annual repairs ...	500	398 0 0	
	Nawabi Bridge,	Ditto ...	1,000	683 0 0	Completed.
ALLAH- ABAD.	Khusrau Bagh,	Annual repairs to the three tombs in Khusrau Bagh.	120	101 0 0	Ditto.
		Total for the United Provinces ...	1,78,609	83,021 0 7	

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken in 1904-5.*

[The serial numbers run consecutively with the list of 1903-4. Numbers marked * and † are respectively 5" x 4" and 8½" x 6½" plates and the remainder 10" x 8".]

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
D-949	The Museum, Lucknow	...	Six jagged arrow points found at mauza Rajpur, thana Chandpur, in the Bijnor district.	
D-950	"	"	Duplicate.	
D-951	"	"	Ten hatchet heads found at mauza Rajpur, thana Chandpur, in the Bijnor district, said to be relics of the Mahabharata war.	
D-952	"	"	Duplicate.	
D-953	Agra, The Taj	...	Front view, showing new work in propylon. See no. D-825	From north-west.
D-954	"	...	Detail of southern dome showing inlay work. See no. D-828	"
D-955	"	...	Detail of carved dado panel of the principal propylon after repairs. See no. D-829.	" south.
D-956	"	...	Detail of marble inlay work of the battlements of the garden wall after restoration.	" north-east.
D-957	"	...	Causeways from east to west after repairs	" west.
D-958	"	...	General view of Sirhi darwaza	" north-west.
D-959†	"	...	General view ... "	"
D-960	"	...	Panoramic general view	" south-west.
D-961	"	...	"	" north-west.
D-962	"	...	"	"
D-963	"	...	General view after restoration	" south-west.
D-964	"	...	General view showing missing balustrades, &c.	" north-east.
D-965	"	...	Front view of the chamber on the south	"
D-966	"	...	General view ... "	" south-east.
D-967	"	...	Duplicate	"
D-968	"	...	General view ... "	" south-west.
D-969	"	...	"	" south.
D-970	"	...	"	" east.
D-971	"	...	"	"
D-972	"	...	Interior view showing the defaced inlay work	" south.
D-973	Agra	...	East view after restoration.	"
D-974	"	...	General view after restoration.	"
D-975	"	...	General view of the north-wall, showing the cloisters across the gap after restoration.	" south-east.

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken in 1904-5—(continued).*

[The serial numbers run consecutively with the list of 1903-4. Numbers marked * and † are respectively 5' x 4' and 8½' x 6½' plates and the remainder 10' x 8'.]

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
D-976✓	Agra, The Fort	Diwan-i-Amm	Detail of scraped columns after restoration	From south-west.
D-977†	"	"	Side view of Diwan-i-Amm.	"
D-978✓	"	Anguri Bagh	General view ...	" north-west.
D-979✓	"	Pavilion to the south of Mahall.	General view before the restoration of the shell plaster and gilt roof ...	" south-east.
D-980✓	"	"	Top view before the restoration of the shell plaster and gilt roof	"
D-981✓	"	"	General view of the west wall to the central courtyard ...	" east.
D-982✓	"	Anguri Bagh quadrangle	Panoramic view of the western cloisters before restoration ...	" south-east.
D-983✓	"	"	General view before the restoration of the colonnades on the south side	"
D-984✓	"	Diwan-i-Amm	" " " west	" south-east.
D-985✓	"	"	" " " north-west corner	"
D-986✓	"	"	Interior view of the ante-chamber which was discovered over the north gate of the west colonnades (before restoration).	"
D-987✓	"	"	Interior view before restoration of screen around the north-east bastion	"
D-988†	"	"	General view of the north-east bastion before the restoration of balustrades and screen work.	"
D-989†	"	Jahangiri Mahall	General view before restoration of the north façade	" north-west.
D-990✓	"	"	" south	" north.
D-991✓	"	Macchi Bhawan	Interior view before restoring the plaster of the south façade	" east.
D-992✓	"	"	Interior view of west façade before restoring plaster and replacing broken door jambs and sills.	" south.
D-993✓	"	"	General view of west façade before restoring plaster and replacing broken door jambs.	" south-east.
D-994✓	"	"	General view of east façade before restoring plaster and replacing broken door jambs.	" north-west.
D-995✓	"	"	East gate before restoring the balustrade on the steps leading to the gate	" south-east.
D-996✓	"	"	General view showing portions of the south façade and south-east bastion	" south-west.
D-997✓	"	Moti Masjid	West façade before restoration ...	" north-west.
D-998✓	"	"	The south bastion before restoration ...	"
D-999✓	"	"	The north	" south-west.
D-1000✓	"	Jahangiri Mahall	Interior view of an open area surrounded by dwelling rooms on the first floor	"
D-1001✓	"	"	"	"
D-1002✓	"	"	"	"
D-1003✓	"	"	"	"

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken in 1904-5—(continued).*

[The serial numbers run consecutively with the list of 1903-4. Numbers marked * and † are respectively 5" X 4" and 8½" X 6½" plates and the remainder 10" X 8".]

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
D-1049 ✓	Lahore-Shahdara	Jahangir's tomb	Panoramic view after restoration	From south-east.
D-1050 ✓	Amritsar	Amanat Khan's sarai	East gate before restoration	" north-east.
D-1051 ✓	"	" mosque	General view before restoration	"
D-1052 ✓	Fatehpur-Sikri, district Agra	Horse and camel stables	Panoramic view after restoration (central courtyard).	"
D-1053 ✓	"	"	"	"
D-1054 ✓	"	"	"	"
D-1055 ✓	"	"	"	"
D-1056 ✓	"	"	"	"
D-1057 ✓	"	"	"	"
D-1058 ✓	"	Shekh Salim Chishti's tomb	Mother-of-pearl work on the canopy of Shekh Salim Chishti's tomb before restoration.	" south.
D-1059 ✓	Sikandarrah, Agra	Akbar's tomb	General view of east gate after restoration	" north-west.
D-1060 ✓	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-1061 ✓	On 4th mile of Sikandarrah road	Itbari Khan's mosque	Front view showing its dilapidations before restoration	" north-east.
D-1062 ✓	"	"	General view showing Itbari Khan's mosque and position of Akbar's horse	"
D-1063 ✓	"	Akbar's horse	Statue of Akbar's horse	"
D-1064 ✓	"	"	General view showing the position of Akbar's horse on the left of railway line and near the well.	"
D-1065 *	"	"	Statue of Akbar's horse	"
D-1066 †	Sikandarrah, Agra	" tomb	South gate, north façade, east corner. Spandril over the arch of the ground floor showing the cracks in the red sandstone before restoration.	"
D-1067 ✓	Fatehpur-Sikri	Agra gate	Outer façade after restoration	" south-east.
D-1068 ✓	"	" fortification wall	"	" north-east.
D-1069 ✓	"	"	View from inside the fortification wall after restoration	" west.
D-1070 ✓	"	Masjid in village Sikri	General view showing the dilapidations before restoration	" north-east.
D-1071 ✓	"	Dak bungalow	Panoramic view of the dak bungalow in progress	"
D-1073 ✓	"	"	"	"
D-1073 ½	"	Telra gate	Exterior view after restoration	" south-east.
D-1074 ✓	"	"	General view from inside the fortification wall after restoration	" north-east.
D-1075 ✓	"	Gwalior gate	"	"
D-1076 ✓	"	"	Exterior view after restoration	" south-east.
D-1077 ✓	"	Doctor's house	Panoramic view	" south-west.
D-1078 ✓	"	"	"	"
D-1079 ✓	"	"	Top view after restoration	" north-west.
D-1080 ✓	"	Bir Bal's house	Back view showing the wire netting	" west.
D-1081 ✓	"	Vaults under Bir Bal's house	Interior view after restoration	" south-west.

D-1082.†	"	"	Restoring stone flag flooring on the north-east corner of Diwan-i-Khass	General view showing the repairing of stone flag flooring in front of Panch Mahall after restoration.	General view from inside the fortification wall after restoration</
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APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken in 1904-5—(concluded).*

[The serial numbers run consecutively with the list of 1903-4. Numbers marked * and † are respectively 5"X4" and 8½"X6½" plates and the remainder 10"X8".]

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
D-1125 †	Delhi.	Bhadon ...	Front view after restoration	From south-east.
D-1126 †	"	" ...	Interior view "	" "
D-1127 †	"	" ...	" "	" "
D-1128 †	"	Sawan ...	Front view "	north.
D-1129 †	"	Zafar Mahall ...	General view after excavation before repairs	north-west.
D-1130 †	"	" ...	" "	south-east.
D-1131 †	"	Shah Burj ...	Interior view showing the two modern openings before restoration	" "
D-1132 †	"	" ...	" "	" "
D-1133 †	Agra	Zohra Bagh kiosk ...	South façade before restoration	south.
D-1134 †	"	" ...	" "	" "
D-1135 †	"	" ...	West façade ...	south-west.
D-1136 †	"	" ...	" "	" "
D-1137 †	The Fort	Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle	Mural colour decoration over the parapet of south-south-west angle of the quadrangle.	" "
D-1138 †	Agra	Jaswant Singh ki Chatri	East façade before restoration	south-east.
D-1139 †	"	" "	North-east façade river view before restoration	north-east.
D-1140 †	"	" "	River view, east façade, before restoration	south-east.
D-1141 †	"	" "	North compound wall, east façade, before repairs	south-west.
D-1142 †	"	Jafar Khan's mosque ...	Front view before restoration	east.
D-1143 †	"	" "	Back "	south-east.
D-1144 †	"	Pavilion in the village Jaswant Singh ki Chatri.	Front "	north-east.
D-1145 †	"	Firoz Khan's tomb	General "	south-east.
D-1146 †	"	" "	Back "	south-west.
D-1147 †	"	" "	Uppermost floor of the east gateway before restoration	" "
D-1148 †	"	" "	Panoramic view before restoration	" "
D-1149 †	"	" "	" "	" "
D-1150 †	Allahabad ...	Akbar's palace	Interior view of the south vestibule facing east on the first floor before restoration.	south.
D-1151 †	"	"	Interior view of the east vestibule facing south on the ground floor before restoration.	north.
D-1152 †	"	"	Interior view of the north vestibule facing west on the ground floor before restoration.	south.
D-1153 †	"	"	South façade before restoration	south-west.
D-1154 †	"	"	East façade	south-east.
D-1155 †	"	"	North "	north-east.

APPENDIX C.—*List of drawings made in the office of the Archaeological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1905.*

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draughtsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
1	1178	W. H. Nicholls	Agra Taj	Design for marble seats for platform in the gardens	1½ inch=1 foot.
2	1179	"	"	" " " "	1½ " "
3	1180	"	"	" " " "	1½ " "
4	1181	"	"	" " " "	1½ " "
5	1182	"	"	" " " "	1½ " "
6	1183	"	Delhi Jami Masjid,	Revised design for marble lamp posts	1½ " "
7	1184	"	"	Chatra, copper gilt, for marble lamp posts	1 inch=1 foot.
8	1185	Fazl-ud-din	Lahore Shish Mahall	Plan of ceiling looking up	Full size.
9	1186	"	"	Details of cornice	1 inch=1 foot.
10	1187	"	"	Detail of cornice, north side...	1½ inch=1 foot.
11	1188	"	"	" a centre piece	1½ " "
12	1189	"	"	" borders above coving	1½ " "
13	1190	"	"	Details of panels	1½ " "
14	1191	"	"	"	Half full size.
15	1192	"	"	Coloured detail of one panel in ceiling and cornice	"
16	1193	"	"	"	1½ inch=1 foot.
17	1194	"	"	Details of panels	One-fourth full size.
18	1195	G. R. Beg	Lahore Dai Anga's mosque	Ground plan	100 feet=1 foot.
19	1196	W. H. Nicholls	Delhi Darbar memorial	Perspective view of a design by Mr. J. H. Marshall for an archway.	100 feet=1 foot.
20	1197	"	"	Design for a column, Ground plan	1 inch=1 foot.
21	1198	"	"	" Elevation	1½ " "
22	1199	"	Agra Fort	Plan showing missing battlements, and the views of Major A. H. C. Birch, R.A., upon their restoration.	1½ " "

Report by A. C. Polwhele, Esq., Executive Engineer, Agra
Provincial Division, on the Conservation of Ancient Build-
ings in the Agra Division for the year 1904-5.

AGRA DISTRICT.

THE TAJ.

1. *Restoring the water channels and grassing the platform of Saheli Burj no. 1.*—In paragraph 4 of my report for last year I described this work, which was then in hand; it has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,603.

otographs nos. 1 and 2.

2. *Special repairs to Saheli Burj no. 3.*—This work, which was mentioned in paragraph 5 of my report for 1903-4, has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,478. The accompanying photographs nos. 1 and 2 taken before and after the repairs were done show the large patch of new marble facing on the dome.

3. *Restoring the tank and stone causeway in front of the Fatehpuri Masjid and Saheli Burj no. 4.*—In paragraph 7(b) of my report for 1903-4 I mentioned that the road through the west gateway of the Taj quadrangle had been lowered so as to expose the original floor of the gateway, and that this had necessitated the regrading of the approaches. During the process of regrading the outside approach traces of a masonry tank with a fountain were unearthed close to the wall of the Fatehpuri Masjid, and at the same time seven large stones which had evidently at one time formed part of this tank, were found covering an underground drain.

rawing A.

The accompanying plan A shows the outline of the tank, with the old pieces of stone in their respective places. In December 1903 His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the traces which remained of the old tank, and ordered its restoration together with the paved platforms adjoining the masjid and the Saheli Burj opposite to it.

otographs nos. 3 and 4.

In the absence of any certain evidence as to the height of the walls of the tank or the pattern of the balustrade it was decided to make the tank the same height as the plinth of the masjid and to copy the pattern of balustrade around the raised platform of the masjid. The restoration of the tank with its fountain and of the platforms has been completely carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,755. The tank and platforms are of brickwork faced with red sandstone, and the balustrade around the former is of carved red sandstone. The accompanying photographs nos. 3 and 4 are views of the north end of the Fatehpuri Masjid before and after the restoration of the tank and platform.

4. *Restoring the balustrade along the front of the raised platform and other petty works in connection with the Saheli Burj no. 1.*—The restoration of the water channels and pavements in front of the Saheli Burj having been finished, the next step was to restore the balustrades, of the existence of which both at the edge of the raised terrace on which the Burj stands and around the central tank ample evidence was found in the form of "*mutakka*" holes, while pieces of broken balustrade dug out on the site served as a guide to the height and pattern of the balustrades. At each end of the raised terrace fragments of ancient ruined buildings still exist; they extend to the extreme edge of the terrace, and on careful examination "*mutakka*" holes are found to exist under the base stone of the plinth, from which it may be inferred that the original intention had been to extend the balustrade to the ends of the terrace. In the restoration of the balustrade it has been carried only as far as where was once the face of the buildings now in ruins.

At the south end of the terrace the plinth of the buildings is intact and some fragments of the superstructure are still standing, but

graph no. 5.

at the north end a pile of *débris* overgrown with grass (seen in photograph no. 5) was all that appeared on the surface; on excavation, however, the foundations of the walls were easily traceable, and in order to preserve their outlines they have been built slightly above the level of the terrace and left, the base stone of the plinth being restored in stone. This work, of which the principal item was 305 square feet of carved balustrade, has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,995.

ographs nos. 5 and 6.

The effect of the restoration of the balustrades may be judged by a comparison of photographs nos. 5 and 6 taken before and after respectively.

5. *Annual repairs.*—Of the works carried out from the grant for annual repairs the following are the largest items :—

- (a) Extensive repairs to the walls of the Khan Alam Bagh.
- (b) Laying ten new prayer stones in the floor of the Fatehpuri Masjid.
- (c) Renewing pieces of marble on the interior of the dome of the mausoleum.
- (d) Removing the raised walks around the quadrangle.
- (e) Restoring decayed sill stones in the revetment wall along the river front.
- (f) Refixing the finial on the south-west minaret, which was loose and out of plumb.

THE FORT, AGRA.

6. *Repairing and cleaning the plaster of the columns and roof of the Diwan-i-Am.*—This work was fully described in paragraph 10 of my report for 1903-4, and, as there stated, at the close of the year the work was in abeyance pending judgment on a sample of gold and red lining which had been executed on one of the newly plastered columns.

In November 1904 the Director General of Archæology inspected the work which had been done, and directed that the colouring of the columns should be completed. The work has accordingly been resumed, but no expenditure is accounted for in the year under review.

7. *Constructing a balustrade at the edge of the steps leading to the Moti Masjid.*—In December 1903 His Excellency the Viceroy directed that the unsightly modern brick parapet on the steps to the Moti Masjid should be removed, and that a red sandstone balustrade of the original form should be constructed.

On the removal of the brick parapet it was found that very few of the original "*mutakka*" holes were in existence, but that in most cases where the "*mutakkas*" of the original balustrade had stood a new patch had been put into the step; the uniform spacing of these patches, however, fixed the length of the panels, and for the pattern it seemed natural to follow that of the balustrade on the balcony adjoining the steps, the panels of which are solid and in every way adaptable to a sloping balustrade.

The balustrade has accordingly been restored in red sandstone on both slopes of the steps, the total length being 104 feet and the cost Rs. 647. It was not considered necessary to adhere absolutely to the original position of the "*mutakkas*," for this would have involved the renewal of all the patched steps, which are solid blocks of stone 11 feet in length: but by moving each "*mutakka*" one step the original spacing has been kept.

8. *Restoring the west colonnades of the Anguri Bagh.*—The lines on which this piece of restoration was to be carried out were indicated by the Director General of Archæology in a note dated October 1902.

graph no. 7.

Photograph no. 7, which is a view of a portion of the west side of the Anguri Bagh taken before the repairs were done, gives some idea of the condition of the structure. It will be noticed that the mouldings and panels of the plinth were much decayed; that the plaster had fallen off the beautiful brackets supporting the balcony; that some of the cusped archways were bricked up and fitted with modern wooden door frames, and that the plaster was generally in a dilapidated state. The whole of this *façade* has now been thoroughly repaired and restored with a very satisfactory result, as will be seen from photograph no. 8, which is precisely the same view taken after the work was done.

graph no. 8.

By the removal of the modern brick filling the white marble dado in the archways has once more been brought to light.

This work has been entirely completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 4,338; in order to reduce the cost as much as possible, ordinary kankar lime plaster has been used wherever feasible instead of the expensive marble plaster of the original work.

graphs nos. 9 and

Photographs nos. 9 and 10 are general views of the *façade* taken before and after the execution of this piece of work.

9. *Restoring the balustrades and screens in the north-east bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahal.*—With reference to this tower the Director General of Archæology in his note of October 1902 wrote: "the modern walls should be removed from the inter-columniation on the lower storey and the balustrades around the edge of the platform restored in both storeys."

graph no. 11.

It will be seen from photograph no. 11 that the balustrade on both storeys had completely disappeared, though the "*mutakka*" holes which testify to its former existence are clearly visible. It will also be noticed that on the lower storey the openings between the pillars have a low parapet, and that in the narrow spaces rectangular pieces of *jali* or screen work have been inserted; these are the modern additions referred to by the Director General of Archæology. Fortunately two of the beautiful screens which originally filled the narrow spaces between the pillars were still in existence as a guide to the restoration of the others; one of them is clearly seen in the photograph. It must be stated that this tower was originally plastered and adorned with paintings on the inside: but, as most of the plaster has disappeared, the restoration has been carried out in plain red sandstone unplastered.

graph no. 12.

This work, which comprises over 400 square feet of carved screens and balustrades, needs no further description, for photograph no. 12 speaks for itself.

graph no. 11.

This photograph, which was taken at the close of the year, when the work was practically finished, is the same view as no. 11.

10. *Strengthening the corner groups of columns in the Diwan-i-Am.*—These columns are structurally defective, and, owing either to a settlement in the foundations or to the thrust of the arches or to both, they have moved considerably out of the vertical and are a constant source of anxiety to all concerned, for their failure would probably mean the collapse of the whole structure. Many years ago one tie rod appears to have been fixed, and subsequently a second one; but as the efficiency of these ties, and more particularly of the bands to which they are attached, was doubted, it was proposed to replace them by much stronger bands and ties.

This proposal was about to be carried out when the Chief Engineer decided that the soundest course to adopt would be to rebuild the corner groups of columns altogether on thoroughly scientific structural principles and with the best material obtainable, and so to provide a permanent cure before it was too late.

Preparations for this work are now being made.

11. *Restoring the colonnades on the west and portions of the north and south sides of the Diwan-i-Am quadrangle.*—In paragraph 8 of my report for last year I mentioned that the Military Authorities had evacuated the western portion of the quadrangle.

The modern casemates and other Military Buildings which were built against the colonnades were then quickly pulled down, and as soon as they had gone an estimate was prepared of the cost of restoring the colonnades.

To give a complete idea of the amount of work involved the full series of photographs taken before and after the execution of the work ought to be examined, but there is only room for a few of them in this report; these photographs (nos. 13 to 18), however, serve to show the state of dilapidation into which the colonnades had fallen and the result of the restoration carried out.

The work done was entirely in red sandstone, and, besides a large quantity of plain stone work, included 662 lineal feet of new carved edging to the balcony and 236 new carved brackets in the form of the raised trunk of an elephant. In the course of this restoration three flights of stone steps leading to the roof of the colonnade were disclosed—one at each end of the central block (photograph no. 14) and one in the false gateway at the south end (photograph no. 16).

Though a careful search was made along the entire face of the wall, only in one place near the north end was any indication found of steps giving access to the high ground behind the colonnades; these steps are shown on the accompanying plan B. In accordance with the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy that a stairway should be provided to give access from the Diwan-i-Am to the Salimgarh, which stands on the high ground, an opening has been made near the top of the stairs at the south end of the central block of colonnades and steps similar to the old ones have been constructed as shown in red on the plan.

12. *Laying out the ground on the west side of the Diwan-i-Am quadrangle.*—This work consists of laying down grass lawns and making paths in the western half of the quadrangle to correspond with those in the eastern half which were completed last year. A great quantity of brickbats and old mortar has been removed and good soil brought in, but the laying down of the lawns cannot be done until the rainy season. The work in itself requires no description, but the excavation which it involved has led to the interesting discoveries mentioned in paragraph 17 (b).

In connection with this work it must also be mentioned that no trace could be found of the brick pavement referred to in paragraph 8 of my report for last year to the west of the north gate of the quadrangle.

13. *Restoring and repairing the plaster and repairing broken door jambs and sills in the Machhi Bhawan.*—This work has been carried out on the lines laid down by the Director General of Archæology in his note of October 1902 and may be briefly described as follows. In the lower storey the plaster of the back wall has been repaired all around the quadrangle and coloured with a uniform grey colour in place of the former indiscriminate patches of grey and red.

In the upper storey the plaster of the columns, walls, brackets, ceilings, &c., has been thoroughly restored and repaired on the south and west sides of the quadrangle.

At the same time many pieces of decayed and disintegrated stone in sills, bases of columns, &c., have been taken out and replaced by sound stones.

The plaster repairs involved some very intricate carved plaster work on the ceiling of the porch in the centre of the south façade and also on the brackets under the eaves on the west side, see photographs nos. 19 and 20.

Photographs nos. 21 and 22.

At the suggestion of the Director General of Archæology an old doorway in the south-west corner (see photographs nos. 21 and 22) leading into the Anguri Bagh has been opened out.

The work has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,121.

14. *Restoring the outer façade of the Jahangiri Mahal facing west.*—This piece of restoration involves many forms of the stone worker's art; there are carved sandstone panels, brackets, &c., there are sandstone panels inlaid with marble, and there are carved marble lotus flowers ornamenting the soffits of the arches.

Out of the estimate of Rs. 6,989 a sum of Rs. 4,764 has been spent during the year under review; but, as the work is still incomplete, I leave the full description until next year.

15. *Restoring the shell plaster and gilt roof of the pavilion to the south of the Khas Mahal.*—The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 11,362, the greater part of which represents the cost of replacing the missing copper-gilt sheets of the roof.

The small allotment of Rs. 223 made during the year has been spent on repairing the shell plaster on the walls of the pavilion.

16. *Annual repairs.*—Among the works carried out from the grant for annual repairs the following are the largest items:—

(a) Replacing the balcony in the courtyard by the Amar Singh gate after the removal by the Military Authorities of the modern guard room barrack which stood against the "dalans" of the courtyard.

(b) Restoring 395 missing pieces of inlay in the Diwan-i-Khas.

(c) Fixing gratings in the Jahangiri Mahal to prevent the public looking over into the Military Prison.

17. *General.*—(a) By order of His Excellency the Viceroy a tablet relating the history of the so-called Somnath gates has been hung in the enclosure where the gates are kept.

The inscription, which is printed in English, Urdu, and Hindi, is as follows: "These gates which were brought from Ghazni in Afghanistan by the British in 1842, are stated to have been taken from the tomb of the famous Mahmud Zamin-ud-daulah of Ghazni (999 to 1030 Hijri). At the time of their removal it was erroneously supposed that they had been carried off by that monarch from the Hindu temple at Somnath, and a proclamation was issued by the then Governor General, Lord Ellenborough, that they were to be restored with all due ceremony to their original home. They were accordingly conveyed in Lord Ellenborough's camp from Firozpur to Agra, but the intention of restoring them to Somnath being abandoned, they proceeded no further on the way to their proclaimed destination. The tradition, based on no historical authority, that these gates were of sandal wood and were brought from Somnath is completely disproved by the fact that the wood of which they are constructed is the local deodar of Ghazni; that the style of their decoration bears no resemblance to Hindu work; and that an Arabic inscription in cubic character relating to the family of Sabuk Tagin is carved upon them."

(b) When the débris was being removed from the western part of the Diwan-i-Am quadrangle (see paragraph 12) two very interesting discoveries were made.

Firstly.—A masonry tank with a central fountain was unearthed in front of the centre block of cloisters of the western façade. The walls of the tank are of ancient brickwork, and around it there are traces of a stone pavement.

Photograph no. 14.
Drawing C.

The tank is seen in photograph no. 14, and the accompanying plan C gives full details of the tank and pavement as they were found on removal of the débris.

It is proposed to restore the pavement and fountain, and to raise the walls of the tank about a foot above the general level of the quadrangle, finishing them off with a plain stone coping.

The second discovery was a large quantity of white marble, which was buried in the ground to a depth of about six feet near the south-west corner of the quadrangle.

The collection of marble was clustered together, and in some places arranged in a manner which suggested that it had not been merely thrown into a pit but had been deliberately stacked; there are pieces of all sizes, some unwrought as they came from the quarry and others shaped and carved ready for use. The designs of the worked pieces suggest that they were intended for the Moti Masjid, and the spot where they were found would appear to have been the site of the stonecutter's workshops.

The find of marble is roughly valued at from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000; a portion of it is seen in photograph no. 16.

SIKANDRA.

18. *Restoring the platform and tank and repairs to the north and south faces of the east gate.*—This work has been completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,444; it was fully described and illustrated in my report for last year (paragraph 14).

19. *Restoring the causeway leading from the west false gate to the mausoleum where it has been cut through to make a driving road.*—The raised causeways radiating from the mausoleum have been cut through near the west, north and east false gates to make a level driving road around the garden; but when His Excellency the Viceroy visited Sikandra in December 1903, he ordered that the gaps should be restored and the driving roads taken over the causeways, as is the case near the mausoleum itself. The estimate provided for completely restoring the original form of the causeway at the gap near the west false gate, but, in view of the fact that the greater part of the facing would be covered by the earthen ramps, it was decided to restore the stone work only where it would be visible, and in this way a large saving was effected, which was utilized in restoring the gap in the east causeway.

20. *Annual repairs.*—Out of the annual repair grant two new wooden doors have been provided to replace the ugly iron doors in the entrance to the tomb.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

21. *Repairing the gateways and portions of the city wall.*—This work was finished in 1903-4 and described in paragraph 20 of my report for that year, but the photographs illustrative of the work were incomplete. The accompanying photographs of four of the gates will give some idea of the work that has been done.

22. *Restoration of a portion of the city wall on both sides of the Agra gate.*—This work was described in paragraph 21 of my report for 1903-4. It has now been completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,567.

23. *Restoring the King's stables.*—In paragraph 22 of my report for last year I described this work, which had then been taken in hand. The stables have now been completely restored at a total cost of Rs. 16,070. A reference to photograph no. 31, which is a view of the east side of the stables taken before the restoration was started, will show how the roof had been propped up by pillars of rubble masonry and how dilapidated the "*chajja*" has become. The work included forty-six new brackets, five heavy stone beams, three pillars, and twenty-one roof slabs, besides a large quantity of plain stone work, and the satisfactory result of the restoration may be gathered from photograph no. 32. At the same time that this restoration was being carried out a

large quantity of rubbish was removed from the quadrangle formed by the stables, and the old drainage outlets were opened up.

24. *Restoration of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy of the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti.*—The result of my endeavours to obtain mother-of-pearl of similar iridescence to that in the original ornamentation of the canopy having been unsuccessful, the District Engineer invited the local craftsmen to submit samples of work in the best mother-of-pearl obtainable in the country, and on the samples produced, some of which were extremely creditable, a standard of material was fixed and a craftsman selected for execution of the work, which has now been resumed. A commencement has been made on one of the finials, which, being a detachable piece, has been brought to Agra, where the work and material are under constant supervision. A sum of Rs. 247 only has been spent during the year.

25. *Annual repairs.*—The following are some of the most important works carried out from the annual repairs grant:—

- (a) 100 pieces of inlay which were missing from the plinth of Salim Chishti's tomb have been replaced.
- (b) A wire fence has been erected around Baijou's house, an outlying building near the village of Sikri, to protect it from damage by cattle and trespassers.
- (c) 2,400 square feet of stone pavement near the Panch Mahal and Diwan-i-Khas have been restored with old stone from the restoration of the King's stables.
- (d) Some reveals of the city wall between the Agra and Birpol gates have been built in the manner described in paragraph 24 (e) of my report for 1903-4.
- (e) The carved marble bracket which fell out of the tomb of Salim Chishti [see paragraph 25 (b) of report for 1903-4] has been replaced at a cost of Rs. 475.
- (f) A large quantity of plaster and pointing has been done in the vaults under the large tank to the north of the Diwan-i-Khas.

THE TOMB OF ITMAD-UD-DAULA.

26. *Restoration of the fountains and water channels on the four sides of the tomb.*—This was one of the works ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1902. The fountains were originally supplied each by a separate pipe from small raised tanks in the corners of the garden into which water was lifted from the river.

The alignment and cross section of the old pipes is shown on the accompanying plan D: the pipes are of earthenware embedded in masonry.

It was found impossible to clean the old pipes, which are completely filled with silt, without taking them all up, so new iron pipes have been laid in such a way that all the fountains can be supplied from either of the raised tanks.

The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,322.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

27. *Restoration of the outer face and structural repairs to the Zohra Bagh Kiosk on the river bank near the Chini-ka-Rauza.*—This is a striking tower of four storeys and is all that remains of a very fine old garden. The restoration has been practically completed; but, as affording has not been removed to allow of photographs being taken, I will defer the description of the work until next year.

28. *The city wall of Agra (Akbarabad).*—On page 118 of volume IV of the reports of the Archaeological Survey of India, Mr. Carlleyle

mentions an inscription on a stone let into a fragment of the old city wall near where the Ajmer Gate once stood.

This piece of wall with the inscribed stone is still ^{existence :} but, as it seemed likely that it would soon fall out if not ^{attended to.} the wall has been repaired with bricks similar to those used in the original construction and the stone slab has been securely fixed.

FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT.

29. *Repairs to the mosque and tombs of Makhdum Jahanian and Balapir at Kanauj.*—A sum of Rs. 2,971 has been spent on this work during the year under review, but the greater part of the expenditure represents the cost of stone collected for repairing the facing of the mound underneath the west or back wall of the mosque of Makhdum Jahanian.

PART II.

(1) N SOME PLACES VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1904-5.

Ajmer travelling through the plains of North-West India is of such a consistently interesting character that it is all the more refreshing to reach a place in which the eye can rest with real satisfaction. Such a place is Ajmer. The shapes of the hills surrounding the Anar Sagar lake have a meaning in them than one is accustomed to see in the marble palaces characteristic of India, while the embankment with its required steps gives just that touch of human interest which is the marble foreground of a finished picture. The restoration of the marble palaces was completed rather more than a year ago, and a report of the work has been published and illustrated in the last number of the annual Archaeological Survey of India. In the Fort there is still the old tower of archaeological interest, namely the restoration of the old tower of Akbar's building which dates back in all probability to the time of Akbar. The ground has been excavated in the surrounding courtyard and the result that a pavement has come to light round the courtyard and the another round the tahsil which stands in the centre, and the *façade* of the building has also been revealed. The north *façade* of the building was in a better state of preservation than the east, south, and only required some patches of new work. The decided *façades* were, however, so far decayed that it was what they were originally like in all their details, with the exception of the heavy *chajja*, as it is evident that all four sides of the building corresponded exactly, and the north *façade* is sufficiently preserved to serve as a pattern for the restoration of the others. The *chajjas* were missing from all round the building, but the fragments of the *chajja* stones and brackets were found by the Executive Engineer, some of them having been used for the construction of comparatively modern partitions, since dismantled, in the exact position. By studying the marks upon the old *chajja* stones their end of the *chajja* and the line where it rested on a lintel supported on showed the same line of contact with the lintel, and also the point where the *chajja* entered the wall into which it was tailed.

The building is of a sandstone called kattu from quarries in the Bikaner State, and it is being restored in the same material except that the brackets which project from the wall are being made of red Agra stone, which is more durable and capable of carrying weight. All the whitewash has been removed from the walls, and also a pipal tree which was growing out of the east wall. Some rooms on the topmost storey were said to have been erected by the Mahrattas, who are also credited with having erected the partitions and floors which blocked up the verandahs, have been dismantled. When the work of restoration is completed, it is proposed to use this building as a museum for principal archaeological interest found in and about Ajmer. The type, and features of the building, which is one of the early Mughal buildings, the lofty square pillars of the verandahs which occur in the centre of each *façade*, and the heavy *chajja* with its massive carved brackets, are illustrated in the accompanying volume. It is a fortunate coincidence that quite near this building there is another very much like it in building, and almost precisely similar in detail, namely the Badshahi building, the parapet of which will form a pattern for the restoration of the Tahsil. The pillars, brackets and *chajjas* of the Badshahi building agree in almost every particular with those extant at the Tahsil; in fact, the similarity between the two buildings is so remarkable that

there is ample justification for restoring the one and subtle feature in the Tahsil to match the corresponding part of the Badshahi building.

The Badshahi building was, until recently, used as a municipal godown, and will be one of the next objects of conservation work at Ajmer when the Tahsil is finished. A careful examination has been made in order to distinguish the modern additions, which have gradually accrued, from the original structure. Four rooms are ancient, together with the spacious verandahs on the east and west sides of the building. The purpose for which the building was erected is not clear from its internal arrangement. Tradition says that it was intended to contain a tomb, and a tomb it does contain, but so insignificant in character and position that one can only surmise either that the original tomb has disappeared or that the building was erected for some other purpose. The existence of two elaborately carved balconies—one on the north, the other on the south side of one of the chambers (marked *b* on the sketch plan)—lends support to the latter supposition, and tends to indicate that the building was intended for habitation. In any case it is well worthy of the care which, I was given to understand, is shortly to be expended upon it, and after the removal of the surrounding native houses which cluster round it, it will emerge from obscurity as a valuable archæological relic.

The sketch plan illustrated in the accompanying volume shows the building as it will appear when the modern additions have been demolished. At present the verandahs on the north and south sides are blocked up by modern partitions, and several of the pillars are encased in modern masonry, but the chajja and brackets exist as in the surrounding buildings. The building is set back some twelve feet from the street, which runs parallel with the east facade, and is raised considerably above the street level. There is a great deal of accumulated soil between the building and the street, and a small excavation has revealed the upper part of the original plinth on the east side. The entrance to the building leads through the middle of the east verandah and thence into a square chamber (*a* on the sketch plan) roofed by a dome supported on pendentives and arched across the angles of the square. Immediately behind this chamber, on the west side of it, is the room (*b*) in which the balcony occurs, supported on four moulded brackets corbeled out from the north and south walls. This chamber too has a domical roof, while the two smaller rooms (*c*) and (*d*) on either side of it have vaulted ceilings. In all four chambers there are traces of painted patterns on the plastered walls, but they are blackened with soot to such an extent as to be hardly distinguishable except where the Executive Engineer has had some patches successfully cleaned. On the west side, on the east the ground is not at its proper level, and the plinth is buried beneath the surface. There are three staircases in the thickness of the west walls of the rooms (*c*), (*b*), and (*d*), two of which lead to the upper floors of chambers (*c*) and (*d*), the floor level of which is the same as that of the galleries in chamber (*b*), while the third staircase leads up to the roof of the building. The roof is of concrete, flat, but the portion over the chambers (*a*) and (*b*) is higher than that over the verandahs, though there is no sign of the domed ceiling on the roof above, the raised roof over them being also flat.

Tomb of Abdulla Khan.—This is a building of the later Mughal type. It is square in plan, the sides measuring approximately 35 ft. At the four corners are piers with half columns upon two of the sides. All the columns are octagonal, and the whole structure is of marble with the exception of the exterior of the dome over the centre, which is plastered and scarcely visible above the parapet when seen from below. The building stands upon a platform surrounded by a plinth about three feet above the present ground level. Between the columns

are heavily cusped arches, and the ceiling between the outer and inner squares is flat, being formed of long slabs of marble. The tomb is in the centre of an inner square, at the four corners of which are smaller piers and half columns with cusped arches between them. On the platform between the columns of the outer square there are mortices for mutakkas, but the balustrade is entirely missing. There is a tradition that the balustrade is buried in the bullock run of an adjoining well, but so far the efforts made to recover it have not met with success. On the opposite side of the road is the tomb of Abdulla Khan's wife, a building which recalls to mind the group of tombs of the same date on the south side of the courtyard at Nizamu-d-din near Delhi. Like them it consists simply of a small court enclosed by a marble jali screen with a parapet and guldastas (pinnacles), but without any roof. The court is about 12 feet square, and it stands upon a platform measuring some 30 feet square, which has lost its balustrade, though here, again, the mutakka holes remain.

Abdulla Khan was a Sayad by caste and was a resident of Bara in the United Provinces. He was Vazir under the Mughal Emperor Farukh Sir, who reigned during A.D. 1705 to 1716. In the year 1704 A.D. he built a masjid and made a garden on the spot where his tomb now stands. The present tomb of white marble was constructed by his son, Husain Ali Khan, in A.D. 1710.

Tomb of Alau-d-din.—This is an imposing building of white marble of the middle Mughal period, situated near the dargah at Ajmer. It is rectangular in plan, the sides being respectively about 40 × 20 feet. It is open on three sides: on the north and south are three bays divided by groups of four columns united by a solid base, with arches turned between them, while on the east side are three arched openings separated by piers. On the west side there is a solid wall containing three mihrabs, an arrangement which is frequently met with in the tombs of Muhammadan saints from the period of Firoz Shah downwards. A noticeable feature in this building is the zig-zag pattern of black marble inlay adorning the guldastas which run up from the ground at each corner of the building. The shafts of the columns are all octagonal, 13 inches in diameter, and the arches between them are heavily cusped. The transverse arches connecting the groups of columns are similarly treated, and from them springs a dome carried on pendentives, the soffits of which are ornamented with prismatic groining characteristic of Mughal architecture. On the piers at the ends of the north and south *façades*, and again above the groups of four columns, inlaid patterns in black marble occur. This inlay work was evidently never completed, as is shown by the abrupt termination of the chases or grooves cut to receive it: in certain cases too one can see where the workmen had marked out the line of the groove by a scratch without proceeding to cut it out. This is an interesting indication that in ancient work the masons did not finish each stone on the bench, but that they left a certain amount of carving and decorative work to be done after their structures were erected. Alau-d-din was a grandson of Khwaja Muinu-d-din Chisti, and was a religious dignitary during the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan. He died in 1011 Hijri at the age of 75. At the north-east corner Alau-d-din's tomb is connected by a wall to a stone gateway surmounted by a chhatri balanced on the wall in a curious fashion. The chhatri has four columns, one at each angle, and these rest upon a slab, which forms the floor of the chhatri, and which in turn is supported on two stone lintels, which cross the wall at right angles. The lintels, therefore, which carry all the weight of the chhatri are only supported on the wall at their centres, and the whole chhatri is balanced upon them. It is a constructional freak which, happily for the public safety, is not commonly employed. In this instance the floor of the chhatri is already cracked, and it is not likely to remain standing for many more years.

The earth must have accumulated very considerably at this point, since the head of the gateway is only four feet above the present ground. Probably there are some steps leading down to it, all buried in the soil.

Close to Alau-d-din's tomb, between it and the dargah, is another maqbarah of marble, apparently of about the same date, but of quite a different character. It consists of a square chamber roofed by a more prominent dome than that on Alau-d-din's tomb, with a sixteen-sided drum. An ante-chamber is attached to the east side of the square chamber, and in the centre of the east side of the ante-chamber is a gateway, large in proportion to the rest of the *façade*. This gateway has a pointed arch carved on the soffit with bold buds, and around it, forming a kind of architrave, are rows of little niches. On the south side of the building there are three arched openings, two of which are filled by jali screens of red sandstone and the third with rubble stone. On the west side there is a central arched opening enclosed by a red sandstone jali screen, and on the south is a similar arch filled with marble masonry. A curious feature about this building is noticeable at the four corners of the square portion which is surmounted by the dome. At each angle is a projecting pier which stops in each case below a horizontal string-course which surrounds the building, but the string-course is cut away above each pier, and it looks as if these piers were intended as the commencement of the walls of some surrounding chambers, none of which exist.

Hissar.—The Gujri mahall at Hissar is an ancient Muhammadan building of small dimensions which has recently been singled out for conservation. Externally it presents no striking features, the chief merit of the building consisting in the carved foliage of the Hindu type which adorns the pillars in the interior, and which suggests that Hindu workmen were employed in its construction. In plan the building is square, and the ceiling is divided into nine domical compartments supported on four pillars of red sandstone with fluted shafts. The carving cannot be said to be the best of its kind; it is, in fact, coarse in comparison with that of a similar character at the Qutb mosque near Delhi and that at the Arhai-din-ka-Jompra at Ajmer. There does not appear to be any interesting historical association concerning the Gujri mahall: one explanation of the name is that it was built for a wife of the Emperor Firoz Shah, a Gujri by caste, while a second tradition affirms that the correct spelling of the name is Guzri mahall, and that it is so called owing to the fact that it happens to be near a road or guzr.

A much more interesting building, or rather group of buildings, at Hissar are those nearly opposite the house of the Superintendent of the cattle farm, at present being utilized as godowns. The casual tourist would hardly notice these buildings, so masked are they by modern partition walls, and so neglected and dilapidated in appearance. Still, those parts which are concealed behind the modern rubble and mortar are well preserved. The group of buildings, bearing no particular name, is on quite a small scale and is composed of three distinct structures—a domed building square in plan with a vault beneath, a minar, and a mosque. The general arrangement is shown upon the accompanying sketch plan, the shaded portions of which represent modern rubble wall. First we approach the domed building which is said to be the gateway of the mosque, but the presence of the minar so close to the west *façade* precludes the idea of a passage through the building from east to west having been originally conceived, since there is no reason to suspect that the minar is later than the domed building. A local tradition states that the vault beneath the building connects with an underground passage leading to Hansi, fifteen miles away, and perhaps at some future date this vault will be opened up and explored. The walls have a distinct batter, and the style is similar in this and other respects to that of the tomb of Tughlaq Shah at Tughlaqabad,

though the building under consideration is on a much smaller scale. Its most noticeable features are some buff sandstone screens over the doorways carved with octagonal and star patterns, and, secondly, the ogee curve which occurs in the arches.

The minar is only about 30 feet in height, the diameter at the base being three feet. Upon it are traces of an inscription, but so worn and disfigured are they that no single word is likely to be deciphered. A manuscript* in private possession at Hissar entitled the *Memoirs of Ruknu-d-din* states, curiously enough, that the mosque in question was built by the Emperor Firoz Shah, and has on it a Shastri (Sanskrit) inscription, and that the minar called Firoz Shah-ki-lat had also a Shastri inscription: moreover, that when the Sikhs took Hissar they piled up fuel round it to destroy it by fire; the minar, however, remained safe, losing a part of the surface along with the inscription. This minar is evidently quite distinct from the Hissar pillar described in Sir A. Cunningham's reports† since the measurements of the two do not agree. The minar is circular in plan, and is divided into four storeys all circular in plan. The bottom storey is of buff coloured sandstone with ornaments savouring of Hindu workmanship at the division between the first and second storeys. Between the second and third storeys are marble bands with a red sandstone ring between them. The second, third, and fourth storeys are of red sandstone. Above this there remains the base of a marble finial and a spike.

To the west and north of the minar lies the colonnade, the west side of which is, I think, complete in plan, and evidently was used as a mosque, one mihrab being still visible. There probably were similar columns on the south and east. Three bays only of the colonnade on the north side remain, but as they end abruptly, it is probable that the colonnade extended further towards the east. The columns of this arcade are ornamented with Hindu features, but no animal life is represented upon them, and they were in all probability erected for the position which they now occupy by Muhammadans.

Kalpi.—The Chaurasi Gumbaz at Kalpi is an interesting ruin dating back to the Lodi period, and conforming to the peculiarities of that style. There are not many examples of this type in these provinces, though a valuable group of similar buildings—the tombs of some Lodi kings—exists near Delhi, between Humayan's tomb and that of Safdar Jang. The Chaurasi Gumbaz is unfortunately in such a dilapidated and critical condition that it was felt necessary to class it among those buildings which are to be left to go to ruin. It does not appear, however, to have altered much in appearance since it was surveyed by the late Mr. E. W. Smith, who also wrote some letterpress to supplement the drawings which he prepared. The building is square in plan, the sides measuring 124 feet including the characteristic sloping bastions which stand at each of the four angles. It stands in the centre of a large quadrangle measuring 312 feet square on the exterior, formerly surrounded by cloisters which have to a great extent disappeared. The decay of the building is largely due to the manner of its construction, the materials used in the structure being rubble stone and large irregular blocks of kankar. On the surface the walls were stuccoed with the exception of a few features such as drip stones and corbels, which are built of stone. The dome over the central chamber containing the two principal tombs has long since fallen in, and nearly all the surrounding vaults and arches are very insecure, the rough blocks of kankar having no proper key. In several instances some ancient carved Hindu columns, evidently taken from some older building, have been built into the structure. The name Chaurasi Gumbaz, meaning eighty-four domes, is probably due to the fact that the cloisters round the quadrangle consisted of eighty bays with vaulted roofs, and the remaining four would be accounted for by the domes which occur at each of the angles of the main building. The four *façades* of the building correspond with each

* I am indebted to Maulvi Nur Bakhsh for discovering this manuscript.

† *Archæological Reports, Cunningham, volume V, 140.*

other except for some slight variations in decorative detail. The elevations consist of seven arches separated by solid piers, and well supported at each end by the solid appearance of the bastions, one of which is illustrated on the accompanying plates. This method of terminating an arcade might well have been imitated by the Mughals, who consistently fail to give to the ends of their arcades that solid abutment which the eye desires and the needs of construction demand: witness, for instance, the commonplace plan of the Diwan-i-Amms and Khass mahalls erected by Mughal architects at Agra, Fatehpur-Sikri, and Delhi.

The most noticeable feature in the Chaurasi Gumbaz is the decorative treatment of the stucco work in relief, an example of which is given in the accompanying illustration.* Some fragments of colour still remain on the stucco, and probably colour was very largely used on the ground of the incised stucco and plaster as it was in the later buildings of the Mughals.

Bahraich.—The dargah of Sayad Salar at Bahraich is a building which commands interest both on account of some of its architectural features and on account of its historical associations. The latter have been dealt with in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1903-4, and need not be recapitulated here. Suffice it to say that Sayad Salar was a nephew of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, and that in the early part of the eleventh century A.D. he led a Muhammadan crusade into Hindustan as far as Bahraich, where he died in battle and was buried. About five years ago it was decided to reproduce in marble, feature for feature, the ancient wooden verandah on the south side of the principal shrine which contains the remains of Sayad Salar. This work has since been completed, and a marble floor has also been laid in the courtyard immediately in front of the verandah. At the time that this restoration was taken in hand the ancient woodwork was in a very advanced state of ruin and decay, and the decision to restore it in stone in preference to wood was presumably due to the consideration that stone would be a much more lasting material. There still remain some pieces of the ancient woodwork, however, in the cloisters round the outer courtyard of the dargah, and in the fine old doors which lead into the inner courtyard in front of the lately restored verandah. These doors are thickly coated with green paint, which has doubtless tended to preserve them from weather and white ants, but which to a great extent conceals their panels and almost classical mouldings enriched with rosettes and foliage.

Part of the cloisters round the outer courtyard has recently been restored in red brick, though the word "restored" must not in this instance be taken to suggest that any attempt has been made to reproduce the original form. Still, in places the old wooden columns and brackets remain, producing a homely, almost Jacobean effect quite uncommon in India. The shrine of Sayad Salar is situated at the north end of the inner courtyard. It has suffered considerably in appearance from the exigencies of public convenience; large openings have been pierced in its walls to give more air and accommodation to the crowd of pilgrims who visit the spot during an annual festival, and big screens have been erected to catch the coins and trinkets which are showered upon the roof of the shrine by enthusiastic devotees. It is a very plain and humble shrine, but worth keeping from further ill-treatment if only on account of its age and associations. The chamber is almost square in plan, the sides being about 13 feet in length, the corners being rounded off above the floor. Over it is a dome constructed by narrowing the walls to a point by means of rings of masonry, the bed of each ring being horizontal, and each ring overlapping the one beneath it; the method of construction is, in fact, the same as that which was followed by the ancient Greeks in their first attempts at domical construction, and is commonly known as the Pelasgic system.

* From a drawing by Mr. E. W. Smith.

Chiniot.—The ancient town of Chiniot in the Jhang district contains two interesting buildings—the Shahi masjid and the tomb of Shah Burhan. The stone principally used in their construction is a dark grey sandstone, almost black with tinges of purple in it, and it is streaked with lighter shades of green. It is a fine grained stone and takes a good arris, and is suitable for mouldings and carving. The quarries are on the banks of the Chenab river, and it is said that more of it can be obtained from the same source.

The Shahi masjid has a courtyard, raised considerably above the street level, measuring approximately sixty-six feet square in the clear. There is a tank in the centre, and entrances on the north and east sides; the entrance on the north side is through a gateway and vaulted vestibule and up a flight of steps, while that on the east side is also approached by a flight of steps, and through an archway decorated with Kashi work of the kind found at Wazir Khan's mosque at Lahore and other places in the Punjab. The courtyard of the mosque has no particularly striking features.

The prayer chamber measures about thirty feet from east to west, and contains in all twenty-one compartments, in three rows of seven compartments each. The roof over each compartment is carried on columns, the shafts of which are about twelve inches in diameter. The columns have bell-shaped capitals and bases, and support cusped arches of the early Mughal type. In most cases the roofs over the compartments are almost flat with a slight coving, but in three instances there are vaults with domes over. The north, south, and west walls of the prayer chamber are covered with painted imitation of brickwork after the manner of Wazir Khan's mosque at Lahore. The ceilings are also painted in crude colours, apparently modern. On the north and south sides of the prayer chamber there are three chambers communicating through arches and shut off from the prayer chamber by *purdahs*. The west wall of the prayer chamber contains three *mihrabs*, the spandrels of which are painted in bright colours with patterns composed of stars and octagons. The remainder of the painted panels in the mosque have floral designs. At the crown of the arches in the prayer chamber there are inlaid floral buds in white marble. An architrave springs from foliage above the abacus of each capital, and runs round the cusped arches immediately beneath the ceiling of each compartment in the prayer chamber.

On the east *façade* of the prayer chamber there is a beautifully carved cornice with a frieze beneath. The whole prayer chamber is complete, but it has several serious cracks, particularly on the east *façade*. Surmounting the four corners of the prayer chamber are four minarets constructed of brick and plaster, but the *chhatris* upon them are of the dark coloured sandstone mentioned above. The appearance of the mosque would be very much improved by the removal of the brick piers and arches from four of the openings on the east *façade* of the prayer chamber. They were doubtless added as supports to strengthen the arches, which are cracked, but which could be repaired and rendered self-supporting.

The tomb of Shah Burhan is situated near the Shahi masjid in a courtyard raised considerably above the street and approached by a flight of steps. The walls of the courtyard are richly decorated with Kashi work of various colours. The ground plan of the mausoleum is square, and above is a marble dome circular in plan. The exterior of the building is mostly of dark grey sandstone; the dome, however, is of white marble and some red stone *jali* screens occur in the arched openings. The tops of the *guldastas* or minarets, too, are of white marble, shaped like lotus leaves. The finial of the dome is of a kind frequently met with at Multan, covered with blue and white enamel and moulded. The sandstone *façades* of the building are covered with panels, some raised, others sunk about half an inch from the surface, with *guldastas* at the four corners terminating

in bases moulded and carved with foliage. Access to the tomb is obtained through a doorway on the south side, in which the original carved wooden doors exist. There are similar doors in the other archways inside the building, but the good state of their preservation throws doubt upon their being original. The floor is of marble, black and white, inlaid with intersecting octagons. The cenotaph is of white marble with cavetto mouldings round the upper part, and a cyma moulding occurs on the lowest members of the base. The plinth of the cenotaph is rectangular, and the corners terminate in curious little carved bedposts of white marble worked on the solid.

(2) NOTES ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MUHAMMADAN BUILDINGS
DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1905.

AGRA.—*The Fort*.—When the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, visited Agra in April 1903 several orders were passed regarding conservation work at the Fort, the Taj, and Sikandarah. Of these repairs many were brought to completion before the commencement of the year under review, and some still remain to be taken in hand. During the last year the modern brick parapet which stood at the edge of the steps leading up to the entrance of the Moti Masjid has been replaced by a more suitable panelled balustrade of red sandstone. In this building, too, some new patches of marble work have been toned down and rendered less attractive to the eye.

In the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle the scheme of restoration has been almost brought to completion by the restoration of the dalans on the west side of the quadrangle, formerly concealed by modern military buildings. It now remains to lay down grass on the west side of the road which passes through the quadrangle from north to south and to remove the bullock run adjoining the old well opposite the centre of the Diwan-i-Amm. While the soil was being prepared to receive grass which will be laid down in the rains, a quantity of wrought white marble was discovered in the south-west corner of the quadrangle. From the cusped stones and columns which have been excavated it appears that this marble was intended for a building containing arches, but the precise work for which it was intended is never likely to be known. The details of the mouldings suggest that the marble belongs to the period of Shah Jahan. In addition to this valuable find of marble a small tank has come to light opposite the central bay of the dalans on the west side of the quadrangle; this has been preserved and furnished with a paved border of Agra stone. To enable visitors to approach the Salimgarh which lies to the west of the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle, a staircase has been opened up from the quadrangle to the higher ground on which the Salimgarh stands. In the Diwan-i-Amm itself the work of repairing the shell plaster and gold and red lining on the columns has been in progress.

Leaving the Diwan-i-Amm we pass through the gateway on the south side of it into the Anguri Bagh, where some repairs have been executed to stone work and plaster in the colonnade on the west side. To the south-east of the Anguri Bagh quadrangle stands the enclosure containing the so-called Somnath gates. An inscription has now been placed near the gates giving their history, from which it will be seen that they are not in reality the Somnath gates at all, though the name seems likely to cling to them, but that they probably belonged originally to the tomb of Mahmud Zaminu-d-Daulah, of Ghazni.

The west *façade* of the Jahangiri mahall has been under repair, the work here consisting in the restoration of missing lotus buds in the arches, and of several of the carved sandstone panels, brackets, and medallions. This *façade* will shortly be seen to greater advantage when the ground in front of it has been laid down in grass.

An improvement has been effected both from inside and outside in the bastion at the north-east corner of the Jahangiri mahall, in which some of the missing jali screens have been restored together with the balustrade in front of them.

In the Macchi Bhawan extensive repairs have been carried out, the most important item being the restoration of part of the coved plaster cornice with its heavy brackets on the west wall of the courtyard. This cornice has almost entirely disappeared from the north wall of the quadrangle.

The Taj.—Outside the entrance to the Taj the tank in front of the Fatehpuri masjid has been restored with its carved balustrade and fountain, and the causeway between it and the south wall of the masjid has been re-built. This work was commenced in the previous year and brought to completion during the year under review. For the restoration of the balustrade around the tank the detail of that round the courtyard of the Fatehpuri masjid served as a guide. During the last rains grass was laid down in the quadrangle of Saheli Burj no. 1, on the right hand side as one enters the quadrangle in front of the Taj garden from the west. The restoration of the paved walks in this quadrangle of Saheli Burj 1 has been noticed in a previous report. The jali balustrade in front of the raised platform on which the Saheli Burj stands has now been restored up to the ruined apartments against the north wall, and up to the corresponding point on the south side of the Saheli Burj. From traces of mutakka holes which were found on the front of the raised platform it is evident that the balustrade was originally intended to extend up to the north wall of the quadrangle against which the ruined apartments stand. The east wall of the ruins, in fact, conceals some of the mutakka holes which were revealed upon the removal of a few stones. It may therefore be inferred that the apartments on the north and south sides of the Saheli Burj were added subsequently to the erection of the balustrade. On the south side of the platform the apartments have entirely disappeared, but as traces of them remained upon the pavement, the lowest course of the plinth has been restored in order to put on record the fact of their former existence. When the balustrade was restored in front of the Saheli Burj 1 it was found that the passage at the side of the steps leading from the platform to the floor of the Saheli Burj became very much cramped, and accordingly the steps were moved to the north side of the Saheli Burj, where they now occupy a more reasonable, and probably their original, position in front of the door to the tomb.

The restoration of the tank in the centre of the garden of Saheli Burj 1 has been completed; a fountain has been fixed in the centre; some cascades have been restored to match the original work, and the balustrade has been completed as far as the tree which cuts through it on the west side permits. It was felt undesirable to move this tree, which casts a welcome shade, and has a venerable and picturesque appearance. A marble finial has been fixed on Saheli Burj no. 3, and some structural repairs have been carried out, including repairs to the upper terrace and the resetting of some pieces of marble.

Fatehpur Sikri.—At Fatehpur Sikri the restoration of a portion of the city wall on each side of the Agra gate, which was commenced in the year 1903-4 and mentioned in the report for that year, has been completed as far as it is intended to go for the present. The construction of these walls and the nature of the repairs effected has already been fully described. The restoration of the King's stables has similarly been continued and brought to completion. The "tailing in" of the chajjas which had to be restored necessitated a considerable amount of the parapet being dismantled and re-built. Some masonry drains were found when the rubbish which had accumulated over them

was removed, and these have been cleaned and repaired. Some of the old broken dripstones from the King's stables were used for restoring part of the stone paving near the Panch mahall.

At the famous tomb of Salim Chishti one of the marble brackets which was broken has been restored, the old pieces being placed in the museum at the Taj. The restoration of the missing portions of the mother-of-pearl decoration on the canopy over the tomb of the saint is now in progress. Efforts have been made to restore this on former occasions, but the work was delayed owing to the difficulty of obtaining new mother-of-pearl to match the old in iridescence.

Sikandarah.—At Sikandarah the restoration of the platform and tank in front of the east false gate which was commenced in 1903-4 has been brought to completion. The causeways, too, in front of the east and west gates have been partially restored. The road which runs round the garden has been allowed to cross over the paved causeways instead of cutting through them as it used to do, and consequently the water channels which existed down the centre of the causeways have been filled with solid stone to enable carts to cross them. It is clear that it originally was not intended to have a roadway round these gardens, and the ramps which lead up from the ground level to the level of the causeways are merely a concession to modern requirements. There is no doubt that the sides of the causeways where these ramps exist were vertical and treated similarly to the remaining old portions.

Itimadu-d-Daulah.—At the tomb of Itimadu-d-Daula some of the fountains have been restored in the tanks, and the water channels have been dug out in their old positions. It is now proposed to complete them and to conduct water along them.

Zohra Bagh kiosk.—This kiosk, which forms a pleasing feature in the landscape viewed down the river from the Ram Bagh, had fallen into a state of disrepair and was taken in hand a year ago. It is an octagonal tower of four storeys rising up from the river, surmounted by a cupola. In style it is of the early Mughal type, faced with red sandstone, with the characteristic brackets and sunk panels ornamented with sculptured vases and cusped arches which belong to the period of Akbar or Jahangir. The brackets and dripstones were standing particularly in need of attention, and structural repairs to the brickwork of the walls have also been effected.

DELHI.—The Fort—Hayat Bakhsh garden.—A full account has been given in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1903-4 of the Hayat Bakhsh garden and the extent to which it is proposed to restore it and the surrounding buildings. During the past year these works have steadily progressed. Excavations have been made upon a large scale, and the ancient tanks and water channels have now been laid bare preparatory to their restoration. No objects of value were found in the debris which had accumulated and concealed all traces of the garden, but the excavation has successfully revealed the form and extent of the large tank of which the Zafar Mahall forms the central feature.

Shah Burj.—In the Shah Burj all traces of the two modern doorways which were cut in the back wall of the building have disappeared, and the pietra dura has been restored in the openings. The sloping marble cascade has been restored between the centre of the back wall and the tank in the floor of the building, and the original form of the roof has been revealed by the dismantling of the modern additions.

Akab Hammam.—In the Akab Hammam the dado with its fine pietra dura work has been restored across the spaces formerly occupied by two unsightly modern doorways, and the appearance of the Queen's bathroom has been improved by the restoration of a window divided into squares by marble tracery, in the place of the modern window

frame and bars which recently existed there. A further improvement has been effected in this building by the removal of the layer of white-wash which covered up the ancient shell plaster on the walls.

Diwan-i-Khass.—The garden in front of the Diwan-i-Khass has been laid down in grass, and instead of the circular carriage drive by which the building was formerly approached a straight foot path has been made with a surface of crushed white marble. In the Diwan-i-Khass itself the marble chajja has been thoroughly repaired, the missing portions being restored with new work.

Naubat Khana.—The proposed conversion of the Naubat Khana into an archæological museum has been mentioned in a former report. The building has now been vacated by the military authorities, and the necessary measures of restoration are being taken. These measures will entail the removal of some modern partitions from the interior of the building and the dismantling of the green shutters and wooden stairs which at present mar its appearance.

Diwan-i-Amm.—The military authorities have also recently vacated and handed over the rooms on the east side of the Diwan-i-Amm, which appear to have served originally as the King's robing rooms. All the modern additions which were erected in order to accommodate a military canteen have now been cleared away.

Delhi Gate.—The history of the two stone elephants which formerly existed on the pedestals outside the Delhi gate has been dealt with in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1903-4. Their restoration is now in progress, the work being executed by natives assisted by a model supplied by Mr. R. D. Mackenzie. Every effort is being made to obtain a good representation of the living animal without sacrificing that degree of conventionality which it is necessary to impart to work of this kind.

Humayun's tomb.—Leaving the precincts of the fort, we pass on to the important group of buildings situated about five miles south of modern Delhi, chief among which is the tomb of the Emperor Humayun. Here the restoration of the south gate has been taken in hand and completed during the year under review. It was formerly used as a rest house for the police, and was furnished with unsightly modern doors and windows, which have been removed together with some modern partitions; some jali work and one minaret have also been restored, and a large sal wood door, bound and studded with iron in a manner similar to that of the west gate, has been fixed in the main doorway. A road has been made from the west to the south gate so as to enable visitors to drive up to it. In the tomb of Humayun itself some petty repairs have been carried out, among them being the removal of a quantity of whitewash, by the aid of nitric acid, from Agra stone work on the lower storey. The small tomb of Baber which stands within the enclosure has been cleaned and repaired, and a suitable door has been provided for it.

Tomb of Isa Khan.—The neighbouring compound of the tomb of Isa Khan has been cleared of the squalid huts with which it was until recently crowded, and the ground has been excavated to its proper level. An approach road to the tomb has been constructed, and the breach in the enclosure wall, where formerly a road led into the Arab sarai, has been filled in. In the tomb itself minor repairs have been executed to the sandstone facing, and the string courses, jali screens, and chajjas have been repaired where they were broken away.

Nizamu-d-din.—Within the enclosure of Nizamu-d-din the red sandstone *façade* and interior of the imposing Jamaat Khana mosque have gained greatly in appearance through the removal of the white-wash with which they were formerly thickly coated. A very pleasing contrast is now obtained between the red stone thus exposed and the

white marble of the surrounding buildings. Some minor repairs have also been executed inside the building, including the renewal of some of the flagstones of the floor.

Tomb of Jahanara Begam.—Another point to be noticed in connection with Nizamu-d-din is the restoration of the marble parapet, perforated and carved with a floral design, round the upper portion of the tomb of Jahanara Begam.

The Chausath khamba.—This building is commonly known as the hall of 64 pillars. It contains the mortal remains of some members of the family of Akbar, and it is chiefly remarkable for the marble screens between the columns on each of the four *façades*. Formerly the courtyard in which the building stands presented a somewhat neglected appearance. This has now been cleaned, and a door has been placed at the entrance.

The tomb of Safdar Jang.—The restoration of the garden of this tomb has been taken in hand, and the paths have been restored and covered with red bajri as at the tomb of Humayun. Grass is now being laid down in places where crops have hitherto been raised, and a well outside the enclosure has been repaired with a view to supplying water to the garden. Some minor structural repairs have been executed in the mosque, which lies on the right hand side as one enters the garden of Safdar Jang's tomb.

Tomb of Muhammad Tughlaq Shah.—This fine example of Pathan architecture is the most prominent of the ancient buildings at Tughlaqabad. It is approached from one of the gates of the old fort by a causeway built of massive blocks of squared stone, which has been to some extent restored during the past year in places where it had fallen down and disappeared. An iron bound sal wood gate has also been fixed in the entrance to the tomb in the position formerly occupied by a rough and temporary door. In the tomb itself the white marble dome has been thoroughly repaired and rendered water-tight, and the interior wall surfaces, formerly so covered with dirt and soot that the red sandstone of the lower portion could hardly be distinguished from the white marble above, have been thoroughly cleaned with nitric acid. Many of the battlements were missing from the top of the sloping walls, and these have now been replaced. Within the smaller domed chamber adjoining the main tomb the floor and metal inscriptions have been cleaned, and the finial which was missing from the dome has been replaced.

LAHORE.—*The mosque of Dai Anga.*—Foremost among the ancient buildings at Lahore which have come under conservation during the past year stands the mosque of Dai Anga, a building in which the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, has taken a personal interest. The mosque was built by Anga, the nurse of Shah Jahan, shortly before she left India to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca.* Since the date of its erection in A.D. 1635 the building has passed through various phases; Ranjit Singh turned it into a powder magazine, and subsequently it was used as a residence by an European, while latterly it has served as the office of the Traffic Superintendent at Lahore. When the building was taken over for repairs a year ago the fact that it was a mosque was hardly recognizable owing to the modern offices which clustered round its walls. All these have now been cleared away and the original form of the mosque has emerged in a very satisfactory condition. The building is richly decorated with tilework in various colours, not beautiful perhaps, but characteristic of the style which marks most of the buildings round Lahore of the period of Shah Jahan. More tile work has now come to light where the walls of offices formerly abutted against the mosque. Within the courtyard in which the building stands a tank has been found, and traces exist of what may prove to be a second

* *Lahore ; its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities.*—(Syad Muhammad Latif, p. 163.)

tank. The mosque itself is divided, on the east *façade*, into three bays richly decorated with Kashi (tile) work. The *façade* is not quite complete, the tops of the minarets and parts of the battlements being missing. The domes, of which there are three, one over each compartment, are covered with modern cement and are crowned at the top by wooden finials, which may be the cores of the original metal-covered finials. A few fragments of tiles remain on the drums and cornices of the domes, but nothing of consequence will be recovered here except the fact that they were originally covered with tilework. Some inscriptions taken from the Quran run round the south and central arches in the east wall outside.

Upon entering the mosque we find that each of the three compartments was originally roofed by a double dome; that over the central compartment still exists, but in the case of the north and south compartments the inner dome has been removed down to its springing with the object probably of securing more light and air in the chambers when they were used as offices. The splayed springing courses, however, of the inner domes remain, and leave no doubt as to the original construction.

The incomplete inner domes of the north and south compartments are carried on pendentives, while the inner dome over the central compartment is carried on eight arches, seven of which remain practically intact, but in the place of the eighth—that in the west wall—a window opening has been made. The brick drums supporting the outer domes are circular in plan, and the domes, also of brick, are consequently of the cylindrical type with no pendentives. It now remains to fill up the modern openings which have been cut for doors and windows and to clean off the modern plaster from the walls, and if possible to bring to light the wall paintings, the existence of which is indicated in some places where the plaster has been chipped away. Structurally the building is in a sound condition, and the work which has been done is amply justified by the results which have been obtained.

The Chhoti Khwabgah.—Within the fort the restoration of the Chhoti Khwabgah is still in progress. This building has been recently used as a military church, for which purpose it was enclosed on all sides by wooden door frames and screens. These have now been dismantled, and a marble ceiling is being constructed in place of the wood and concrete roof, which was considered out of keeping with the marble colonnades of the Khwabgah. The undertaking has proved a large one since it was considered necessary to rebuild all the columns plumb; in fact practically the whole building has been taken to pieces and re-constructed. The building, which is of the period of Shah Jahan, is familiar to visitors to Lahore Fort. It stands on the north side of a garden measuring some 50 yards square in which the paved paths and central tank remain. There can be no doubt that the Khwabgah was originally open on all sides, since no traces of screens exist between the marble columns, with the exception of two jali screens of marble which remain in the north-east and north-west corners respectively.

The Shish mahall.—The condition of the ceiling of this large chamber, elaborately decorated with mirror work and coloured plaster, was known to be very serious when operations were commenced a few months ago with a view to its conservation. Part of the ceiling had recently collapsed, revealing the fact that the wooden girders which support the decorated plaster were very rotten. Still, it was hoped that it would be found possible to remove the concrete roof from above the wooden beams and to support the failing beams by means of iron. With this end in view a portion of the concrete roof and filling was successfully removed, but it was thereupon seen that the wooden beams are too rotten even to be supported by iron; they are in many cases mere empty shells. It is a matter for surprise that the ceiling still

remains standing, and the only course which it seems possible to follow now is to dismantle the whole ceiling for the sake of safety. The mirror work on this ceiling is among the best of its kind,—a method of decoration which appealed strongly to the Sikhs, who frequently imitated it. This particular ceiling seems, however, to have been executed during the reign of Shah Jahan, and it certainly has a more harmonious effect than some of the apparently later mirror work upon the walls of the same building.

Tomb of Jahangir.—The inlaid stone flooring on the flat roof of Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara has been partially restored during the year, and some of the grey badal flooring of the outer platform of the same tomb has also been taken in hand.

W. H. NICHOLLS,

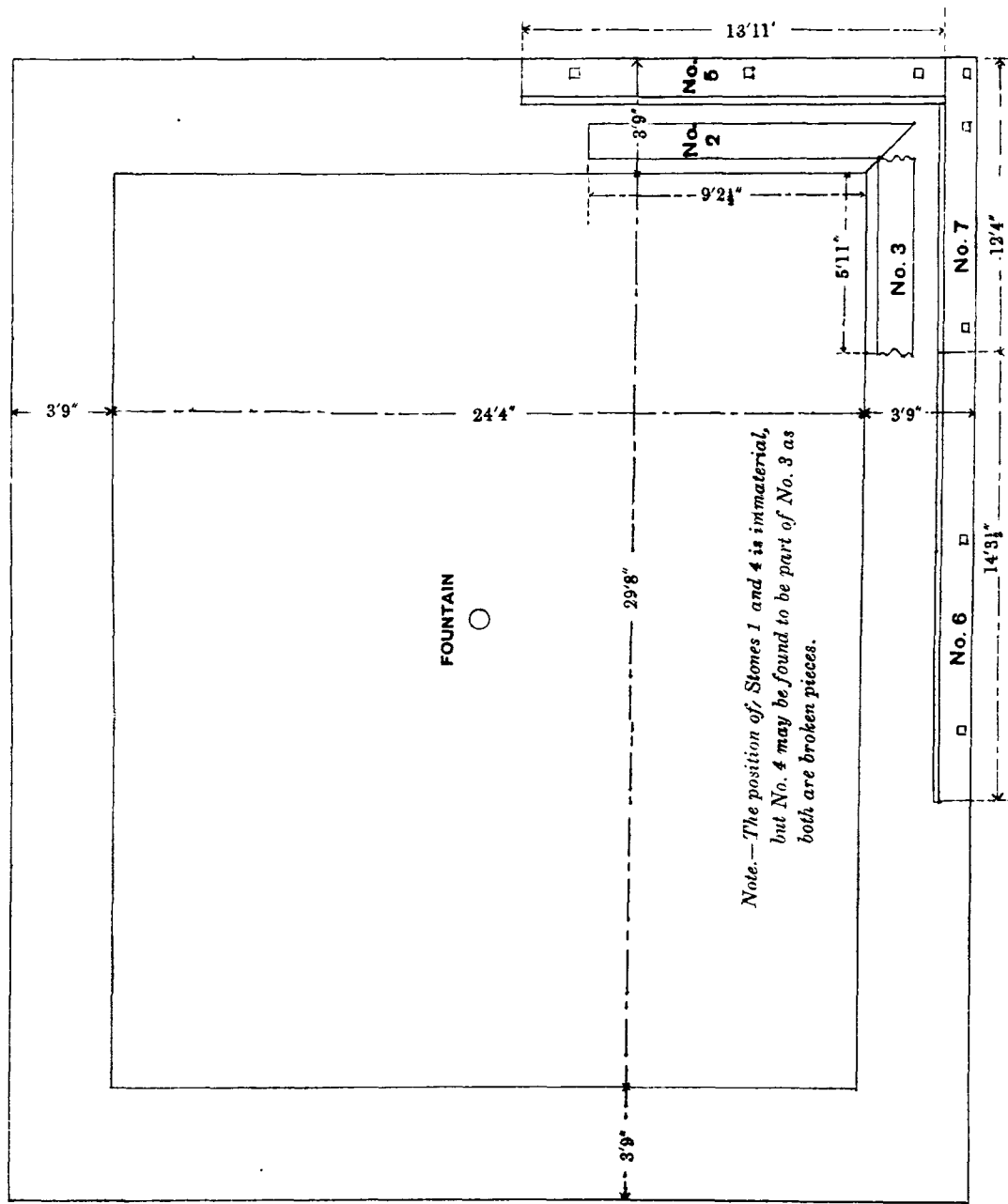
Archæological Surveyor,

United Provinces and Punjab Circle.

PLAN OF THE TANK ON THE NORTH SIDE
OF THE
FATEHPURI MASJID,

SHOWING THE PROBABLE POSITION OF THE STONES FOUND IN THE VICINITY.

Scale—1 Inch = 6 Feet.



Plan A.

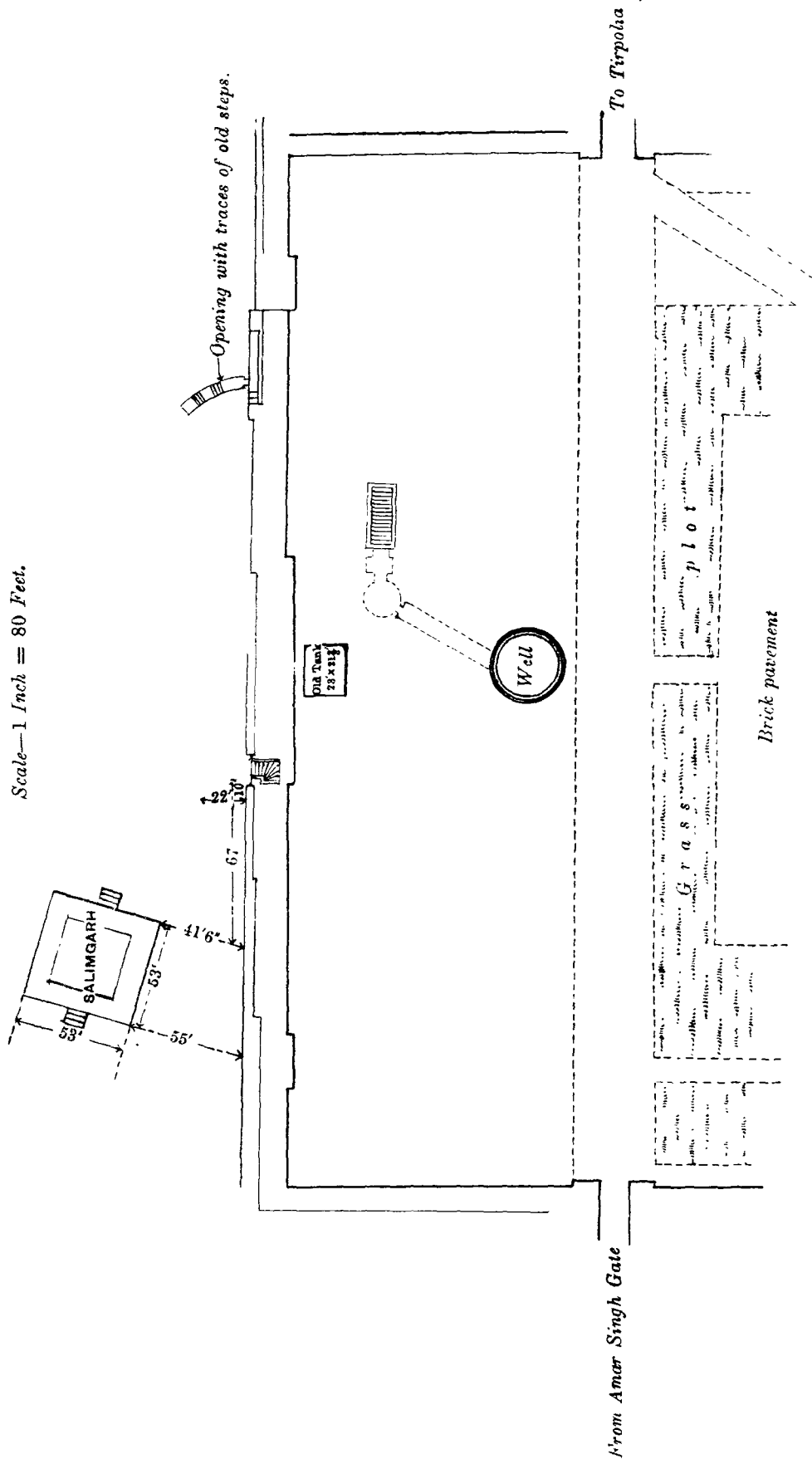
PLAN OF WESTERN PORTION

OF THE

DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE, AGRA FORT,

SHOWING OLD AND NEW STEPS TO HIGH LEVEL.

Scale—1 Inch = 80 Feet.



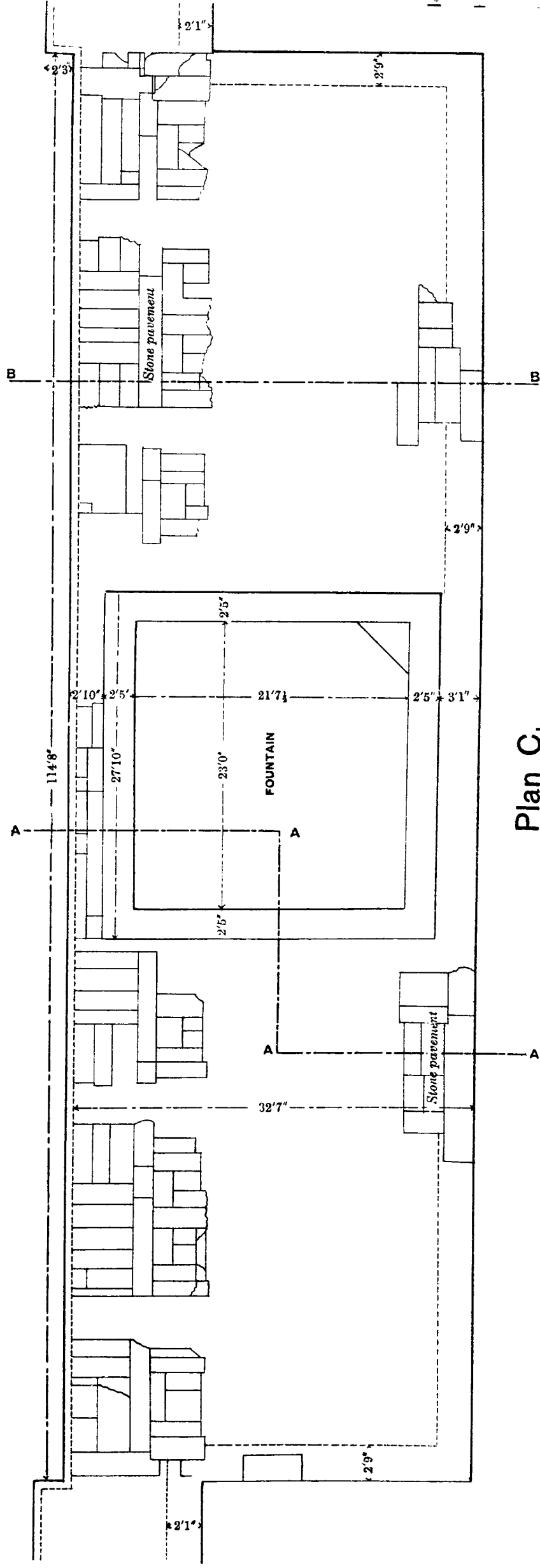
Plan B.

TANK IN FRONT OF WEST COLONNADES

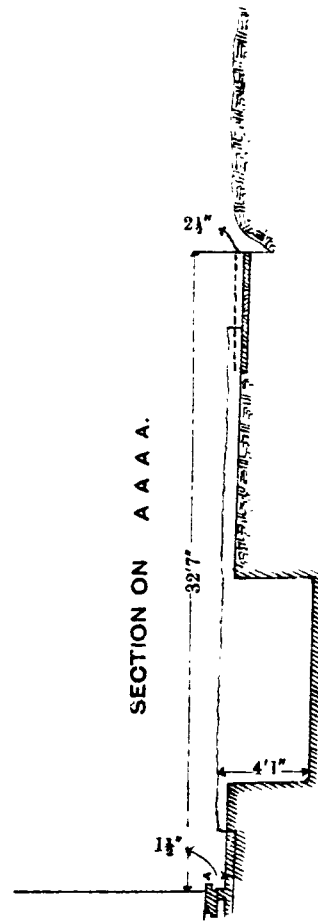
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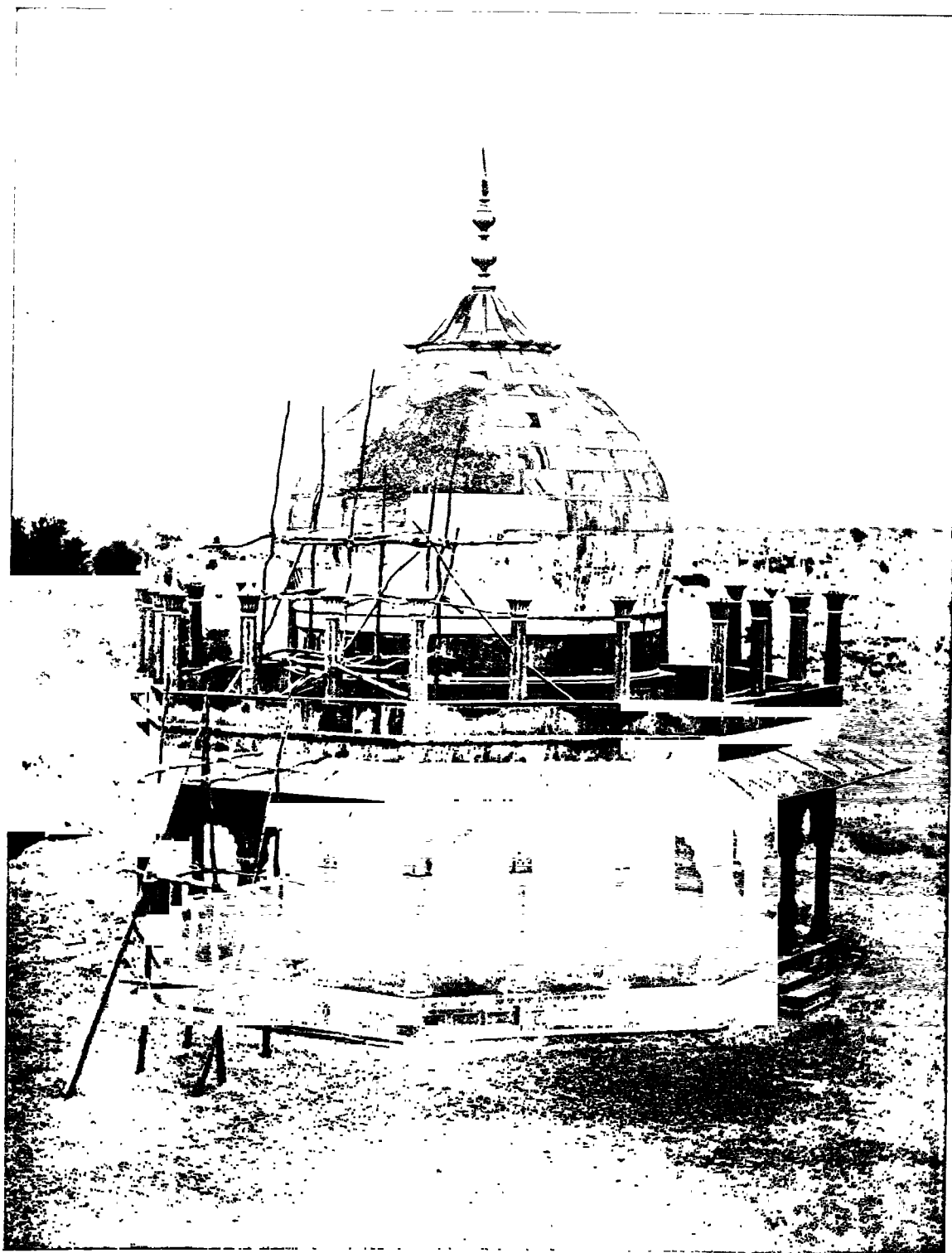
DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE, AGRA FORT.

Scale—1 Inch = 10 Feet.

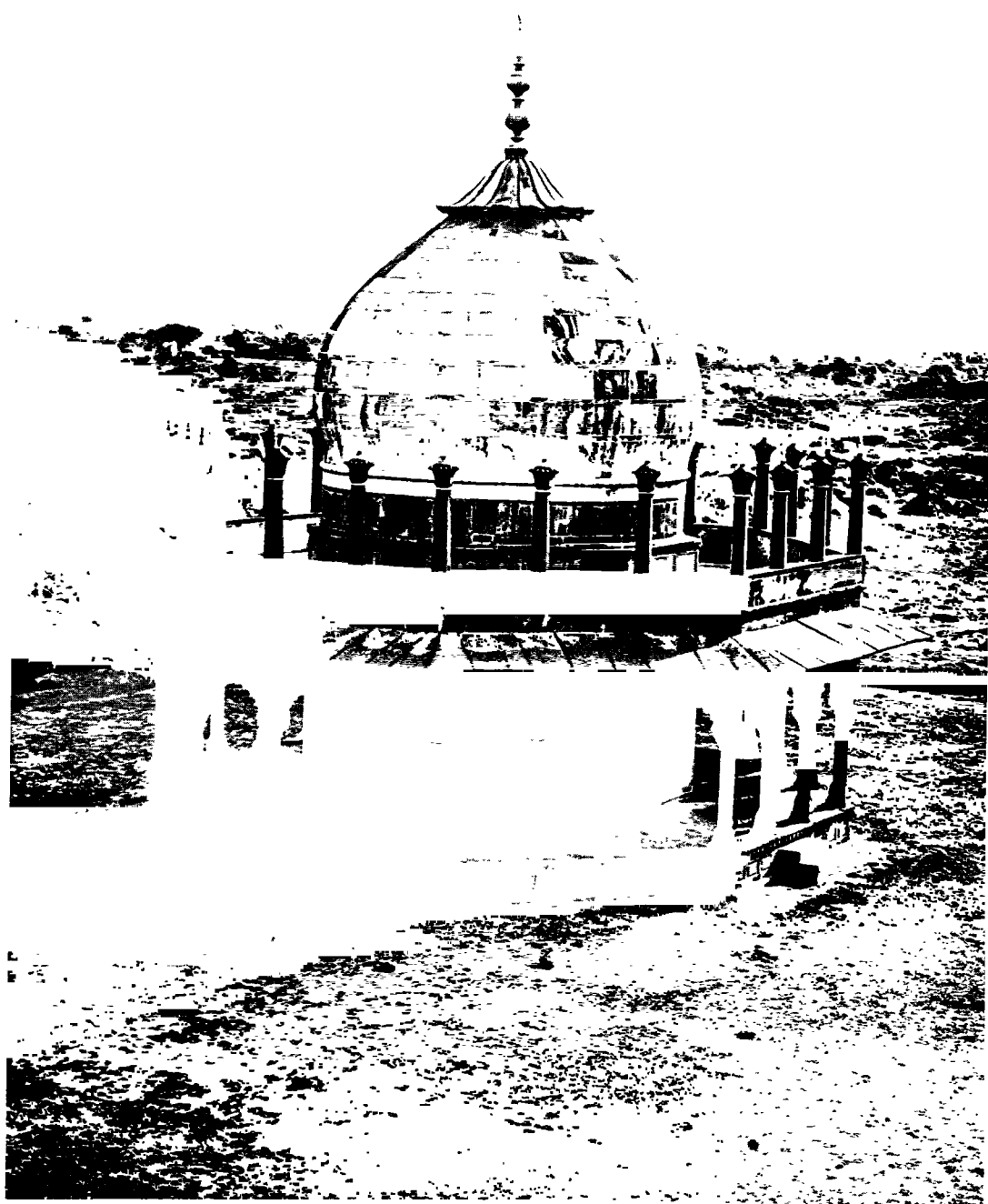


SECTION ON A A A A.

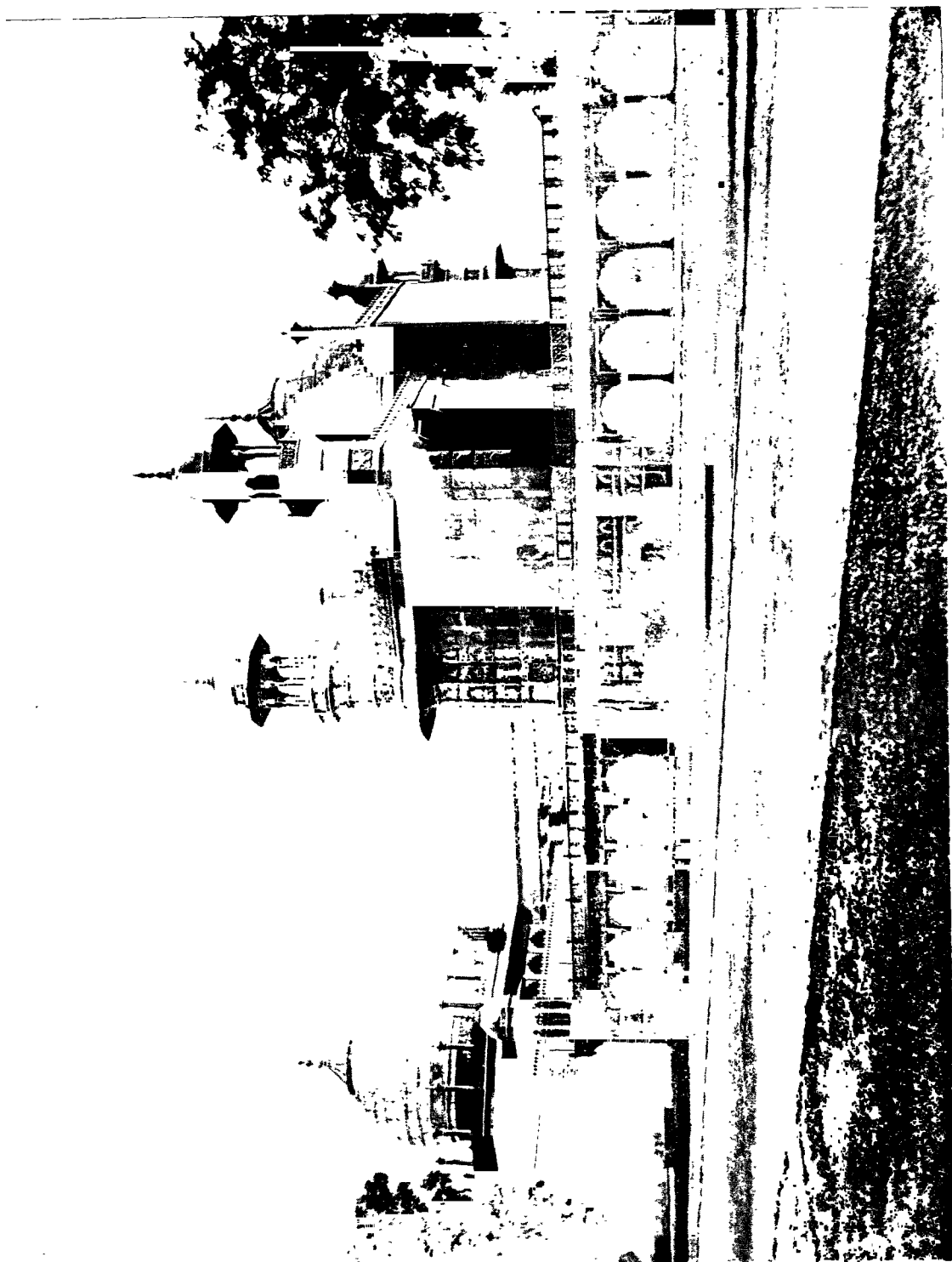




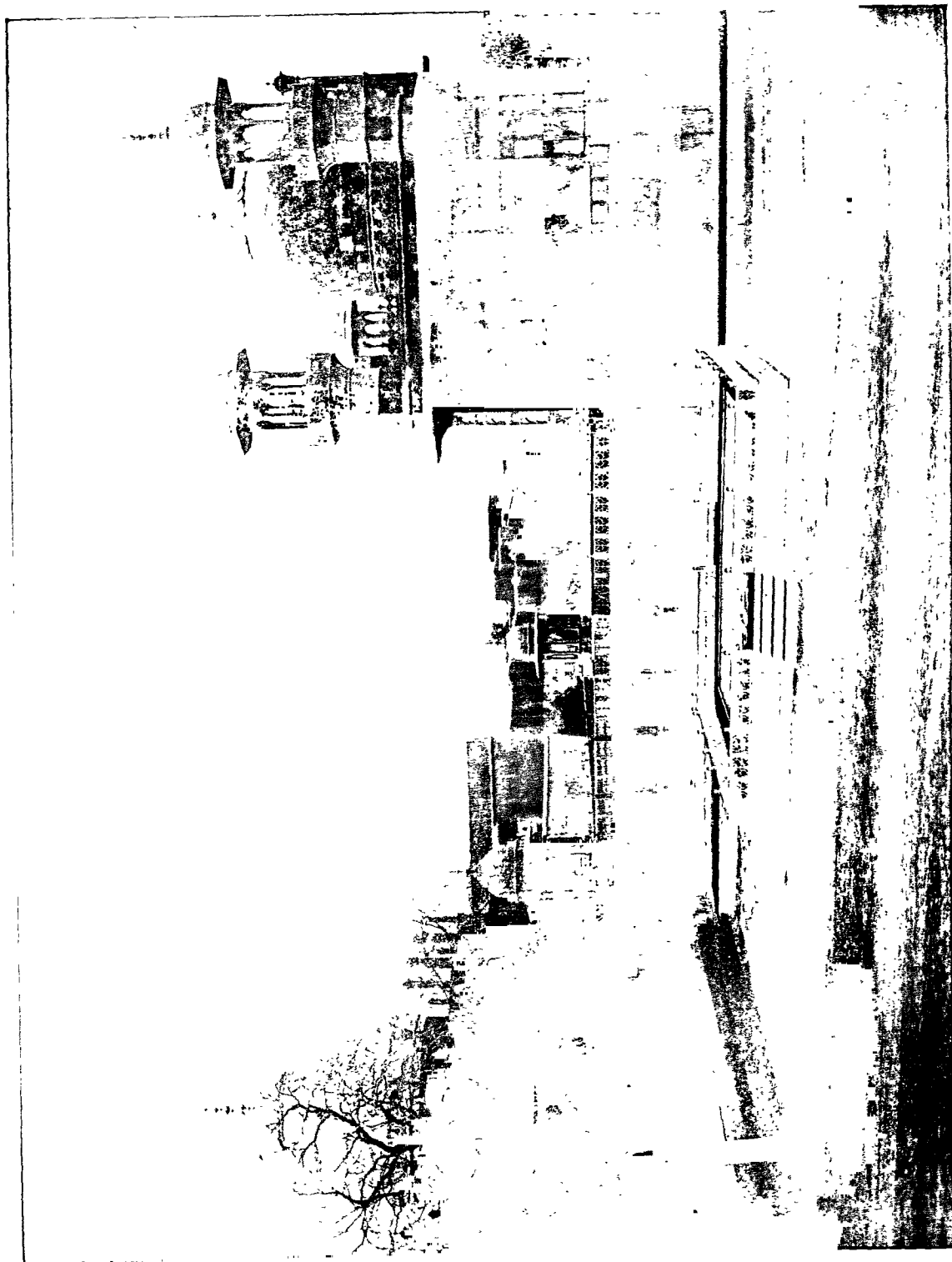
Saheli Burj No. 3, at the Taj,
showing plaster patch on dome.



Saheli Burj No. 3, at the Taj.
Showing marble facing of dome restored.



The Fatehpuri Masjid before restoration of tank.



The Fatehpuri Masjid,
showing tank restored.

Photo-Mech. and Litho. Expt., Thomson Colln., Roorkh.



Saheli Burj No. 1, at the Taj.
Before restoration of balustrades.

Photo, Meethi and Lathoo Dajid, The mason College, Bareilly



Saheli Burj No. 1, at the Taj.
After restoration of balustrades.

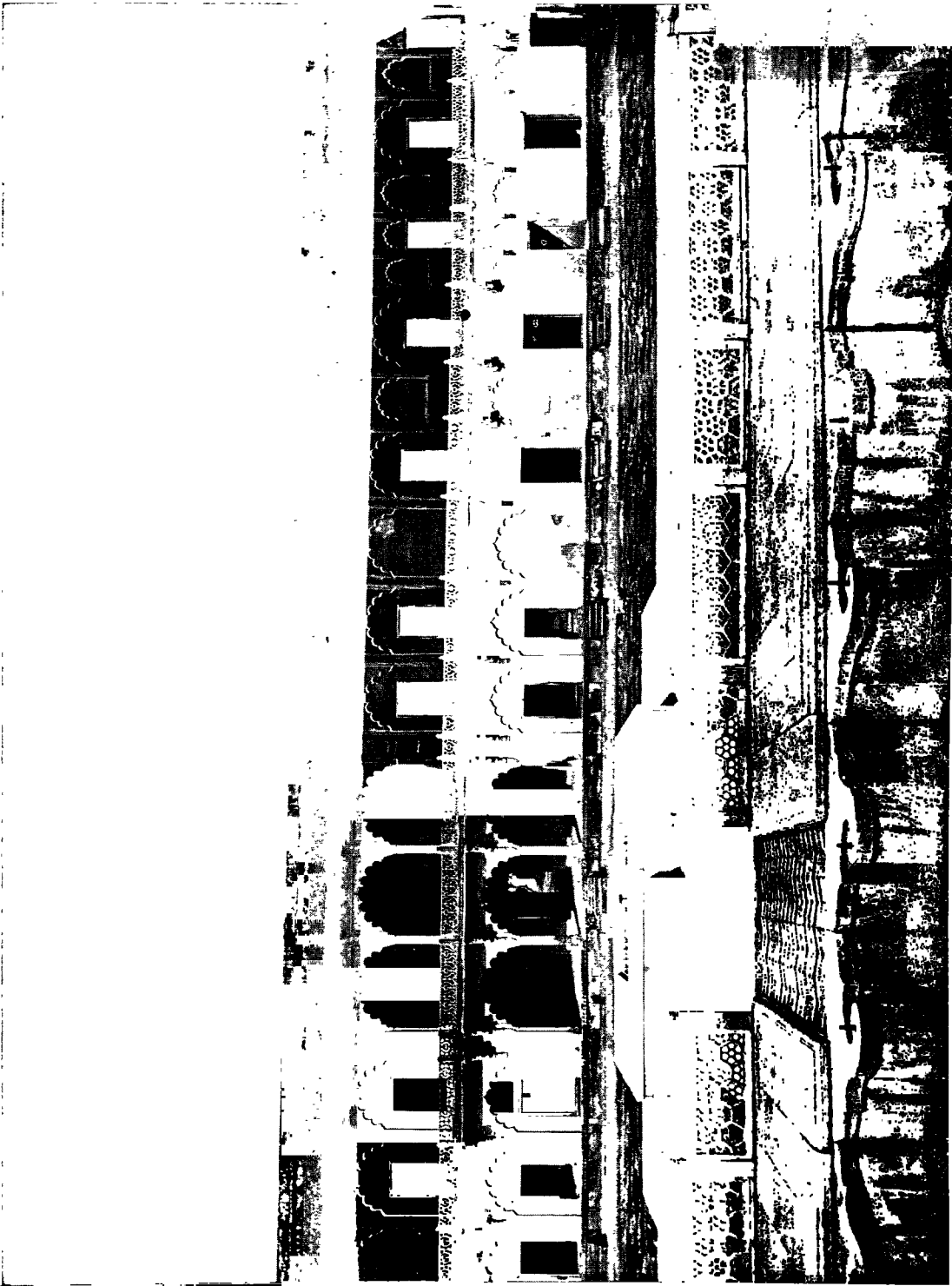


The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
Portion of the West side before restoration.

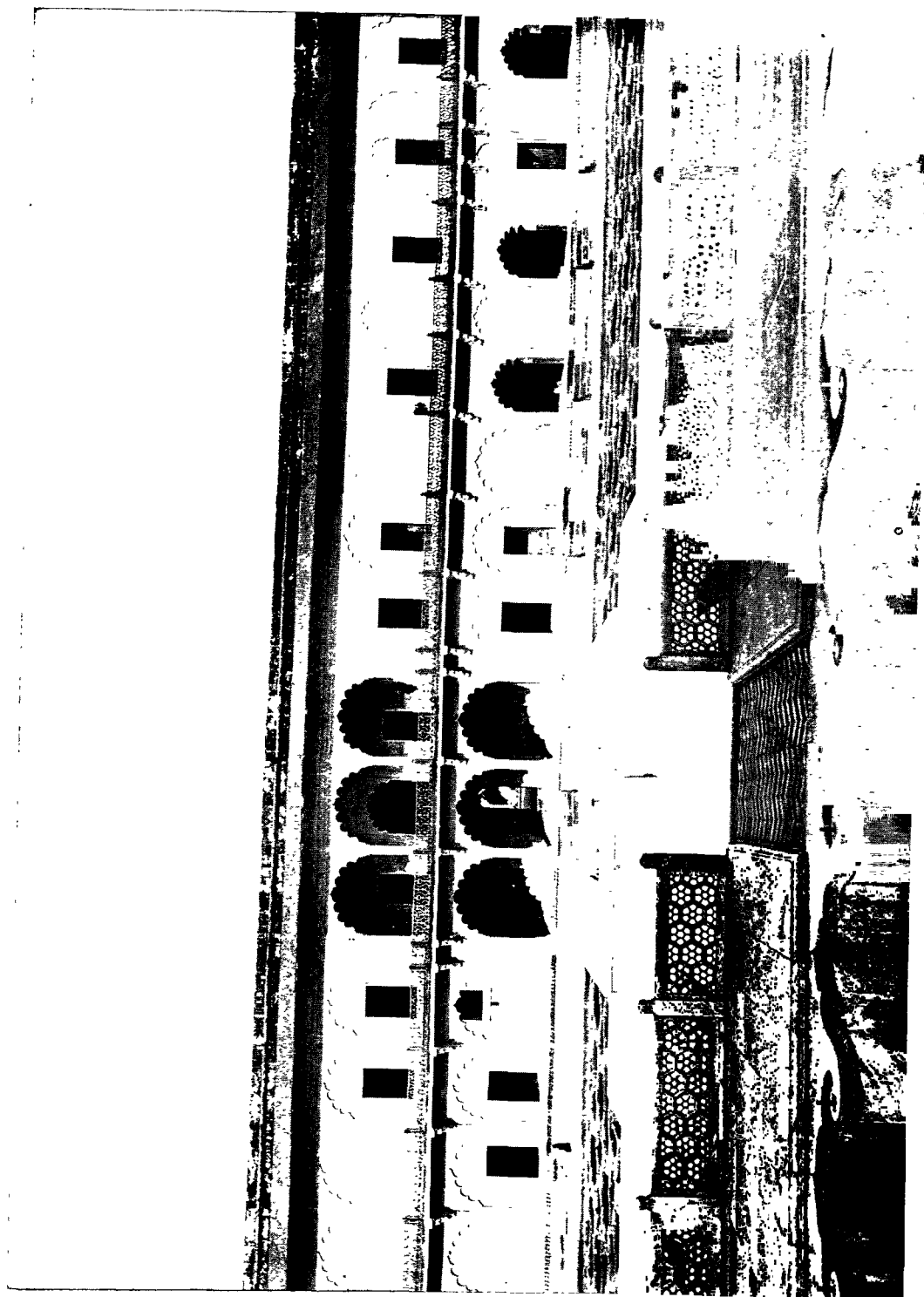
Photo-Mechl and Litho Dept., Thomason College, Ronkee.



The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
Portion of the West side after restoration.



The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
The West side before restoration.

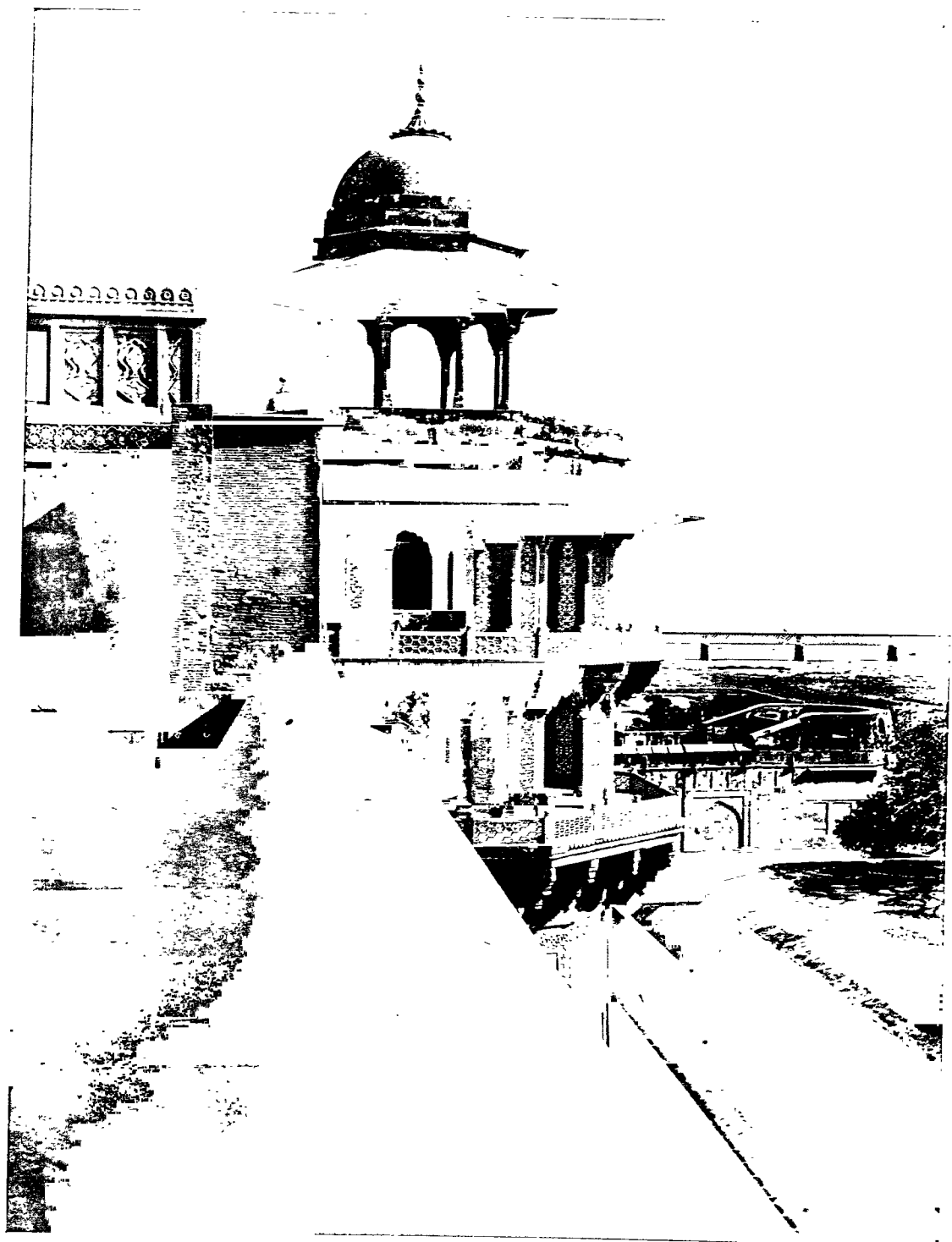


The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
The West side after restoration.

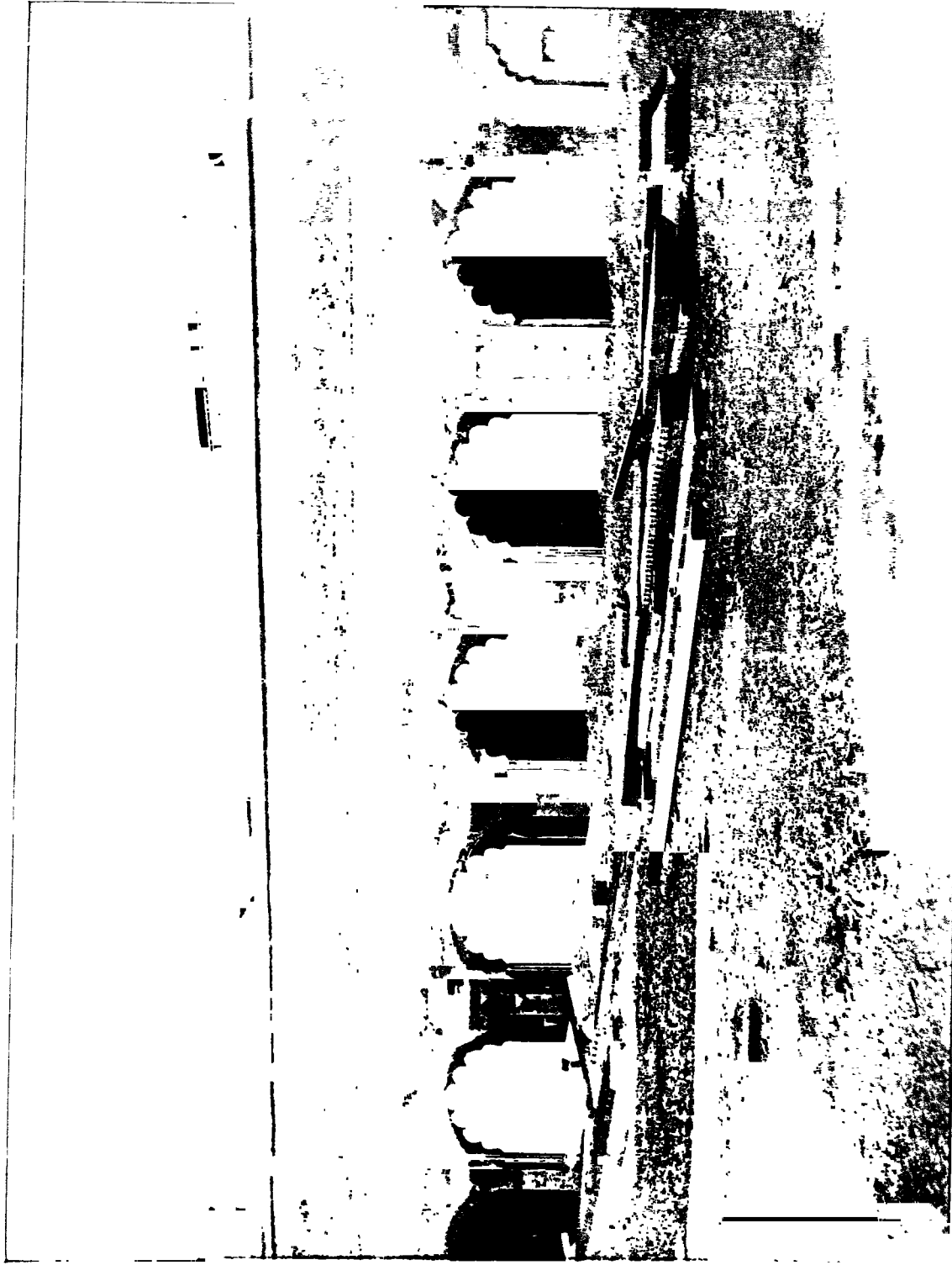
Photo Mochil and Lado Dept., The Maharaja College, Roorky



The North-East bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahal. Agra Fort.
Before restoration of screens and balustrades.

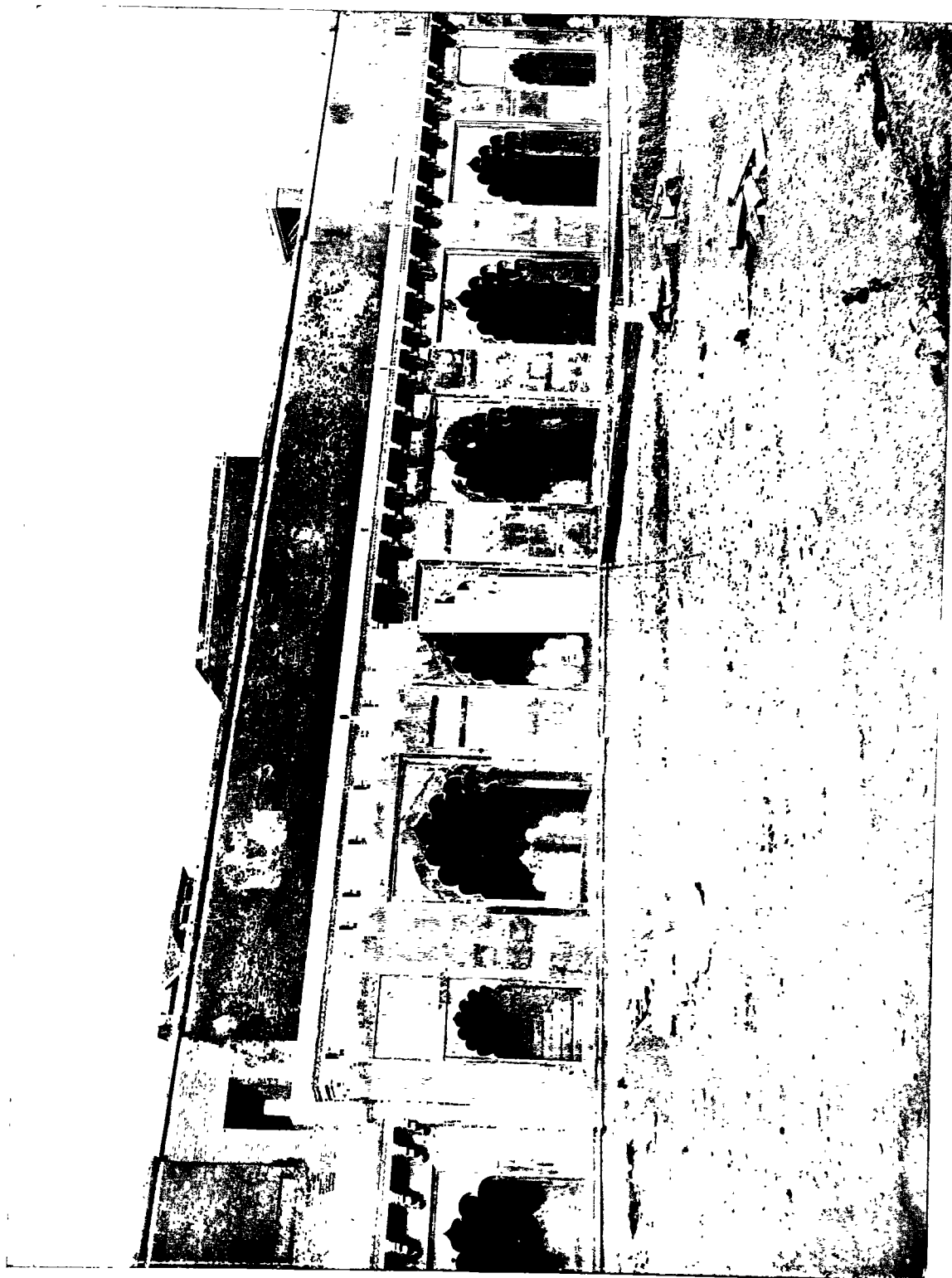


The North-East bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahal, Agra Fort.
After restoration of screens and balustrades.

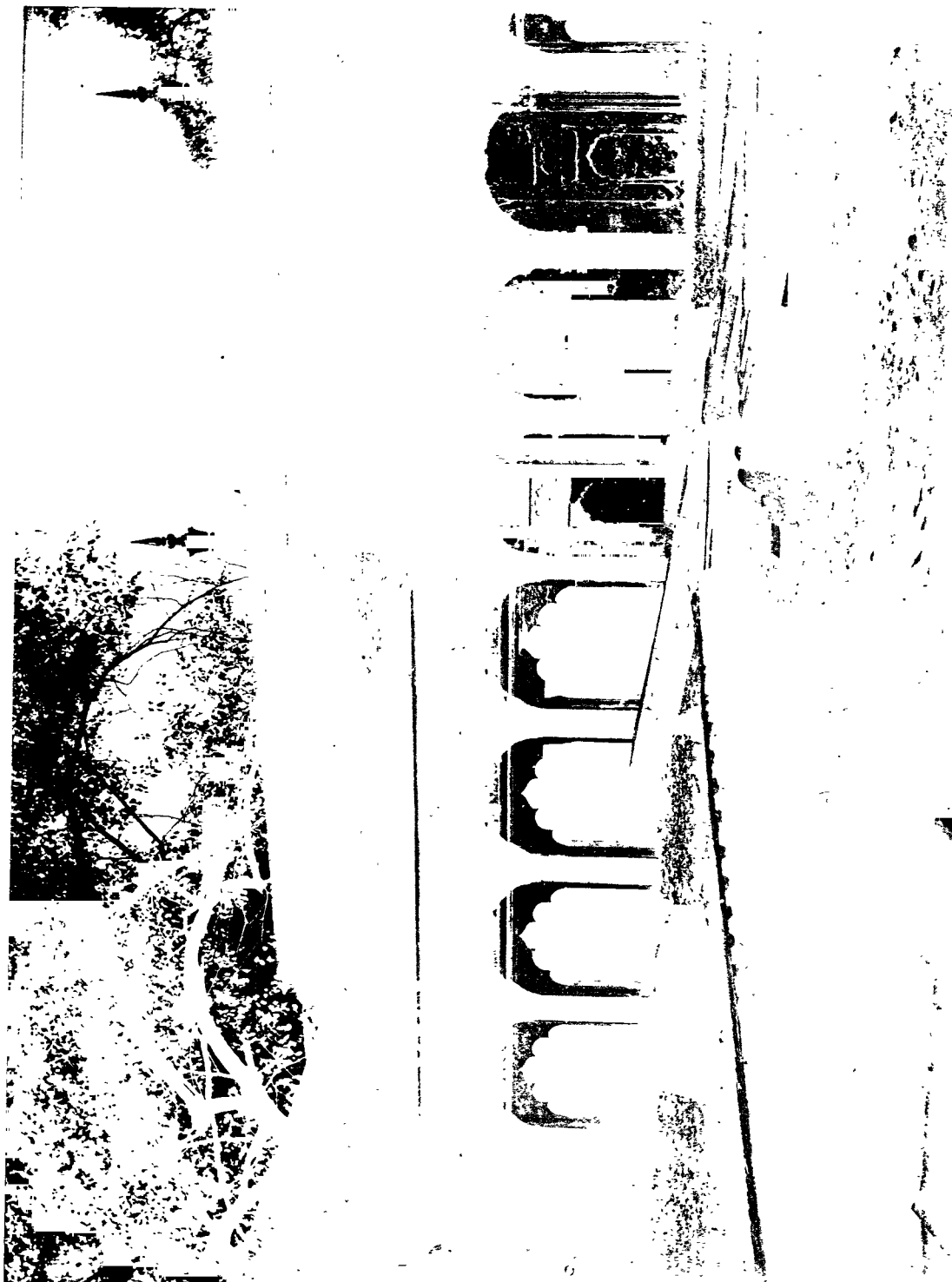


Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The central block before restoration.

Photo, Machil and Lathor Dept. The museum College, Roorkes



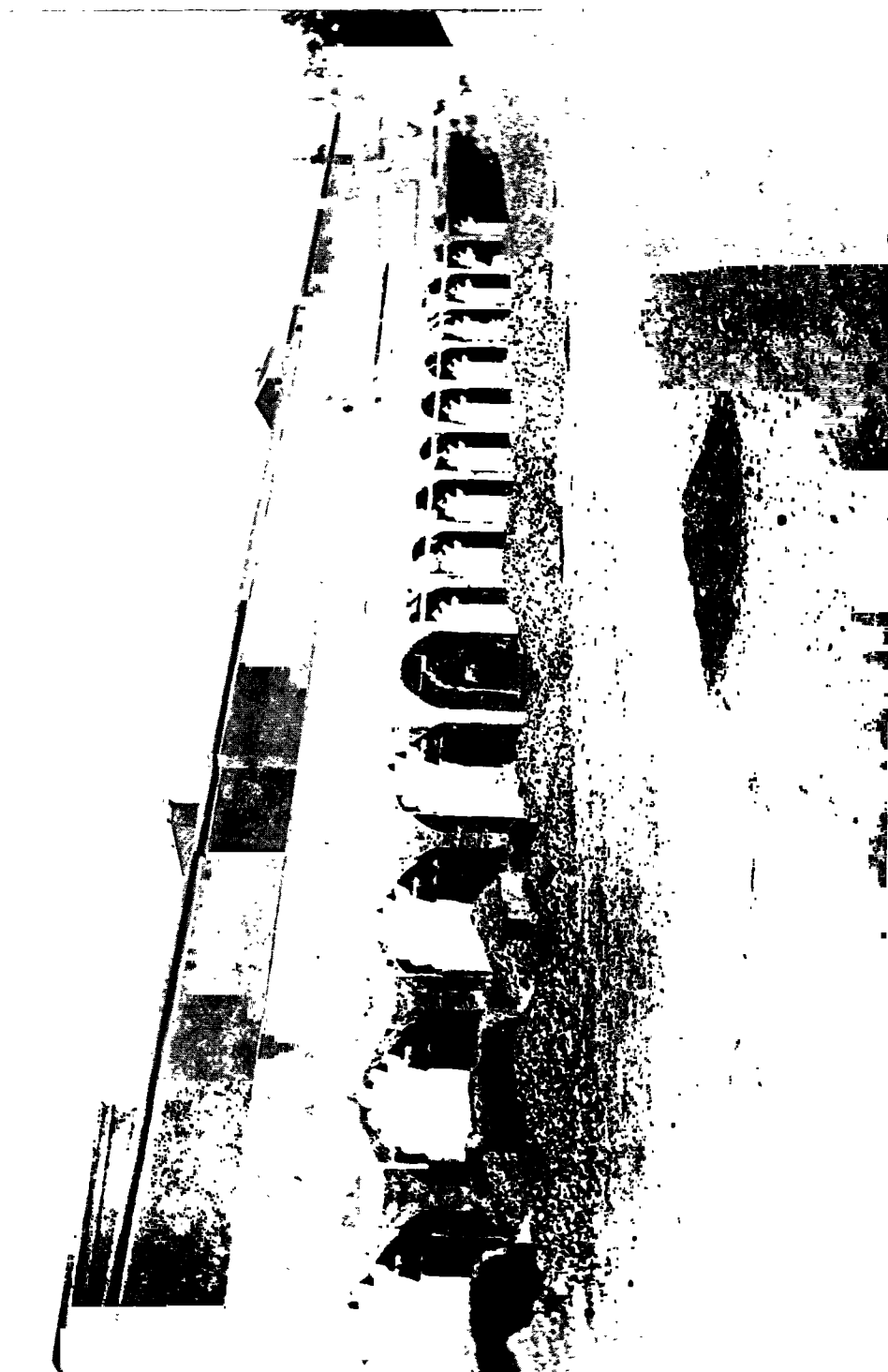
Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The central block after restoration.



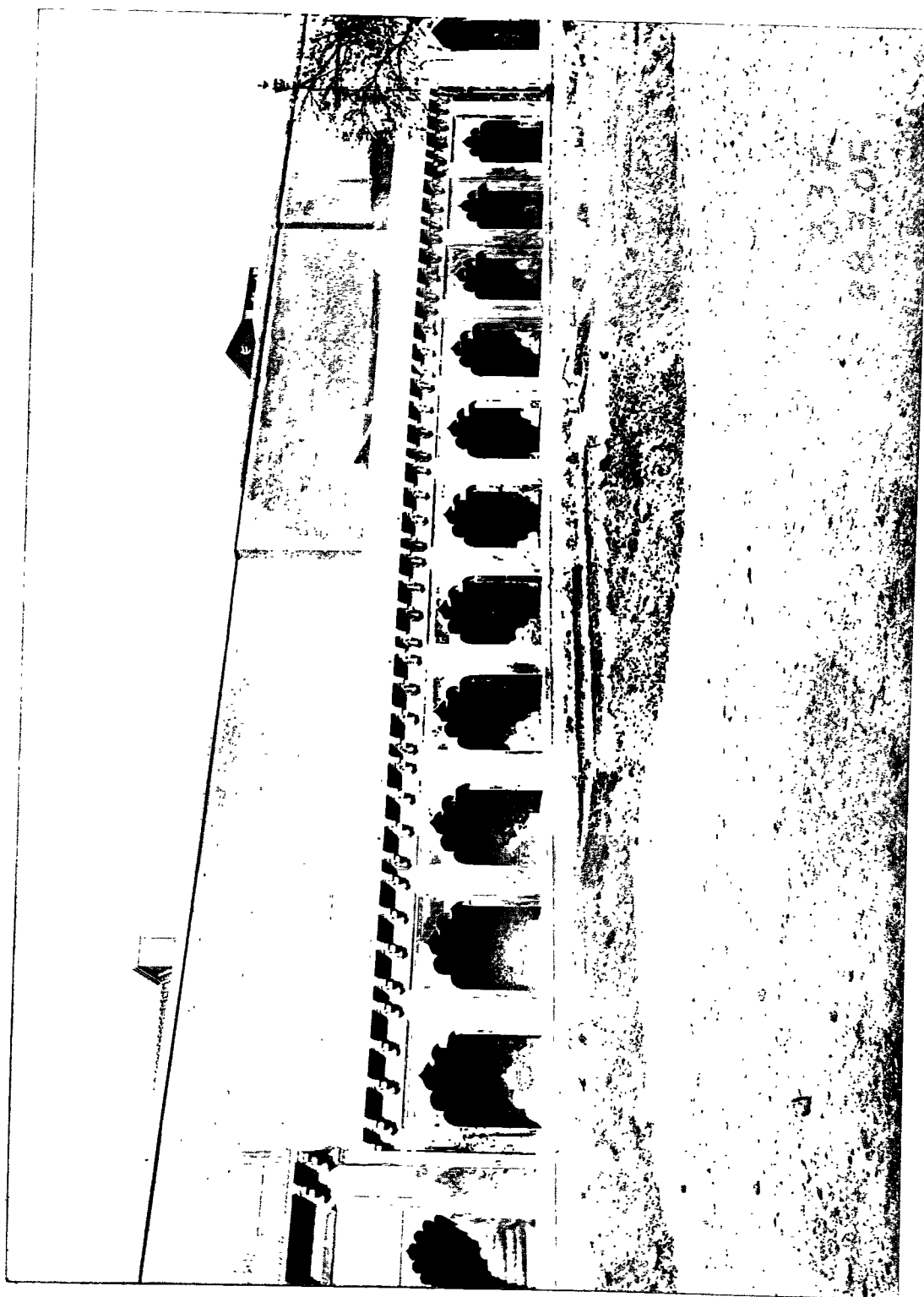
Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The South end before restoration.



Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The South end after restoration.

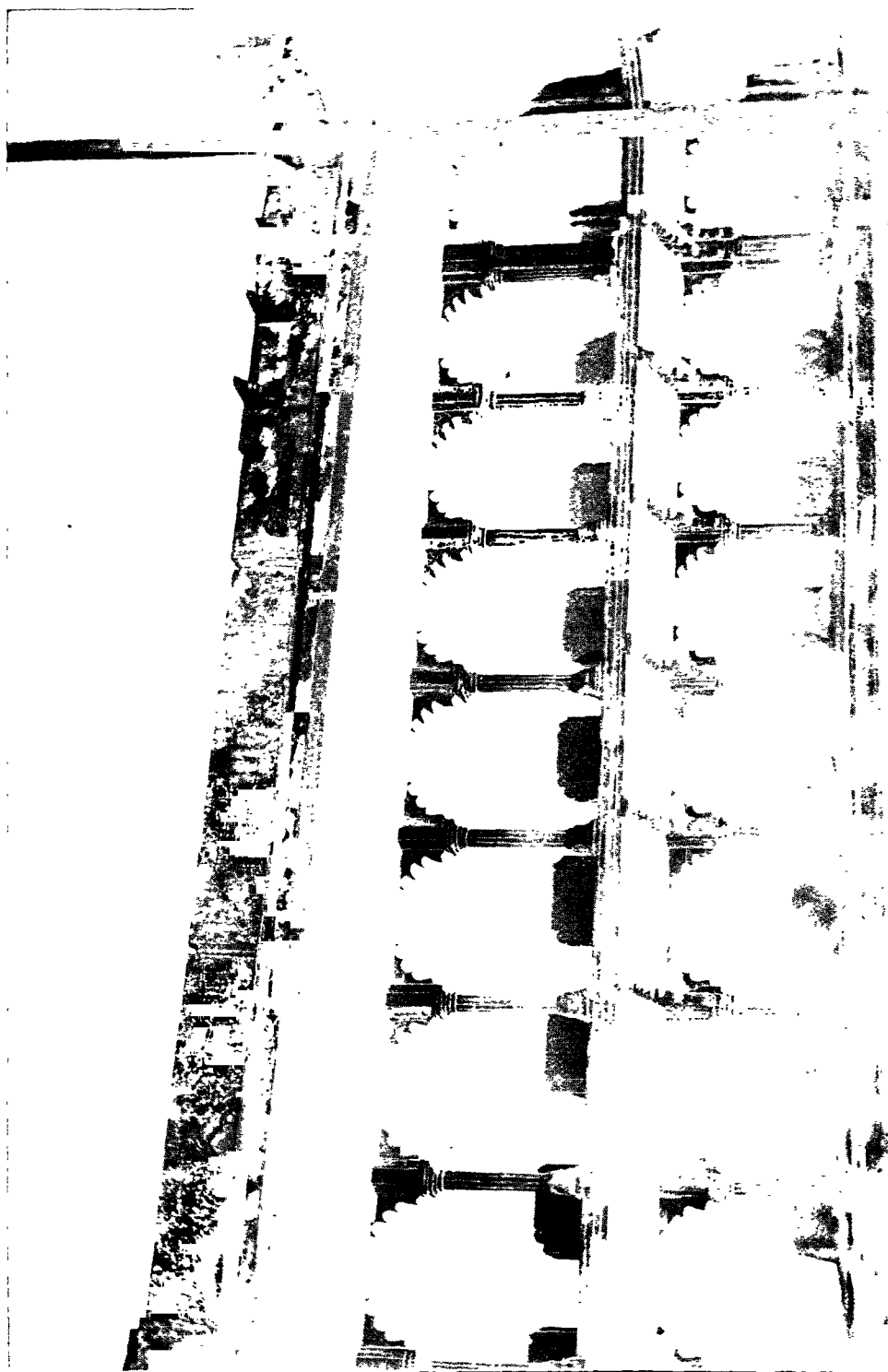


Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The North end before restoration.



Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort
The North end after restoration.

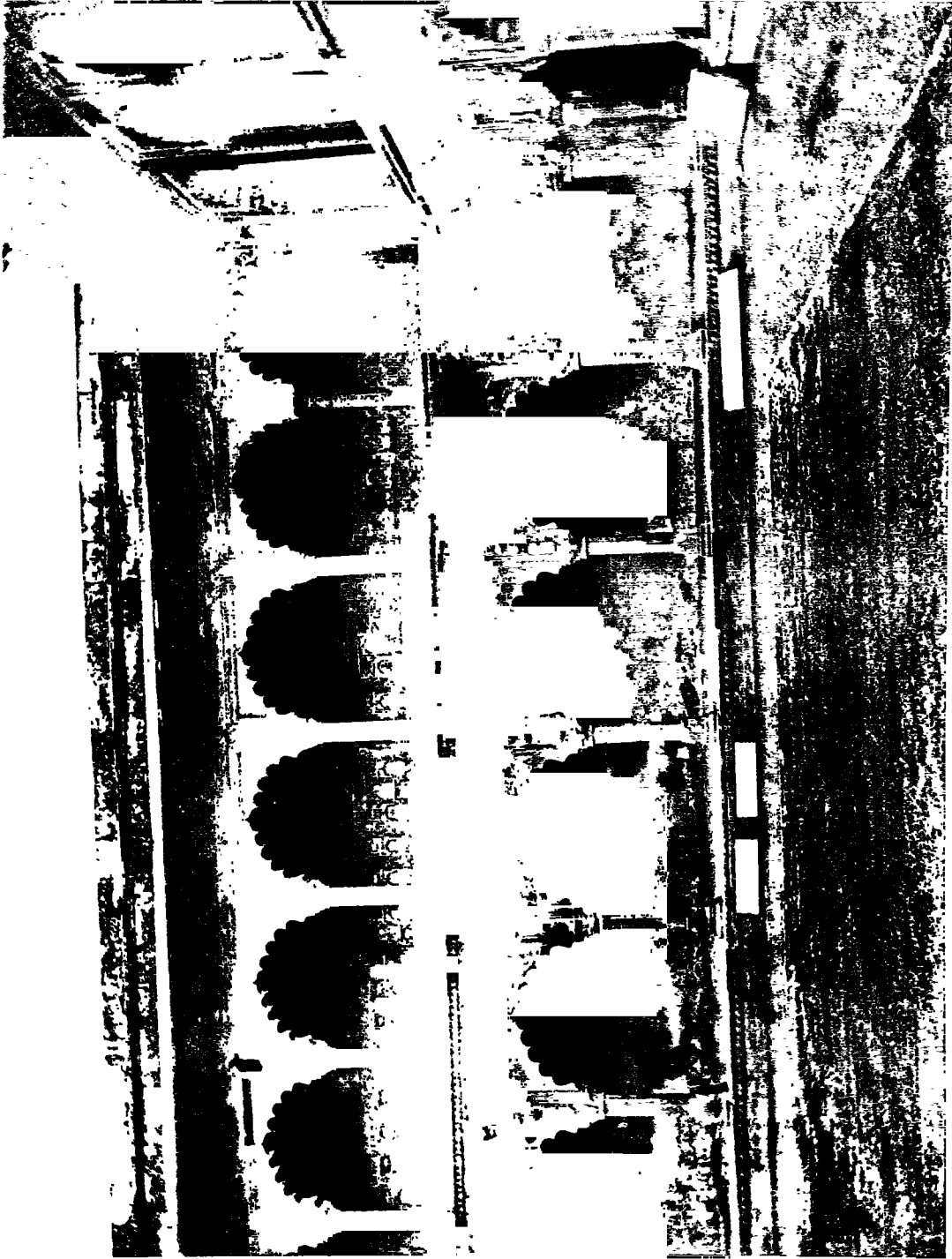
Photo Mevhl and Latho, Dept. of Masonry College, Roorkee



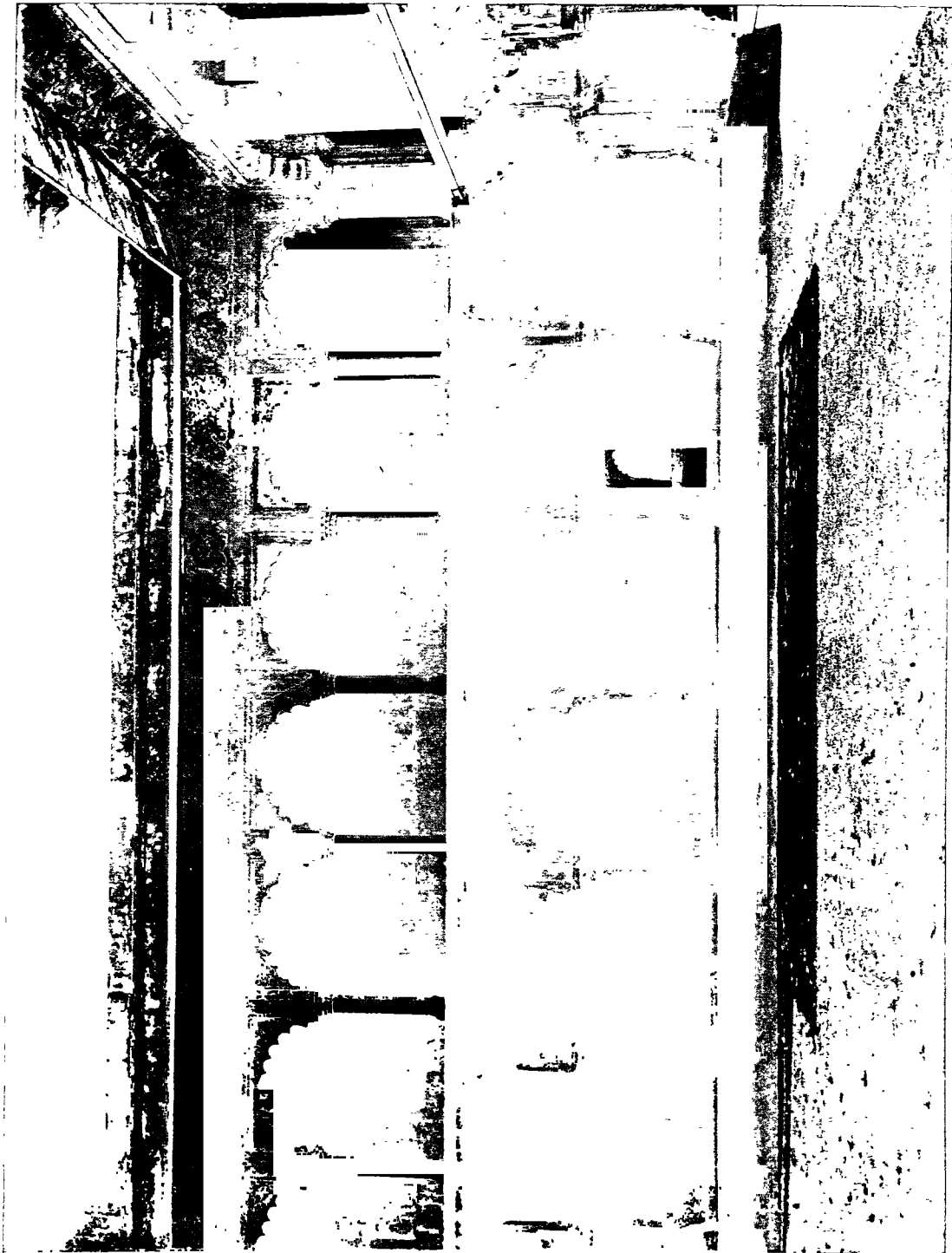
The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort.
Part of the West side before restoration.



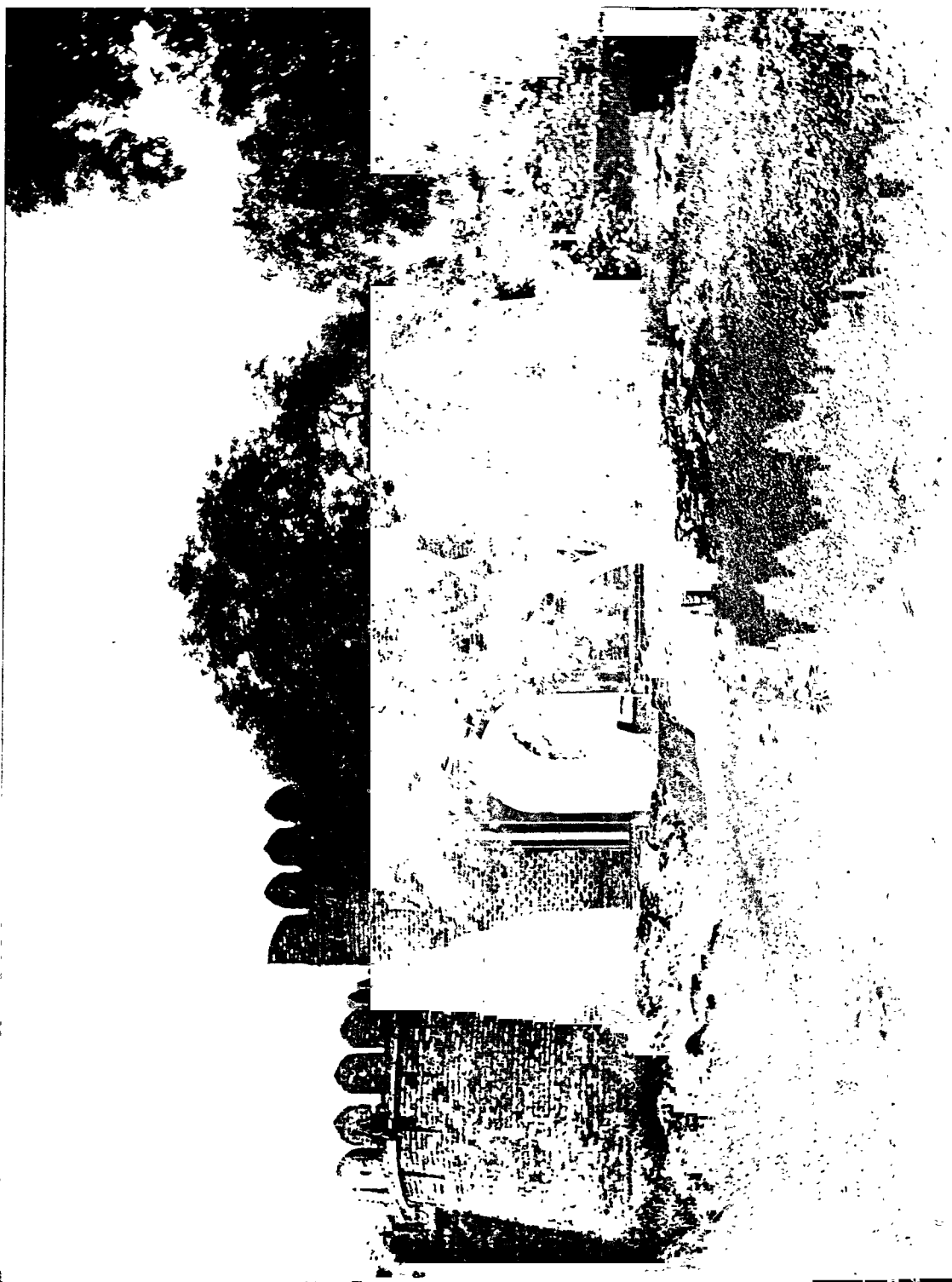
The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort.
Part of the West side after restoration.



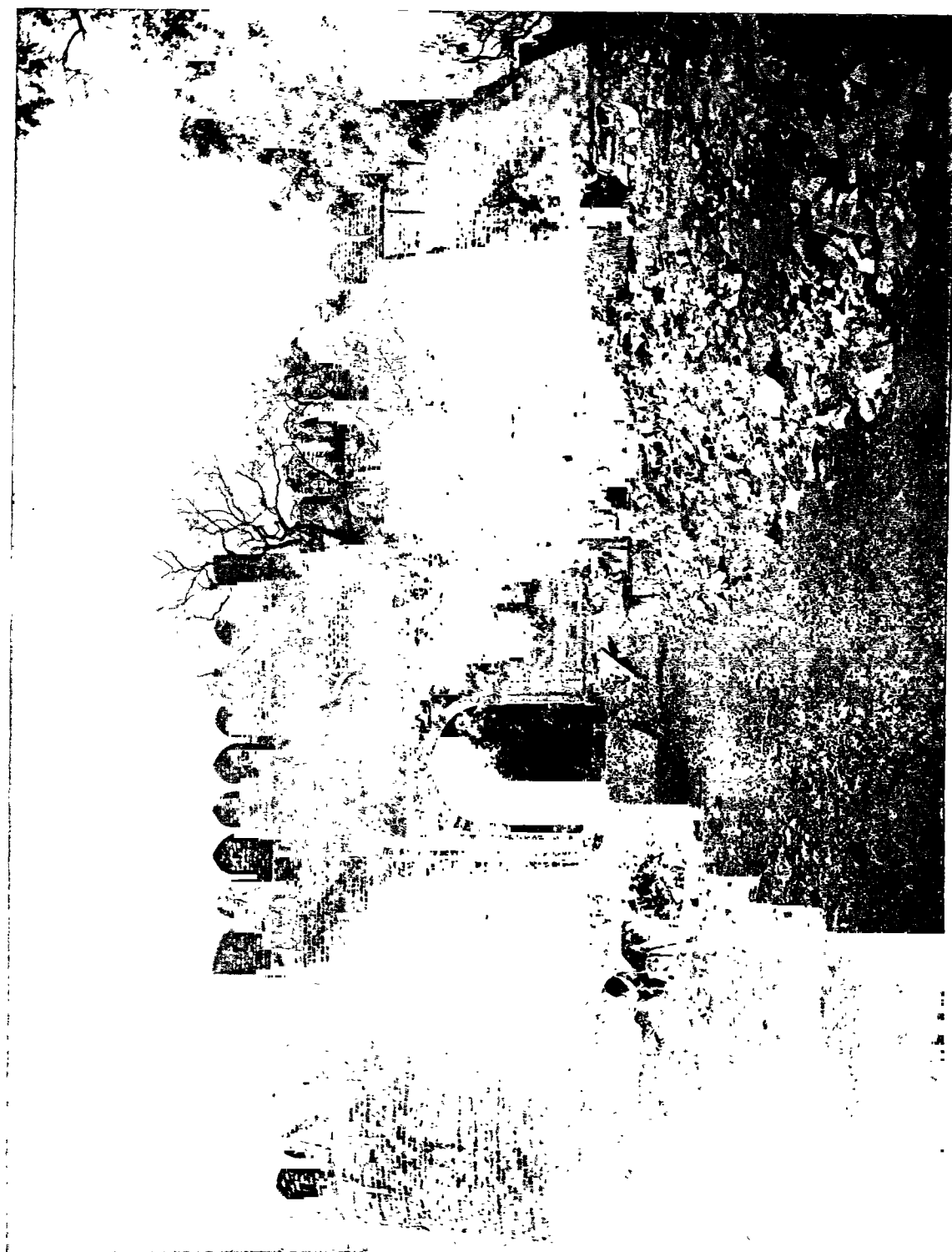
The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort.
The South-West corner before restoration.



The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort.
The South-West corner after restoration.



The Lal Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the outside before repairs.



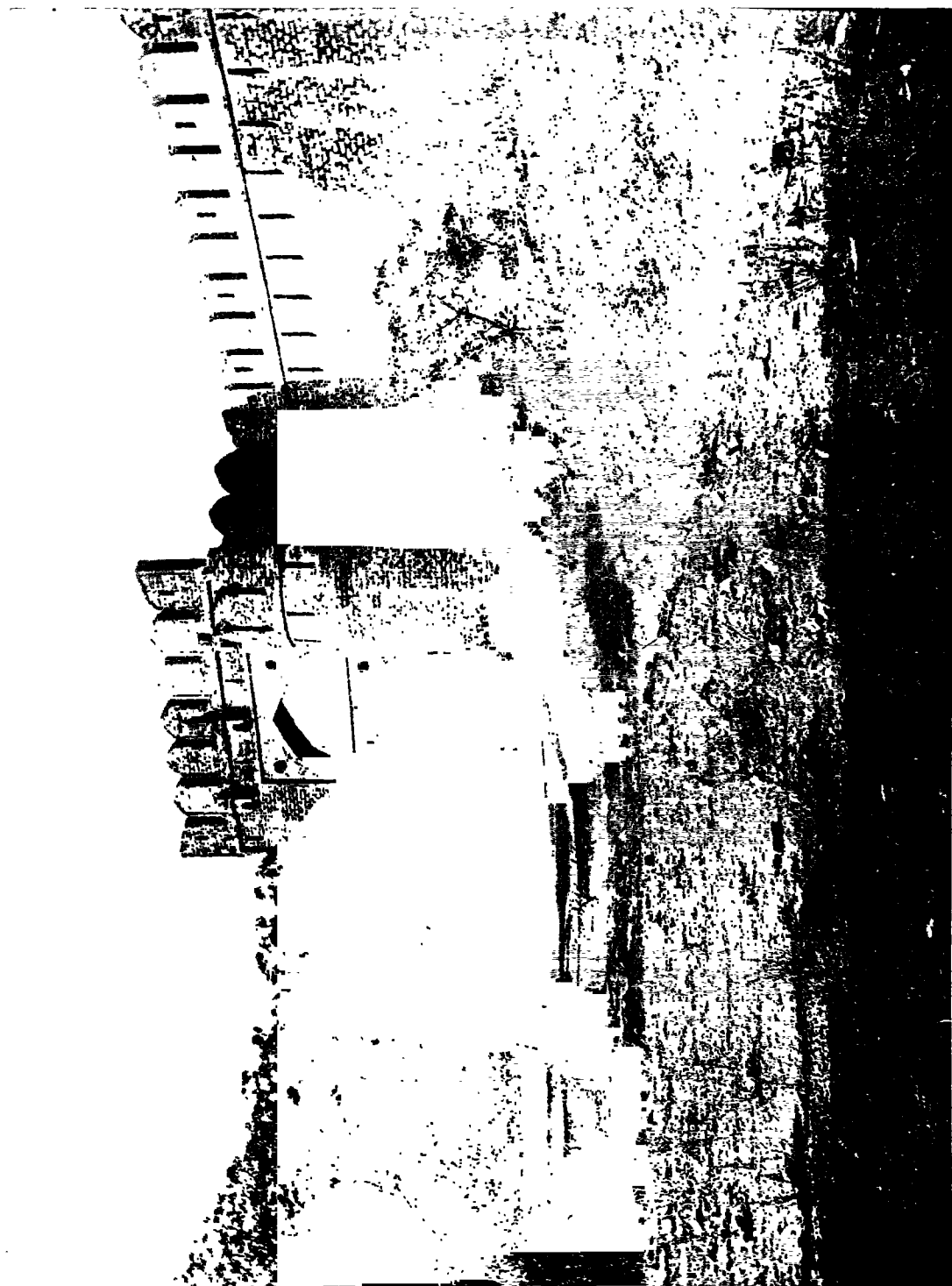
The Lal Gate, Fatehpur Sikri
View of the outside after repairs.

Photo. Mehl and Latho Dept., Th. Mason College, Koorke.



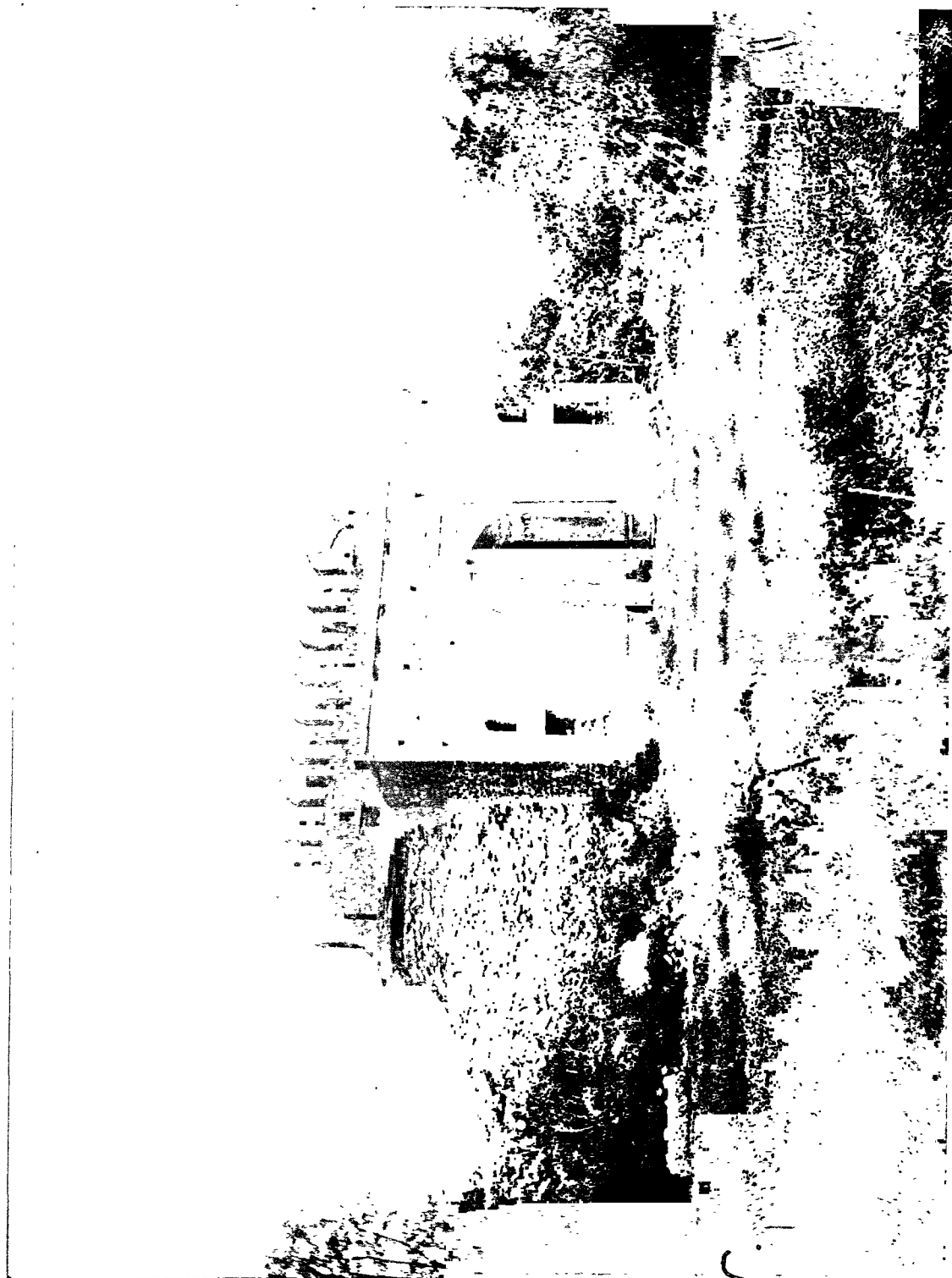
The Agra Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the outside before repairs.

Photo. Meili and Lathio Dept. The Indian Museum, Calcutta.



The Agra Gate, Fatehpur Sikri
View of the outside after repairs.

Photo, Meethi and Lalloo Dey, Thomson College, Roorkee

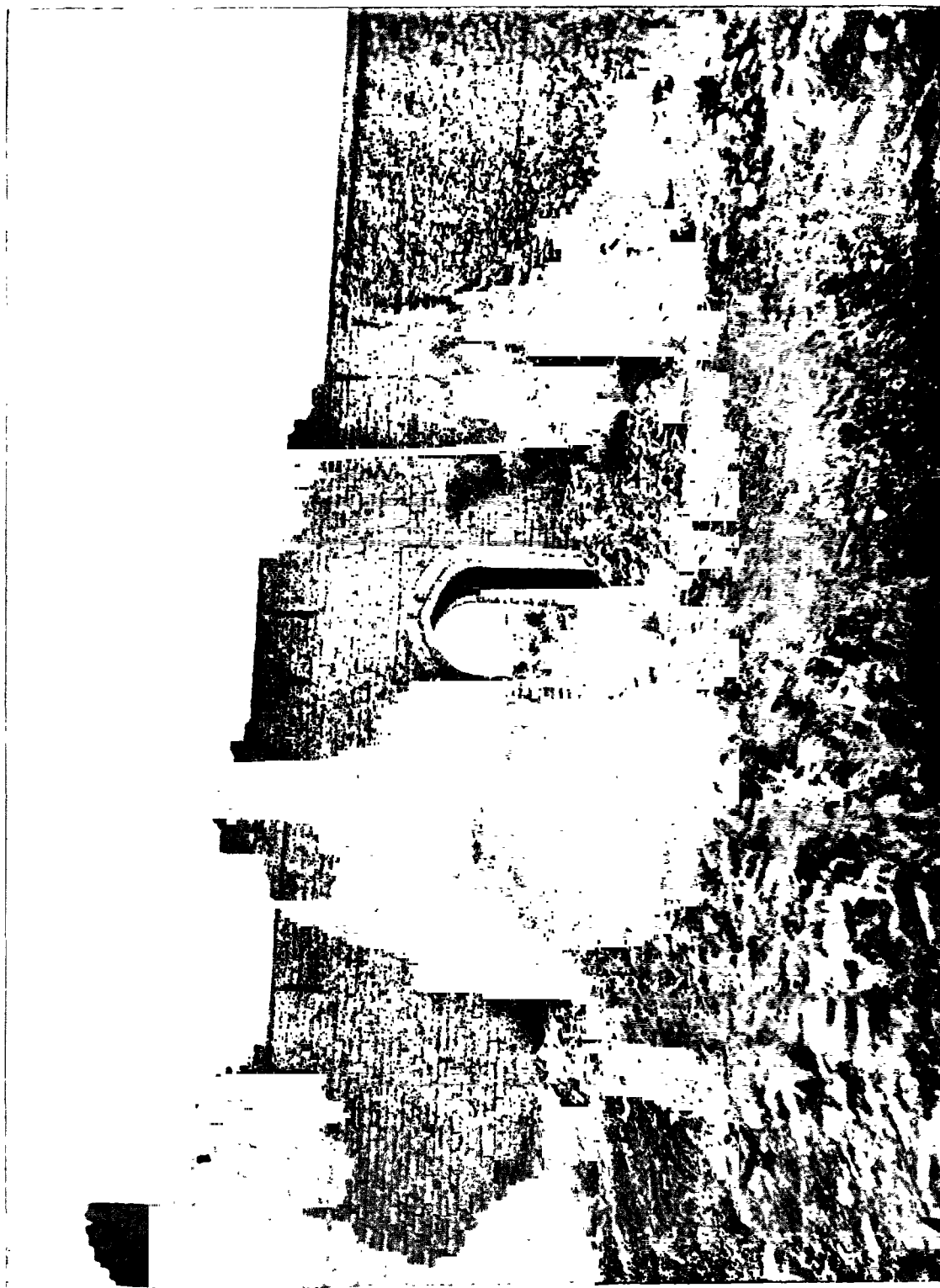


The Birpol Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
Inside view before repairs.

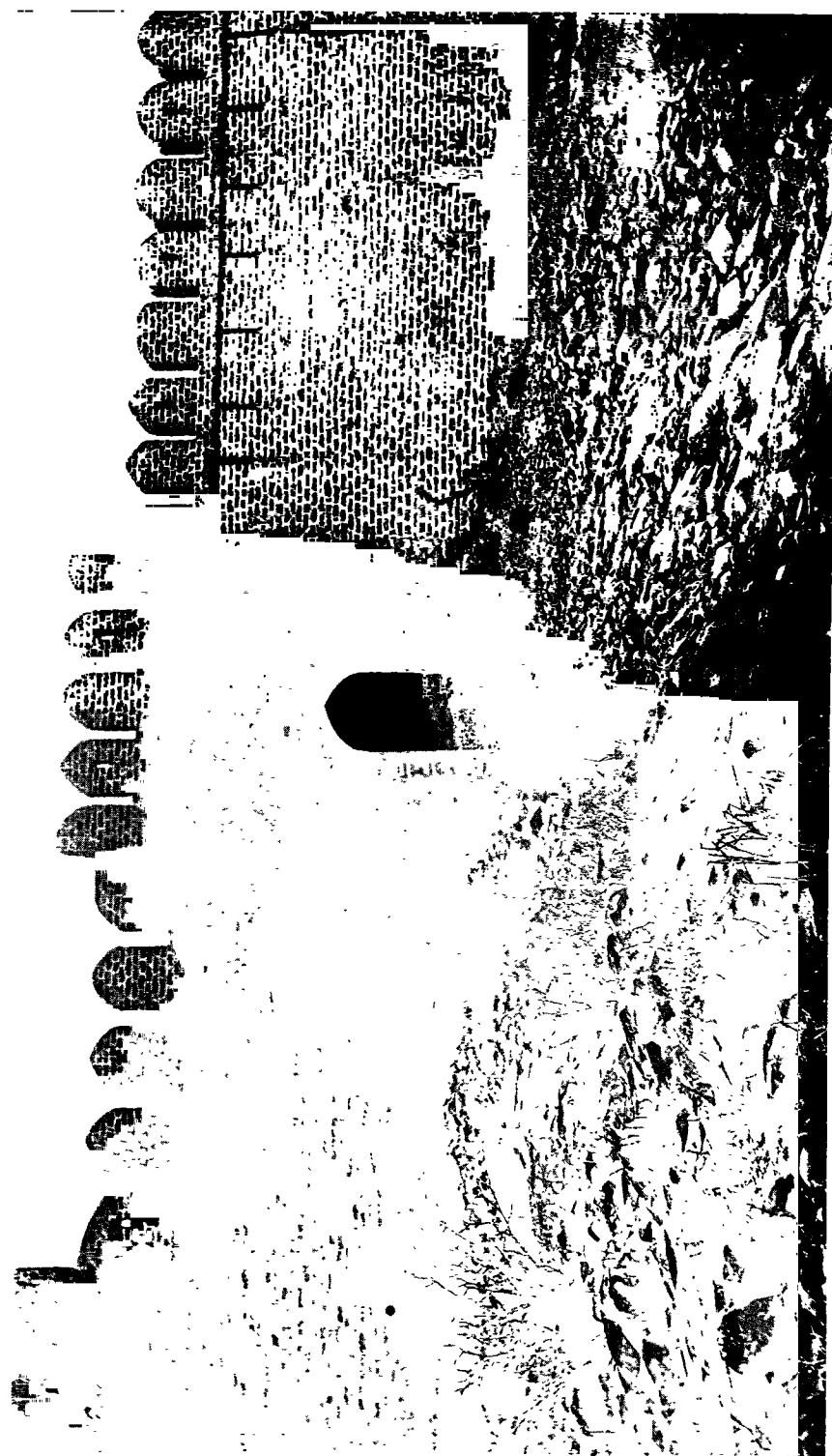
Photo. Mechl. and Litho. by Th. Mason College, Roorkee.



The Birpol Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
Inside view after repairs.



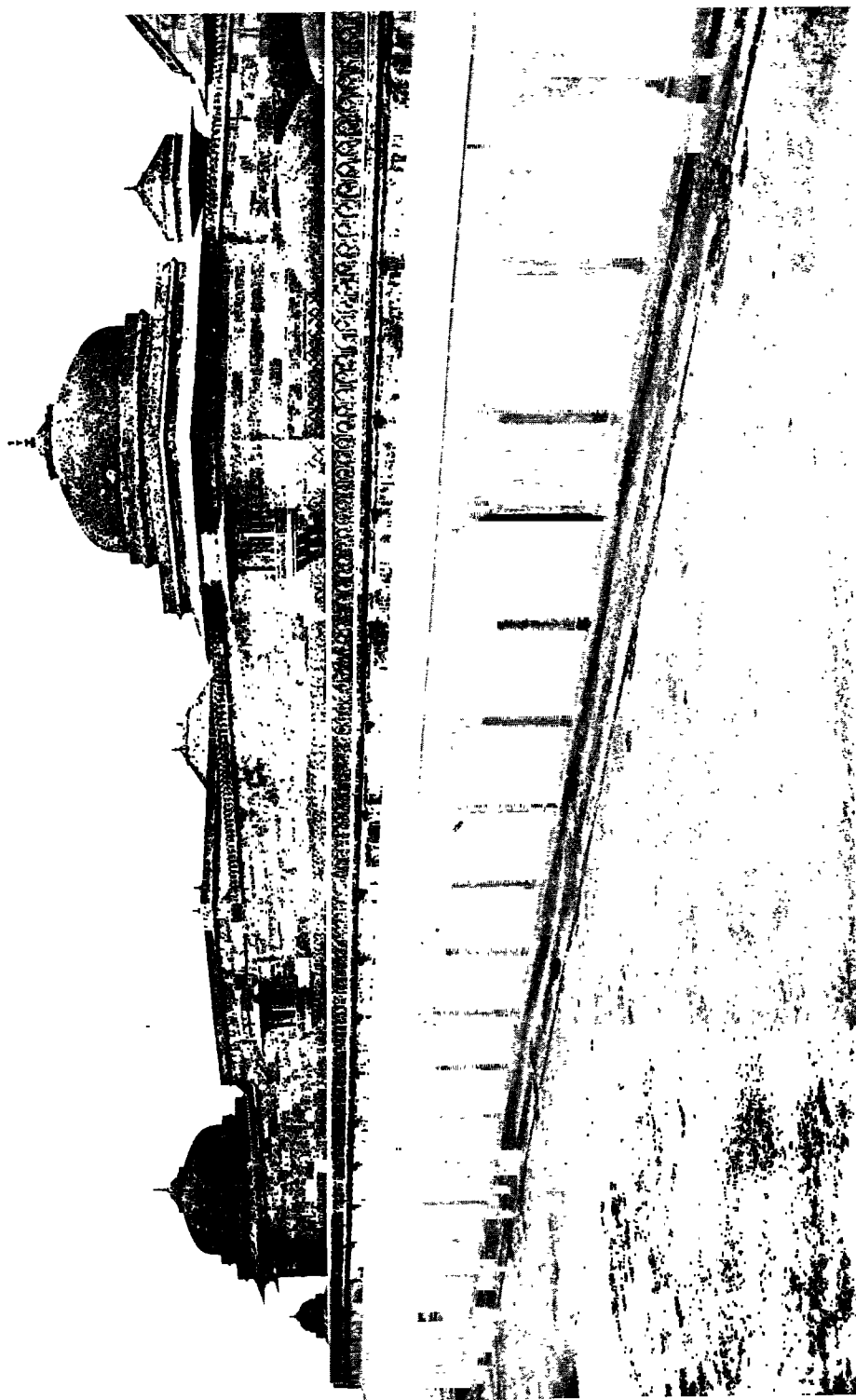
The Chor Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
Outside view before repairs.



The Chor Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
Outside view after repairs.



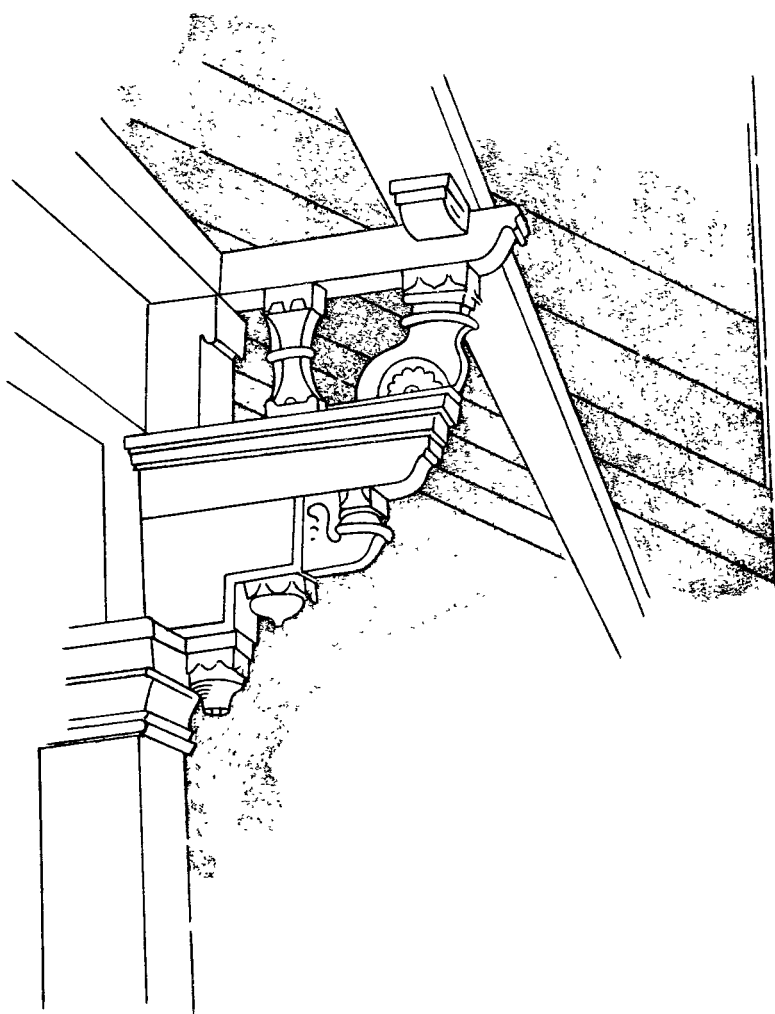
The King's Stables, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the East side before restoration.



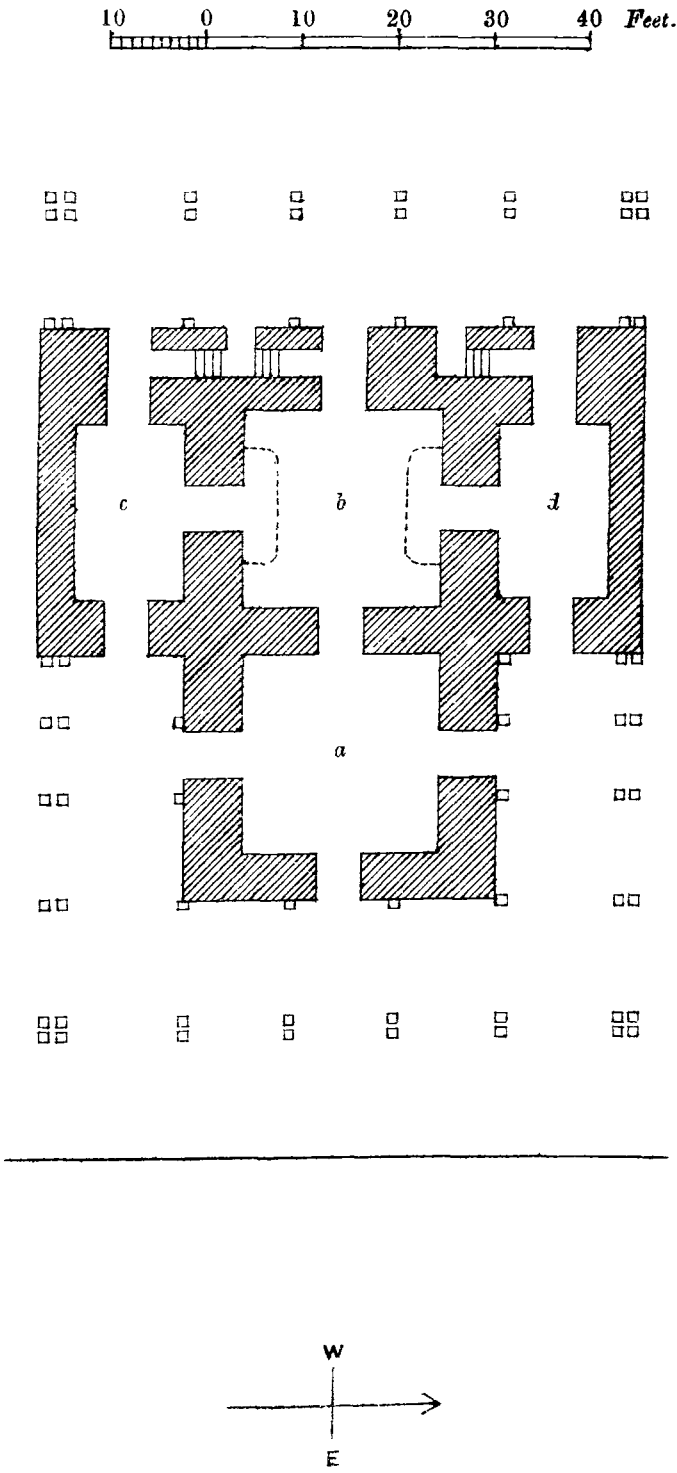
The King's Stables, Fatehpur Sikri
View of the East side after restoration.

DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEYOR,
UNITED PROVINCES AND PUNJAB CIRCLE.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1904.

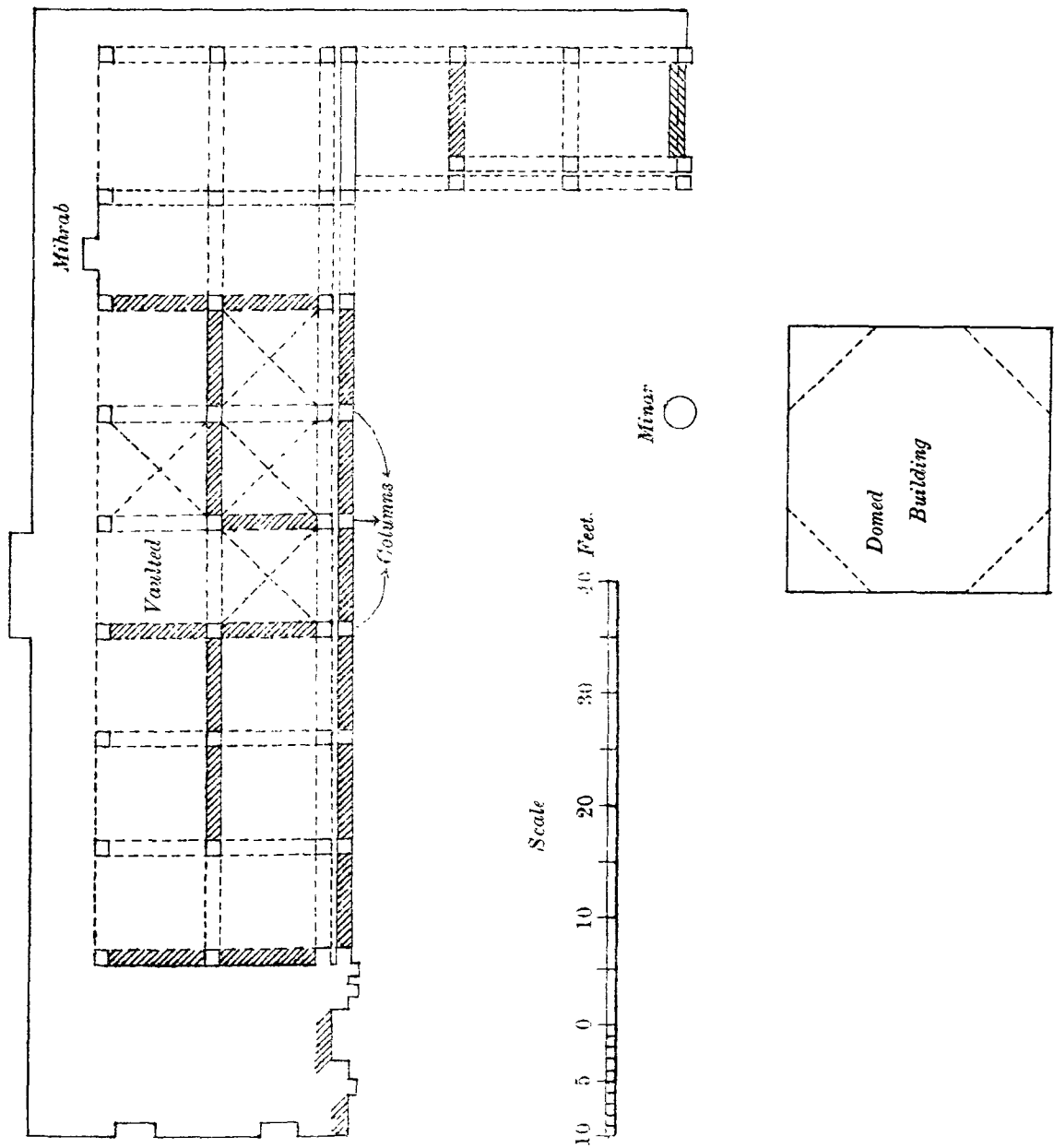
CHAJJA OF THE BADSHAHI BUILDINGS, AJMER.



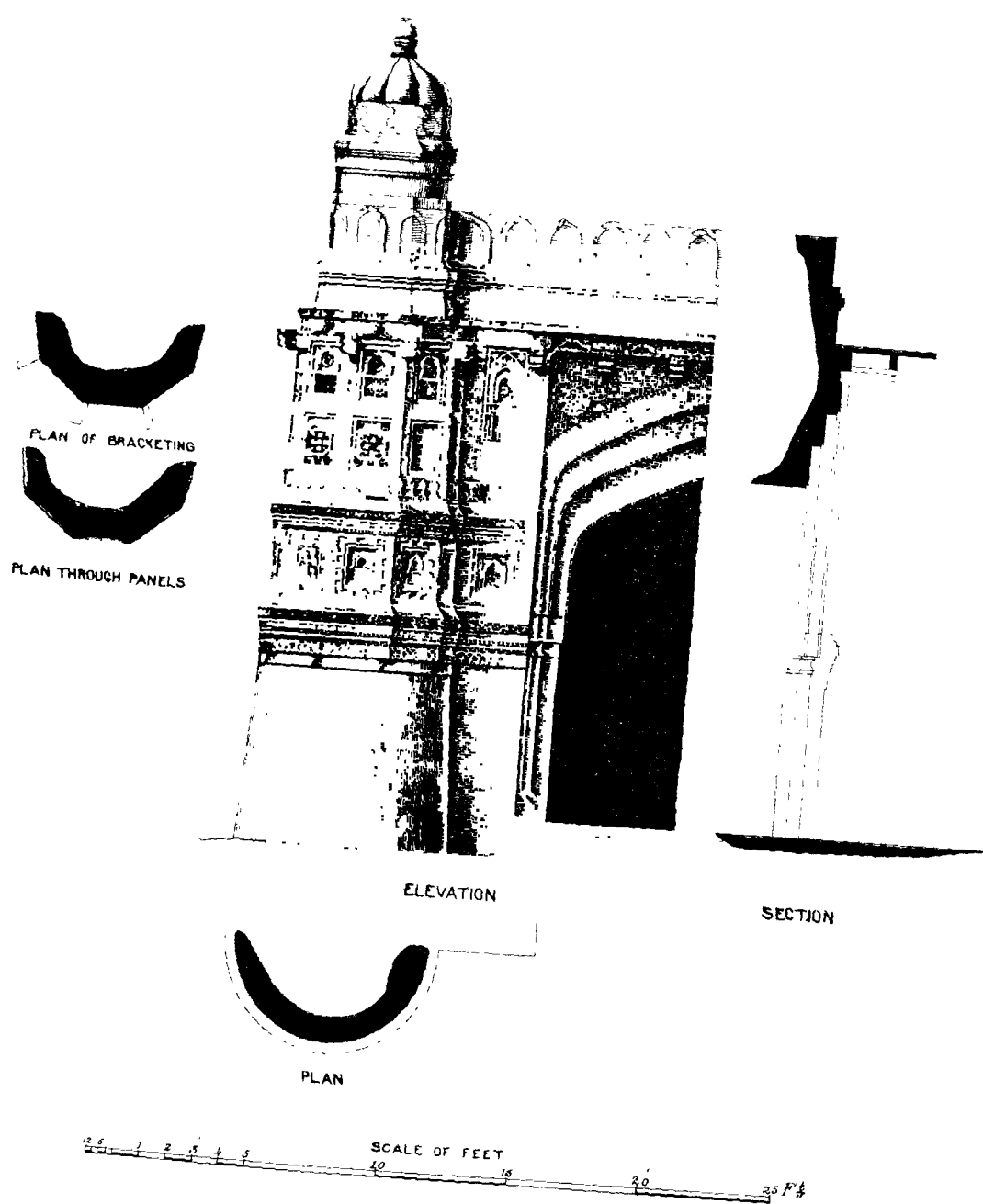
SKETCH PLAN OF THE BADSHAHI BUILDING, AJMER.



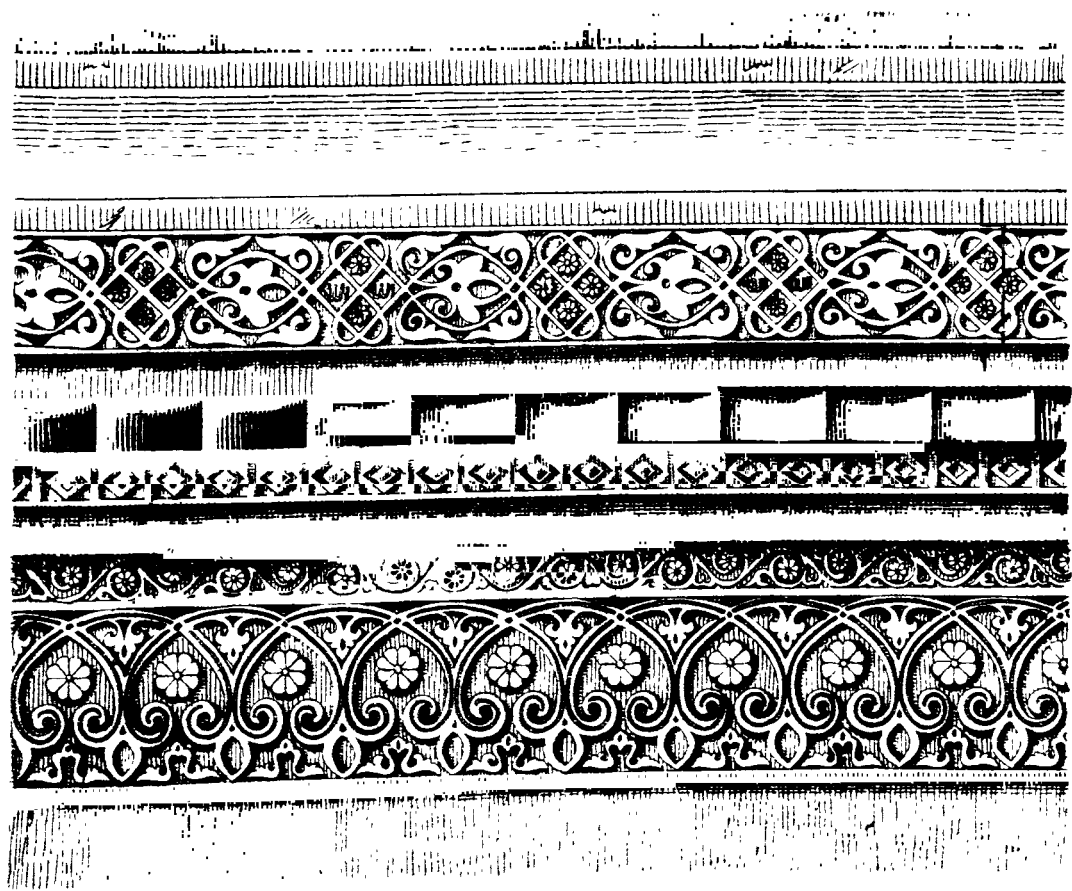
SKETCH PLAN OF A MOSQUE AND MINAR AT HISSAR.



DETAILS OF THE CHAURASI GUMBAZ, KALPI.



DETAILS OF THE CHAURASI GUMBAZ, KALPI.



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PLATES.

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10. Delhi: Moth-ki-Masjid. General view from the west.
11. Delhi: Moth-ki-Masjid. Central bay of prayer chamber showing huts in courtyard.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Diary of the Archæological Surveyor, 1905-06.

April 1st	...	...	At Headquarters, Agra.
" 2nd	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
" 3rd and 4th	...	...	At Agra.
" 7th	...	...	Measuring at Sikandarah.
" 8th to 12th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 13th and 14th	...	...	At Lahore.
" 15th to 26th	...	...	At Agra.
" 27th and 28th	...	...	Measuring at Sikandarah.
" 29th to 6th May	...	...	At Agra.
May 7th	...	...	Arrived at Naini Tal.
" 8th to 13th	...	...	At Naini Tal.
" 14th	...	...	Returned to Agra.
" 20th	...	...	Left Agra for Lahore.
" 21st to 23rd	...	...	At Lahore.
" 24th and 25th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 26th	...	...	Returned to Naini Tal.
" 27th to 30th July	...	...	At Naini Tal.
July 31st	...	...	Returned to Agra.
August 1st to 10th	...	...	At Agra.
" 11th to 13th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 14th	...	...	Arrived at Naini Tal.
" 15th to 6th September	...	...	At Naini Tal.
September 8th to 11th	...	...	At Agra.
" 12th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 13th	...	...	Arrived in Simla.
" 14th to 20th October	...	...	At the Headquarters of the Archæological Survey in Simla.
October 21st	...	...	Left Simla for Lahore.
" 22nd to 29th	...	...	At Lahore.
" 30th to 4th November	...	...	At Delhi.
November 4th	...	...	Arrived in Agra.
" 4th to 7th	...	...	In Agra.
" 8th	...	...	At Ajmer.
" 9th to 20th	...	...	At Agra.
" 21st to 22nd	...	...	At Lahore.
" 23rd to 1st December	...	...	At Agra.
December 1st to 5th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 6th to 20th	...	...	At Agra.
" 21st to 22nd	...	...	At Delhi.
" 23rd to 8th January 1906,	...	...	At Agra.
January 9th and 10th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 11th to 13th	...	...	At Narnaul.
" 14th to 18th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 19th to 23rd	...	...	At Lahore.
" 24th to 27th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 28th to 3rd February	...	...	At Agra.
February 4th to 6th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 7th and 8th	...	...	At Kanauj.
" 9th	...	...	Arrived at Cawnpur.
" 10th	...	...	Arrived at Allahabad.
" 11th and 12th	...	...	At Benares.
" 12th to 19th	...	...	At Jaunpur.
" 20th and 21st	...	...	At Fyzabad.
" 22nd	...	...	Arrived at Cawnpur.
" 23rd and 24th	...	...	At Kanauj.
" 25th and 26th	...	...	At Kaimganj.
" 27th	...	...	Arrived at Kasganj.
" 28th	...	...	Left for Agra.
March 1906	...	...	At Agra.

The following are some of the cases regarding which recommendations were made during the year :—

Agra District.

The Taj ... { *chhatris* on *dalans* round outer courtyard,
working entrance to the garden,
seats for marble platform,
designs for lamps.

The fort	...	{	laying out courtyard west of Jahangiri Mahal, restoration of battlements, Diwan-i-Amm, plaster work, and well in courtyard, Anguri Bagh railing, Khass Mahal ceiling, Diwan-i-Khass ceiling, Shish Mahall or Ghusi-khana, wall adjoining Moti Masjid, Delhi Gate.
Sikandarrah	...	{	minarets on south gateway, alterations to pavements and roads in garden.
Ram Bagh	...		gateway of adjoining garden.
Fatehpur Sikri	..	{	Daftar-khana, stonecutter's mosque, Jami-Masjid, palace of Jodh Bai, building near the Rang Mahall [so-called in the Mughal architecture of Fatehpur Sikri by E. W. Smith.] Turkish Sultana's house.

Delhi District.

The fort	...	{	east façade of Diwan-i-Amm, Shah Burj, screen adjoining Samman Burj, restoration of mosaics in throne of Diwan-i-Amm by Signor Menegatti, Rang Mahall, Hayat Bakhsh Garden, Zafar Mahall tank and chan- nels. Naubat-khana, Lahori Gate.
Jam-i-Masjid	...	{	marble lamp-posts, parterres.
Humayun's tomb,			water channels.
Tomb of Tagah Khan.			proposed finial.
Nizam-ud-din,			
Qutb, diversion of road,			
Moth-ki-Masjid.			
Darbar memorial,			Sketches made at the instruction of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lahore District.

Wazir Khan's mosque,			
Tomb of Ranjit Singh,			
Hazuri Bagh,			
Baradari of Wazir Khan, now used as a public library.			
Mosque of Dai Angah,			
Chauburji,			
Gulabi Bagh,			
Tomb of Dai Angah,			
Shalamar Bagh,			
Mian Mir tomb,			
Tomb of Ali Mardan Khan,			
Shahdara, tomb of Jehangir,			
Akbari Serai,			
The fort	...	{	Shish Mahall, Naulakha Burj, Proposed evacuation by the Military of the buildings connected with the ancient garden and palace on the north side of the Diwan-i-Amm.
Diwan-i-Amm.			
Chhoti Khwabgah.			

Jaunpur:

Jam-i-Masjid.
Lal Darwaza Masjid.

Ajmer.

Tomb of Ala-ud-din.
 Tomb of Abdulla Khan.
 Tomb of Abdulla Khan's wife.
 Tahsil in fort.
 Badshahi building.

Kanauj.

Mosque and tomb of Jahanian.
 Balapir.

Kaimganj.

Tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan.

Narnaul.

Tomb of Ibrahim Shah.

2. *Conservation.*—The expenditure on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments during the year 1905-06 was as follows:—

				Rs.
In the United Provinces	...	...	...	1,71,434
In the Punjab	...	...	...	1,03,588
At Ajmer	...	...	...	21,200

Details of these figures will be found in Appendix A, which is compiled from information received from the officers of the Public Works.

3. *Exploration.*—I was fortunate enough to find, in the Bazar at Delhi, a collection of old photographs taken about the time of the Mutiny, of which I purchased the seven most interesting copies. Two of them show very distinctly the river front of the Delhi Fort before the demolition of some of the old Mughal buildings by the British. Two show the Salimgarh outside Delhi Fort. One shows the Qutb Minar. Another view shows the Anguri Bagh and Khass Mahal at Agra, with the block of buildings on the south where Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, died, still covered with *tattis*. The seventh photograph shows a group of buildings not yet located, one of which looks like the work of Shahjahan, the others being of the later Mughal style.

Negatives have been taken from the old prints, which will be reproduced in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India. It is proposed to put the original prints in the Museums at Delhi and Agra.

In Delhi Fort I conducted some small excavations which revealed the foundations of some of the old Mughal buildings, the lines of which it is proposed to mark by means of paths and shrubs.

4. *Inscriptions.*—Copies and translations of some inscriptions which were found on buildings at Kanauj and Narnaul are embodied in the notes upon those places in Part II of this report.

5. *Drawings.*—The number of drawings made during the year was 31, as detailed in Appendix C. This list does not include a set of information drawings which Babu Fazal Din, draftsman in this office, made for the Executive Engineer at Lahore, for reference during the proposed restoration of the Naulakha Burj.

6. *Publications.*—(1) An article on the conservation of Muhammadan buildings in the United Provinces and Punjab and at Ajmer, to be included in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1904-05.

(2) An article on the history of the Agra Fort, collected chiefly from native authors, was contributed to the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1903-04 by Maulvi Nur Bakhsh, formerly of this office.

7. *Establishment.*—Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib was appointed as Maulvi in this office on the 7th August, 1905 *vice* Maulvi Nur Bakhsh, whose reversion to the Educational Department in the Punjab was mentioned in last year's report. Throughout the remainder of the year Maulvi Shuaib has been engaged in collecting notes from native

authors with a view to writing an article on Delhi Fort for the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India. He has spent considerable time in Lahore, owing to the facilities which the Public Library there affords for access to rare manuscripts and books. Apart from this work, Maulvi Shuaib has toured with me to several places, including Delhi, Jaunpur, Fyzabad and Kanauj, where he has collected useful information regarding the history of ancient buildings which I have used freely in my report. At Fatehpur Sikri Maulvi Shuaib went carefully through the volumes written by the late Mr. E. W. Smith on the Mughal Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri with Sheikh Riaz Ahmad, a guide at Fatehpur Sikri, who called my attention to some slight inaccuracies in the book.

Other changes in the establishment are as follows :—Babu Ghulam Rasul Beg, head draftsman and photographer, was dismissed with effect from the 4th January 1905. Babu Bishambar Lal was appointed as photographer on the 7th August 1905 *vice* Babu Beg.

In G. O. No. 21E./378, dated the 5th January 1906, the sanction of Government was conveyed to the proposals for the revision of the establishment made in my letter No. 440/120, dated the 9th September 1905, to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Public Works Department. Under the new arrangement the salary of the Maulvi in this office was fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 ; the salary of the clerk was increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per mensem ; the salary of the newly-appointed photographer was fixed at Rs. 40 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 50 per mensem, and sanction was obtained to the payment of the wages of a sweeper and chaukidar from the annual provision for temporary establishment.

8. *List of books purchased during the year—*

Keene, *Guide to Agra*.
 Fanshawe, *Delhi, past and present*.
 Latif, *Lahore*.
 Elphinstone, *History of India*.
 Sleeman, *Rambles and Recollections*, two volumes.
 Thomas, *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings*.
 Tod, *Annals and Antiquities*, two volumes.
 Rogers, *Coin collecting in Northern India*.
 Cole, *Preservation of national monuments*, three volumes.
 Bacon, *Oriental Annual*, seven volumes.
Badshah Namah, two volumes.
 Cunningham, *Indian Eras*.
 Havell, *Agra and the Taj*.
 Moin-ud-din, *History of the Taj*.
 Saiyid Ahmad, *Asar-u-Sanadid*.
 Steingass, *Persian-English Dictionary*.
 Herbert, *Travels*.
 Von Orlich, *Travels in India*, two volumes.
 Terry, *Voyages*.
 Bernier, *Travels*.
 Blochman's *Ain-i-Akbari* (Persian), two volumes. *Alamgir Namah* (Persian).

9. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the Department during the financial year 1905-06 was as follows :—

Salaries—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Archæological Surveyor's pay	...	...	...	6,296	12	4
<i>Establishment—</i>						
One Maulvi	...	...	...	885	10	3
One clerk	...	...	...	611	9	9
One photographer	...	...	...	757	9	3
One draftsman	...	...	...	154	2	6
Two peons	...	...	...	32	1	0
Temporary establishment	...	...	...
				<hr/>		
				2,441	0	9

				Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Allowances—</i>						
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	3,084	7	3
<i>Supplies and Services—</i>						
				Rs.	a.	p.
Photography	...	...	...	500	0	0
Purchase and repair of tents	...	...	...	37	8	0
Purchase of coins	...	...	...	100	0	0
Purchase and repair of instruments	...	...	...	40	0	0
				<hr/>		
				677	8	0
<i>Contingencies—</i>						
Purchase and carriage of stationery	...	...	...	40	0	0
Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	..	...	343	0	0
Postage charges	...	...	...	150	0	0
Telegram charges	...	...	...	25	5	0
Conveyance of tents, stores, and records, &c....	...	...	...	199	11	3
Hot and cold weather charges	...	...	...	42	1	0
Purchase of books	...	...	...	300	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	121	8	9
Purchase and repair of office furniture	...	...	...	150	0	0
				<hr/>		
				1,376	10	0
GRAND TOTAL				...	13,876	6 4
				<hr/>		

10. *Tour programme for 1906-07.*—About the middle of June I am expecting to go to Srinagar in Kashmir, to carry out a survey of the ancient Mughal gardens in the neighbourhood. During the camping season as many places as possible, where work is contemplated or in progress, will be visited. The early part of the autumn will probably be spent in touring in the Punjab to Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Jullundar and other places. As I have had no experience in excavation, it has been suggested by the Director-General of Archæology that I should try and find time to visit Kasia while Dr. Vogel is conducting excavations there next season.

11. *General.*—In G. O. No. 2839/89M., dated the 30th November 1905, I was informed of the new arrangement which has been adopted in the preparation of this report in so far as it deals with conservation by which the reports of the officers of the Public Works Department are forwarded to this office in order that their substance may be reproduced in this volume. I found it necessary to expand rather than to condense most of the reports which came to me; but the report by Mr. F. O. Oertel, on conservation during the year in the Agra division, was of great assistance, and has been very largely drawn upon in the following description of the year's progress at Agra.

The account of the works carried out in Lucknow, all of which are of minor importance, is taken from the report supplied by Mr. W. P. Housden, Superintending Engineer.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending 31st March 1906.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Special repairs to tomb of Saiyid Mahmud, Saiyid Husain, Saiyid Umar Nur and Saif Khan.	3,500	500 0 0	In progress.
		Annual repairs to tomb of Saiyid Mahmud, Saiyid Husain, Saiyid Umar Nur and Saif Khan.	100	100 0 0	Completed.
Bareilly ...	Fatchganj west of Bhitaura village in tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	Repairs to a large obelisk of red sandstone. (The monuments consist of Muhammadan and European tombs.)	35	31 6 10	Repairs completed.
Bijnor ...	Jahanabad ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Nawab Shujait Khan and other buildings attached thereto at Jahanabad.	590*	640 0 0	Completed.
Moradabad	Amroha ...	Special repairs to old <i>baoli</i> at Amroha.	1,250	750 0 0	In progress. The well has been cleaned. Vegetation has been removed, and some dangerous portions of the masonry have been dismantled and rebuilt.
		Restoring the colonnade (<i>dalans</i>) around the Taj quadrangle.	81,811	13,616 0 0	In progress.
		Restoring the pavement, water channels and other features of the platform of Saheli Burj No. 2.	8,667	3,950 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the stone balustrade on the north and west sides of the platform of Saheli Burj No. 4.	2,960	2,965 0 0	Completed.
		Rebuilding the corner groups of columns in the Diwan-i-Amm.	8,773	8,777 0 0	Ditto.
		Repairing and cleaning the plaster of columns and roof of the Diwan-i-Amm.	13,572	4,999 0 0	Ditto. The sum of Rs. 8,572 was spent during 1904-05.
		Completing the shell plaster and gold lining at the Diwan-i-Amm.	4,740	1,202 0 0	In progress.
		Providing brick floor to the <i>dalans</i> of the Diwan-i-Amm courtyard and reducing the back wall to a uniform colour.	2,041	2,050 0 0	Completed.
		Providing a pump for watering lawns in the Fort.	3,802	3,758 0 0	Ditto.
		Constructing a new parapet wall round the <i>baoli</i> of the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle.	1,175	1,165 0 0	Ditto.
Agra ...	Agra Fort ...	Laying out the ground on the west side of the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle.	3,637	2,466 0 0	Ditto. The sum of Rs. 990 was spent during 1904-05.
		Restoring the balustrade and screen around the north-east bastion of the Jahangiri Mahall.	1,786	62 0 0	Completed. The sum of Rs. 1,760 was spent during 1904-05.
		Restoring the outer façade of the Jahangiri Mahall.	6,989	2,208 0 0	Completed. The sum of Rs. 4,764 was spent during 1904-05.
		Laying out ground and constructing a carriage drive to the west of the Jahangiri Mahall.	2,938	2,934 0 0	In progress.
		Restoring the four marble minarets at the south gate of Akbar's tomb.	53,736	53,923 0 0	Completed.
		Constructing marble balustrades and marble facing of the dripstones of the minarets at Sikandarah.	8,326	8,252 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the mother-of-pearl work on the canopy of Salim Chishti's tomb.	12,207	5,637 0 0	In progress. Debitable to Dargah fund.
		Carried over ...	2,22,635	1,19,985 6 10	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending 31st March 1906—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—(continued).	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
		Brought forward ...	2,22,635	1,19,985 6 10	
Agra ...	Fatehpur Sikri,	Restoring three marble beams in Salim Chishti's tomb.	2,058	1,628 0 0	In progress. Debitable to Dargah Fund.
		Purchasing the Rang Mahall ...	1,150	1,150 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of outer face and structural repairs to the Zohra Bagh kiosk on the river bank near the Chini-ka-Rauza.	4,961	4,744 0 0	Ditto The sum of Rs. 411 was spent during 1904-05.
	Agra ...	Conservation of the mosque adjoining the mausoleum of Jafar Khan, at Agra.	346	346 0 0	Completed.
Farrukhabad,		Annual repairs to the archaeological buildings in the Agra district.	13,550	13,553 0 0	Ditto.
	Kanauj ...	Structural repairs to the mosque and tombs of Makhdum Jahannian and Bala Pir at Kanauj in the Farrukhabad district.	7,694	4,716 0 0	Ditto.
		ORIGINAL WORKS.			
Lucknow...	Lucknow ...	Special repairs to the Residency Buildings.	4,014	3,196 0 0	Completed.
Bahraich...	Bahraich ...	Constructing marble stone enclosure wall inside Saiyid Salar's shrine.	9,773	3,549 4 0	Work in progress. The cost is met by the Dargah Committee from collections made at the shrine.
Lucknow...	Lucknow ...	Restoration of the Jami Masjid, Preservation of the Alam Bagh house and gateway in the Lucknow district.	16,882 4,718	2,236 4 3 2,694 13 11	Completed. Ditto.
		REPAIRS.			
Hardoi ...	Mallawan, tahsil Bilgram.	A fine well near the Dargah of Makhdum Shah.	50	50 0 0	Well cleaned out and block kankar masonry repaired.
	Shahabad ...	Maqbara of Nawab Dilar Khan...	200	201 0 0	In a dilapidated condition. Trees have been rooted out, two new doors provided and the well cleaned out and repaired.
Lucknow...	Lucknow ...	Lal Baradari (museum) ..	149	149 0 0	Completed.
		Kaisar Pasand (Deputy Commissioner's court).	500	500 0 0	Ditto.
		Residency buildings ...	1,000	997 7 3	Ditto.
		Chattar Manzil palace ...	3,000	3,003 1 7	Ditto.
		Reroofing Chattar Manzil palace.	30,030	4,638 15 4	Reroofing, &c., in progress.
		Old palace at Dilkusha ...	500	493 3 2	Completed.
		Neil's gate ...	10	9 14 11	Ditto.
		Sikandar Bagh buildings ...	500	514 2 2	Conservation work in progress.
		Alam Bagh house ...	500	497 13 3	Completed.
		Nawabi or Machhibhawan Bridge.	1,000	954 10 4	Ditto.
Allahabad,	Allahabad ...	Annual repairs to the three tombs in Khusru Bagh.	119	69 12 0	Ditto.
Benares ...	Benares ...	Providing iron gratings with wire netting and stone flooring, &c., in Aurangzeb's mosque, commonly known as Madho Rao's Dharara.	1,410	1,410 0 0	Ditto.
Mirzapur,	...	Hallia tomb ...	...	3 0 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	3,26,749	1,71,340 13 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending 31st March 1906—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—(concluded).	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	3,26,749	1,71,340 13 0	
Jaunpur	Zafarabad ...	Atala Masjid	An estimate for certain works of conservation in these monuments was sanctioned for Rs. 10,337. It has been submitted to the Archaeological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab for modifications. Another estimate for certain works of restoration in the Jami and Atala Masjids, amounting to Rs. 56,241, has been prepared and submitted.
		Jami Masjid ...	...	...
		Jhanjri Masjid ...	...	...
		Lal Darwaza Masjid ...	...	...
		Tombs of the Kings of Sharqi dynasty.	97	93 0 0	Inscription stones bearing names and dates were put at the foot of the Kings' tombs almost flush with the plinth stone. In fair state of repairs. Some repairs have been provided in the estimate for Rs. 10,337. Ditto. In a very poor state of preservation. In good order.
		Mosque near Zafarabad ...	...	...
		Sher Zaman Khan's tomb	...	...
		Kalich Khan ka Maqbara ...	...	...
		Hammam or Turkish bath ...	...	...
		Total, United Provinces ...	3,26,846	1,71,433 13 0	
		PUNJAB.			
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Restoration of Shah Burj pavilion in Delhi Fort.	7,319	1,000 0 0	In progress. Rs. 3,900 were spent on this work during 1904-05. Completed. A sum of Rs. 5,947 was expended on this work in 1904-05. Rs. 3,500 were spent against grant made from III, Civil Department, on Imperial funds, the remaining expenditure, viz. Rs. 2,294 is being met from the contribution of Rs. 4,867.
		Providing two stone elephants at Delhi gate of Delhi Fort.	14,871	7,500 0 0	
		Restoration of mosaics in throne in Delhi Fort.	Estimate under sanction.	3,500 0 0	
				2,294 0 0	
		Restoration of Hayat Bakhsh garden in Delhi Fort.	Do.	9,117 0 0	In progress. Collection of material was completed during 1905-06. Work will be taken in hand during 1906-07. In progress.
		Constructing marble lamp posts for the Jami Masjid at Delhi.	2,520	399 0 0	
		Special repairs to tomb and mosque at Isa Khan, Delhi.	3,902	955 0 0	
		Restoration of Diwan-i-Amm in Delhi Fort.	436	274 0 0	Work was practically completed during 1904-05: only compensation of land was paid to owners during 1905-06. In progress. Ditto. Completed.
		Restoration of Isa Khan's tomb at Delhi.	403	400 0 0	
		Providing labour and supervision charges for the restoration of Diwan-i-Amm in Delhi Fort.	233	233 0 0	
		Restoration of Naubat-khana in Delhi Fort.	2,715	2,745 0 0	
Karnal ...	Kaithal ...	Special repairs to Sheikh Shahab-ud-din's tomb.	130	130 0 0	In progress. Completed. Ditto.
	Thanesar ...	Special repairs to Sheikh Chilli's tomb.	120	120 0 0	
		Carried over ...	32,649	28,667 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending 31st March 1906—(concluded.)

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		PUNJAB—(concluded).	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	Brought forward ...	32,649	28,667 0 0	Completed.
		Special repairs to a group of Archaeological buildings (mosque of Firoz Shah) at Hissar.	190	186 9 8	
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Providing marble ceiling to Chhoti Khwabgah in Fort.	22,353	22,480 0 0	All pillars straightened and a new marble ceiling provided. The building has now been put into complete structural repair.
		Strengthening roof of Shish Mahall in fort.	4,920	3,349 0 0	Completed as far as orders up to date.
		Special repairs to Shalamar garden.	606	607 0 0	Completed.
		Special repairs to Huzuri Bagh Baradari.	562	582 0 0	Ditto.
	Shahdara ...	Restoring ornamental inlay stone flooring of roof platform of Jahangir's tomb.	25,052	18,347 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring grey Badal flooring on outer platform of Jahangir's tomb.	21,097	18,980 0 0	Ditto.
	Lahore ...	Special repairs to Badshahi mosque.	82	78 0 0	Ditto.
		Rectifying damage done by earthquake to Shish Mahall.	89	86 0 0	Ditto.
	Shahdara ...	Special repairs to Akbari Sarai and mosque.	446	468 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to the cupolas of Jahangir's tomb	4,861	5,070 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to Asaf Khan's tomb.	59	60 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to the cupolas of Wazir Khan's mosque.	2,210	1,414 0 0	In progress.
	Lahore ...	Carrying out certain repairs to Chauburji.	344	171 0 0	Ditto.
		Carrying out certain repairs to Ali Mardan's tomb.	96	94 0 0	Completed.
		Removing modern additions to Diwan-i-Amm in Fort.	439	200 0 0	In progress.
		Annual repairs to the historical buildings at Lahore.	2,680	2,703 0 0	Completed.
Gujrat ...	Inside the	Akbari baoli ...	51	25 0 0	
Sialkot ...	Gujrat town, Pasrur ...	Maqbara of Abdul Nabi ...	20	20 0 0	
		Total Punjab ...	1,18,806	1,03,587 9 8	
Ajmer ...	Ajmer town...	Converting old tahsil buildings into a museum.	20,975	20,400 0 0	This work, as sanctioned, has been practically completed; but a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 30,147, providing for further improvements, has been submitted. In progress.
		Certain repairs to the outer gateway of tahsil building in the Ajmer Fort.	2,475	800 0 0	
		Total Ajmer ...	23,450	21,200 0 0	

APPENDIX B.—Photographs taken during the year 1905-06.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of Plate.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1173-	Delhi	Fort	8" X 10"	Second doorway in east wall of Diwan-i-Amm, on south side of throne	West.
1174	"	"	"	First doorway in east wall of Diwan-i-Amm, on south side of throne	"
1175	"	"	"	Doorway next on north side of throne in Diwan-i-Amm	"
1176	"	"	"	Doorway next on north side of No. 1175 in Diwan-i-Amm	"
1177	"	"	"	General view of doorways on south of throne in Diwan-i-Amm	North-west.
1178	"	"	"	East or back façade, Diwan-i-Amm, before restoration	East.
1179	"	"	"	Modern railing between Diwan-i-Khass and Hammam before restoration.	West.
1180-	"	"	"	Rang Mahal, interior view, before restoration	North.
1181	"	"	"	Lahore gate, general view before removal of balconies, &c.	West.
1182	"	"	"	New elephant on east side of south façade, Delhi gate	South.
1183	"	"	12" X 10"	Plot of ground between Diwan-i-Amm and Nautbat-khana before restoration.	West.
1184	"	"	"	Plot of ground between Diwan-i-Amm and Rang Mahal before restoration.	South.
1185	"	"	"	Hayat Bakhsh garden, general view, partially excavated	"
1186	"	"	"	Rang Mahal, general view, before restoration	West.
1187	"	"	"	Lahore gate, general view (Shaikh Ahmad)	"
1188	"	"	"	Plot of ground between Diwan-i-Amm and Nautbat-khana (Shaikh Ahmad)	"
1189	"	Nizam-ud-din Babar's tomb	10" X 8"	General view, before restoration of pinnacles	"
1190	"	Amir Khusrū's tomb	"	General view, before removal of whitewash	South.
1191	"	Muhammad Shah's tomb	"	General view, before restoration of pinnacles	East.
1192	"	Jahan Ara Begum's tomb	"	General view, before restoration of pinnacles	North.
1193	Hissar	Feroz Shah's mosque	12" X 10"	General view showing godowns, before restoration	South-east.
1194	"	"	10" X 8"	The minar in courtyard	"
1195	"	"	"	General view, before restoration	North.
1196	"	"	"	East façade, before restoration	North-west.
1197	"	"	"	East wall, facing courtyard, before restoration	East.
1198	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra	Rang Mahal	"	South colonnade facing courtyard, before repair	West.
1199	"	"	"	West wall, facing courtyard, before repair	North.
1200	"	"	"	North wall facing courtyard before repair	East.
1201	"	"	"	South façade, after restoration	South.
1202	Ajmer	Tahsil	"	West façade after restoration	"
1203	"	"	12" X 10"	"	West.

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.—Photographs taken during the year 1905-06—(continued).

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of Plate.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1238	Lahore...	Hazuri Bagh	10" X 8"	View of flowerbeds, &c., between Badshahi Masjid and Baradari before restoration.	West.
1239	Delhi	Moth-ki-Masjid	"	General view showing west side of mosque, before restoration	"
1240	"	"	"	General view of mosque showing huts in courtyard before restoration	East.
1241	"	"	"	Detail of prayer chamber east façade, before restoration	"
1242	"	"	"	Gateway entrance to courtyard of the mosque, before restoration	"
1243	Narnaul	Ibrahim Shah's tomb	"	East façade, before restoration	"
1244	"	"	12" X 10"	Interior view, before restoration	North-east.
1245	"	"	"	Interior view, before restoration	South-east.
1246	"	"	"	General view of south façade before restoration	South-east.
1247	"	"	"	Doorway in south façade, before restoration	South.
1248	"	Alam Khan's mosque	10" X 8"	View of arches in prayer chamber	East.
1249	"	Ibrahim Shah's tomb	12" X 10"	West façade, before restoration	West.
1250	"	"	"	North façade, before restoration	North.
1251	"	Khan Sarwar's tomb	10" X 8"	General view showing arches of the bridge	North-east.
1252	"	Nawab Shah Quli Khan's tomb	"	General view of the tomb	"
1253	"	"	"	Interior view showing jali work	South-west.
1254	"	"	"	General view of gateway, showing missing balcony	East.
1255	"	Chhatta of Rae Mukand Rae	12" X 10"	General view of the <i>chhatta</i> gate	South-west.
1256	"	"	"	General view of courtyard	West.
1257	"	"	"	Interior view of courtyard	North-east.
1258	"	"	"	General view of south gateway after restoration of minarets	South.
1259	Agra	"	"	South gateway, detail of south-east minarets restored	"
1260	"	"	"	The south-west minaret restored	"
1261	"	"	"	The north-west minaret restored	"
1262	"	"	"	The north-east minaret restored	North.
1263	Kanauj	"	"	South doorway restored (after restoration in 1905-06)	"
1264	"	Tomb of Bala Pir...	10" X 8"	General view after restoration (restored in 1905-06)	South.
1265	"	Tomb of Shaikh Mahdi	"	Entrance gateway to the tomb of Bala Pir, &c.	South-west.
1266	"	Tomb of Bala Pir...	"	Detail of central archway, after restoration	North-east.
1267	"	"	12" X 10"	Interior of prayer chamber after restoration	"
1268	"	Mosque of Jahanian	"	General view, after restoration	"
1269	"	"	"	South façade, after restoration	"
1270	"	Tomb of Jalal Haidar	10" X 8"	West façade, after restoration	South.
1271	"	"	"	"	West.
1272	"	Tomb of Jahanian	"	"	"

1273+	Kanauj	Tomb of Jahanian	12' X 10'	...	North façade, after restoration (in 1905-06)	...	North.
1274	"	"	"	...	Interior after restoration, (in 1905-06)	...	South-west.
1275	Benares	Jahanian mosque	"	...	General view of west façade, after restoration (in 1905-06)	...	West.
1276	"	Mosque of Aurangzeb	"	...	General view	...	South.
1277	"	"	"	...	Showing the iron screens, before restoration	...	"
1278	Jaypur	Atala Masjid	"	...	General view of prayer chamber, before restoration	...	North-west.
1279	"	"	"	...	View showing brokenjali screen, before restoration	...	"
1280	"	"	"	...	Interior showing brokenjali screen above central mihrab, before restoration.	...	East.
1281	"	"	"	...	Side view of great propylon	...	South-east.
1282	"	"	"	...	Side view of north propylon	...	North-east.
1283	"	"	"	...	General view of back of mosque	...	West.
1284	"	Jinjhari Masjid	"	...	General view of remaining portion	...	South-east.
1285	"	Zafar bad	"	...	Bari Masjid, interior view	...	East.
1286	"	"	"	...	Bari Masjid, exterior view	...	South-east.
1287	"	"	"	...	Chiragh-i-Hind, general view	...	North-east.
1288	"	"	"	...	Tomb of Sher Ziman Khan, general view, before restoration	...	South-west.
1289	"	"	"	...	Tomb of Qalij Khan, general view	...	South-east.
1290	"	"	"	...	General view showing the kotwali to be dismantled	...	North.
1291	"	"	"	...	General view of outer gate	...	East.
1292	"	"	"	...	East gateway showing position of proposed balcony	...	North.
1293	"	Lal Darwaza mosque	10' X 8'	...	General view of prayer chamber from courtyard, before restoration	...	South-east.
1294	"	"	"	...	South gateway, before restoration	...	"
1295	"	"	12' X 10'	...	South gateway, before restoration	...	South-west.
1296	"	"	"	...	Interior view of prayer chamber, before restoration	...	East.
1297	"	"	"	...	Missing lintel near east gateway, before restoration	...	South.
1298	"	"	"	...	North cloisters showing fallen roof, before restoration	...	North.
1299	"	Jami Masjid	10' X 8'	...	South gate, south façade	...	South.
1300	"	"	12' X 10'	...	East gate, west façade, before restoration	...	West.
1301	"	"	"	...	View of old colonnade from courtyard	...	North-west.
1302	"	"	"	...	View of new colonnade from courtyard (lately built)	...	South-west.
1303	"	"	10' X 8'	...	View of steps between the mosque and the graveyard	...	West.
1304	"	"	12' X 10'	...	General view of the graveyard	...	"
1305	"	"	10' X 8'	...	One of the new headstones in the graveyard, after restoration	...	South.
1306	"	"	"	...	Cracked portion of west façade of prayer chamber south bay, before restoration.	...	West.
1307	"	"	"	...	East gate, east façade, before restoration	...	East.
1308	"	"	12' X 10'	...	General view of propylon	...	South-east.
1309	"	"	10' X 8'	...	Broken lintel on mezzanine floor, before restoration	...	West.
1310	"	"	"	...	North-west angle of the south chamber of the prayer chamber showing cracks before restoration.	...	North-west.
1311	Fyzabad	B hu Begam's tomb	12' X 10'	...	Entrance gateway	...	West.
1312	"	"	10' X 8'	...	General view of the tomb	...	North-east.
1313	Agri	Taj	10' X 8'	...	Fatehpuri Masjid, general view showing the tank on the north side restored.	...	East.
1314	"	Fort	"	...	Dewan-i-Anum, corner columns after restoration	...	South-west.
1315	"	"	"	...	Side view of Dewan-i-Anum showing columns restored	...	South.

APPENDIX B.—Photographs taken during the year 1905-06—(concluded).

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of Plate.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1316	Agra	Fort	10" X 8"	Diwan-i-Amm, general view after laying out grounds on the west side ...	East.
1317	"	"	"	Moti Masjid, after restoration of balustrade on the steps leading to the east gate.	South-east.
1318	"	"	"	Jahangiri mahal, the north bastion from the river side after restoration.	"
1319	"	"	"	Jahangiri mahal, west facade after restoration	South-west.
1320	"	"	"	Jahangiri mahal, view of Juli screen in the north-east bastion	North "
1321	"	"	"	Diwan-i-Amm, <i>dalan</i> on west of courtyard since restoration	South-east.
1322	"	"	"	Wall opposite Diwan-i-khas	South.
1323	"	"	"	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-east.
1324	Multan	Tomb of Rukn-ud-din	12" X 10"	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South.
1325	Chiniot	Tomb of Shah Burhan	"	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	North-west.
1326	"	"	"	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-east.
1327	Multan	Maqbara Surah Miyani	"	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South.
1328	Chiniot	Tomb of Shah Burhan	"	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	North-west.
1329	Delhi	Nizam-ud-din	"	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-east.
1330	"	"	"	Jamaat khana showing whitewash removed	West.
1331	"	"	"	Curved gate in the north side (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-east.
1332	"	"	"	East facade (from a print by Dadabhoy)	"
1333	"	"	"	Tomb with detail of verandah (from a print by Dadabhoy)	East.
1334	"	"	"	General view (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-east.
1335	"	"	"	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	East.
1336	"	"	"	Showing interior cornice and drum of dome (from a print by Dadabhoy).	South-west.
1337	"	Tomb of Hafiz Muhammad Jamal	"	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-east.
1338	"	"	"	Detail of west wall (from a print by Dadabhoy)	"
1339	Delhi	Shams-i-Tabrez	"	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	West.
1340	"	Tomb of Mai Pakdaman	"	Tomb of Tughlaq Shah, after restoration	North-east.
1341	"	"	"	Tomb of Tughlaq Shah, general view, before restoration	"
1342	Unknown	Fort	8 1/2" X 6 1/2"	Shah Burj, back wall showing water shoot, after restoration	"
1343	Delhi	"	12" X 10"	From an old negative purchased from Shaikh Ahmad	South.
1344	"	"	"	View of river front, from an old print purchased from Shaikh Ahmad.	"
1345	"	"	"	View of river front, from an old print purchased from Shaikh Ahmad	"
	"	"	"	Supposed to be the Salimgarh from an old print purchased from Shaikh Ahmad.	"

APPENDIX C.—List of drawings made in the office of the Archaeological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab circle, during the year ending 31st March 1906.

Annual number.	Serial number	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1	1200	Sikandarah...	Elevation showing proposed restoration of minarets, south gateway.	Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
2	1201	" ...	Plan, section and elevation of <i>chhatris</i> for minarets.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
3	1202	Agra, Anguri Bagh ...	Proposed railing. Sketch elevation showing spacing of Mutakkas.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
4	1203	Sikandarah...	Revised elevation, showing proposed restoration of minarets, south gateway.	Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
5	1204	" ...	Plan, section and elevation of <i>chhatris</i> for minarets.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
6	1205	Udaipur, Ram Piari ki Bari.	White marble tablet for Colonel Tod's house ...	Full size.
7	1206	Fatehpur Sikri ...	Jali screen for window openings in the Turkish Sultana's house.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
8	1207	Agra, Anguri Bagh ...	Proposed railing. Plan showing spacing of Mutakkas.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
9	1208	" Fort ...	Plan of Agra Fort, showing battlements ...	Approximate 3 inch = 400 feet.
10	1209	Delhi ...	Plan showing suggested arrangement of gardens round Jami Masjid, Delhi.	...
11	1210	Agra Fort ...	Proposed laying out of courtyard west of Jahangiri Mahal.	1 inch = 20 feet.
12	1211	Delhi Fort...	Naubat-khana, proposed glazed doors for Museum.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot and full size details.
13	1212	" ...	Rang Mahal, detail of plaster coving for new plaster ceilings (taken from the existing ceiling in chamber on south side).	3 inch = 1 foot.
14	1213	" ...	Rang Mahal. Proposed completion of cupolas on <i>chhatris</i> .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
15	1214	Agra Taj ...	Sketch showing proposed alteration of working entrance in south-east corner of garden.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
16	1215	Delhi Fort...	Plan showing part of the proposed scheme for laying out the gardens.	1 inch = 100 feet.
17	1216	" ...	Naubat-khana. Proposed glazed doors ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
18	1217	" ...	Naubat-khana. Show cases, in teak wood ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
19	1218	" ...	Proposed wrought-iron railing along river front between Hammam and Rang Mahal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
20	1219	" ...	Proposed laying out of gardens ...	1 inch = 100 feet.
21	1220	Lahore ...	Dai Angah's tomb, proposed slabs for graves, to be executed in red sandstone.	Full size and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
22	1221	Ajmer ...	Suggested pattern of teak doors for the tahsil	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
23	1222	Delhi Fort...	Copper gilt cupolas for <i>chhatris</i> on Rang Mahal.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
24	1223	" ...	Proposed plaster panelling on the east façade of the Diwan-i-Amm.	...
25	1224	" ...	Tomb of Tagah Khan. Proposed copper gilt finial.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
26	1225	Agra Fort ...	Showing position of battlements which can be restored without infringing the conditions laid down by the Defence Committee.	...
27	1226	Lahore, Shish Mahall ...	Detail of panel in coved cornice, marked M on plan No. 1185.	Half full size.
28	1227	" ...	Detail of panel in coved cornice, marked K on plan No. 1185.	"
29	1228	" ...	Coloured detail of ceiling, marked III on plan No. 1185.	"
30	1229	" ...	Detail of panel in coved cornice, marked X on plan No. 1185.	"
31	1230	" ...	Detail of panel in coved cornice, marked A on plan No. 1185.	"

PART II.

(1) Conservation of Muhammadan buildings in the United Provinces and Panjab and at Ajmer.

AGRA, THE FORT.

Diwan-i-Amm.—Originally the outer angles of the hall of audience consisted of groups of four independent columns like those in the Diwan-i-Amm at Lahore, which was also built by Shah Jahan. The columns, however, were not strong enough to resist the lateral thrust of the arcade, and in order to give them greater stability they were subsequently strengthened by filling up the core of the group. Thus the four columns in each corner group appeared to be a solid mass, and were no longer "independent." Still the arches continued to spread and to thrust the corner columns out of the perpendicular. The next remedy was to bind together the bays at the corners of the hall with iron ties. But even these proved insufficient; during last year fresh cracks appeared, and consequently it was decided to dismantle the corner bays and to rebuild them more securely. The work was attended with difficulty and danger, but thanks to the skill and care with which it was tackled it has been most successfully completed.

Mr. F. O. Oertel, the Executive Engineer in charge, gives the following description of the work :—

"As these outer columns form the abutments and take the thrusts of the lines of arches terminating on them, it was very important to make them strong enough. They were therefore constructed in one solid mass. The bases and capitals are single stones and the shafts are constructed of 9 inches thick layers of stone, every alternate layer being a single stone. To reduce the horizontal thrust of the end arches two steel joists were embedded in the masonry above the arches. With the same object, and to reduce the weight of the roof which is about 2' thick, inverted earthenware jars were placed all over the new roof and the concrete was rammed over them. Some of the stones were very large, as for instance the impost stones above the columns, which measure $6\frac{1}{4}' \times 6\frac{1}{4}' \times 2\frac{3}{8}' = 93$ cubic feet and weigh about five tons each. These were lifted without any difficulty by means of ordinary pulleys on the slender *balli* scaffolding used. In dismantling the old stonework many iron cramps were met with connecting the adjoining stones. Those which were near the roof surface had suffered from rust, but others from deeper down in the masonry and embedded in lime were as good as the day they were put in. As they must have been about 250 years in position, it proves that as long as wet cannot get at the iron the lime in which it is embedded serves as a perfect protection against corrosion. . . . The Muhammadan builders seem to have trusted largely to the iron cramps, which were liberally used to join all large stones together, for counteracting the thrust of the arches. Some of the cramps were as much as 4' long and $2'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ in section. Very excellent pure kankar lime was used by the old builders, and it was no easy task to break through the old concrete. The kankar was apparently brought all the way from Bayana in the Bharatpur State some 50 miles away. This kankar makes very good hydraulic lime and is found in all the Mughal buildings. It was used unground for all the coarser work, such as concrete, brickwork and thick plaster, and whole lumps of the kankar are found in it. It was only ground for closely-jointed stonework. I measured a couple of the old bricks used in the Diwan-i-Amm and found them to be $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ and $7'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$."

The repairs to the plaster inside the Diwan-i-Amm have been dealt with in the annual report of the Archaeological Survey of India. This work has now been completed. It was, of course, necessary to plaster and gild the new corner columns which have been constructed.

In the arcade surrounding the courtyard the old uneven floor has been dug up, and a new pavement, consisting of bricks laid on edge over 3" of concrete has been provided. The bricks used were of the ordinary native type, known as *Lakhauri* bricks, measuring about $6'' \times 4'' \times 1''$. The sill stones were restored where it was necessary.

The construction of a new parapet round the top of the large *baoli* in the Diwan-i-Amm courtyard has been already noticed.* A pump has been placed in the well on steel joists, just above high water level.

It is worked by an oil engine. The old flight of steps which leads down to the water level serves as an engine house. A fitter on Rs. 18 a month and a stoker on Rs. 6 look after the engine and pump, which supply the water for the lawns of the Diwan-i-Amm and Jahangiri Mahal, and of the Anguri Bagh and Machhi Bhawan. The well has a diameter of 26', and is 80' deep.

The alterations which have been effected in the west half of the Diwan-i-Amm courtyard have been described and illustrated in a separate report.*

Jahangiri Mahal.—The finishing touches have been put to the restoration of the screens and balustrade in the north-east bastion. The restoration of the west façade of the Jahangiri Mahal has also now been completed. Illustrated accounts of both of these works will be found in the annual report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1904-05.

A proposal is on foot to lay out the plot of ground west of the Jahangiri Mahal with straight paths and formal plots of grass instead of the curved carriage drive which was made last year.

It is rumoured that the Military authorities will soon arrange to evacuate the part of the fort between the Jahangiri Mahal and the Bengali bastion, where the prison is at present located. This would enable the public to see an interesting part of the Fort at present closed to them.

While the relevelling of the ground west of the Jahangiri Mahal was in progress, the foundations of several old walls were discovered [Plate 2]. My attention was not called to the discovery until nearly all the excavations had been filled up again. Mr. Oertel measured the bricks in these old foundations and found them on an average $6\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$, with the exception of one piece of wall near the Jahangiri Mahal on the south side of the entrance, where the bricks measured $19" \times 9\frac{1}{2}" \times 3"$. These bricks, Mr. Oertel thinks, belonged to a very ancient building on this site, either Buddhist or Jaina. Mr. Oertel gives the following measurements of bricks used in various Mughal buildings at Agra:—

Akbar's palace, in the Fort, including the Jahangiri Mahal		...	$8" \times 7\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{3}{4}"; 8" \times 7\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"; 8\frac{1}{4}" \times 8" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$.
King's bath, Fort	...	$7\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}" \times 1"$;	
Moti Masjid	...	$7" \times 4\frac{3}{4}" \times 1"$;	
Vaults below Taj	...	$7" \times 4\frac{1}{2}" \times 1"$;	
Saheli Burj II	...	$7\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{3}{4}" \times 1"$;	
Saheli Burj III	...	$7" \times 5\frac{1}{2}" \times 1"$;	
Khan-i-Alam Bagh	...	$8" \times 5" \times 1\frac{3}{4}"$;	
Itmad-ud-daula	...	$8\frac{1}{4}" \times 5\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$;	
Chini-ka-Rauza	...	$7\frac{1}{2}" \times 4" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$;	
Ram Bagh	...	$8" \times 5" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$;	
Akbar's tomb, Sikandarah	...	$7\frac{1}{2}" \times 5" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$;	
Fatehpur Sikri	...	$9" \times 9" \times 1\frac{3}{4}"; 7\frac{1}{2}" \times 6" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$	
			and $6" \times 5" \times 1"$.

Mr. Oertel adds—

"These Mughal bricks are all very irregular in shape, being apparently slop-moulded and burnt in *pazawaks* or large heaps of alternate layers of bricks and cowdung fuel. This was the ordinary method of brick burning before the introduction of Bull's kilns and the neighbourhood of Agra abounds with mounds looking like *débris* heaps, but which on closer examination prove to be old brick kilns. The result of this crude method of manufacture is that one never can obtain two bricks in one building of exactly the same size

"I may mention that ordinary country or *Lakhauri* bricks are exclusively used for all archaeological work as they harmonize with the old brickwork. They are not manufactured now in large towns where the English bricks of $9" \times 4\frac{1}{2}" \times 3"$ have supplanted them; but there is no difficulty in getting them in Agra from old buildings dismantled in the bazar and elsewhere."

Annual repairs, Agra Fort.—Besides the ordinary repairs to inlay work and broken stones all over the buildings, some teakwood

doors were renewed under the Moti Masjid, as well as a considerable amount of plain and ornamental sandstone work in the Delhi gate.

The following permanent establishment has to be paid for from the repair grant:—

	<i>Per mensem.</i>
	Rs.
1 head bankatti at Rs. 8	8
2 bankattis at Rs. 6 each	12
1 <i>pachekar</i> or inlay worker	18
1 European care-taker at Rs. 20 [this work is usually done by the Garrison Sergeant-Major]	20
1 assistant care-taker at Rs. 10 [one of the British soldiers in the Fort]	10
4 chaprasis at Rs. 5 each	20

Besides this there is a hereditary unpaid *khadim* in charge of the Moti Masjid.

THE TAJ.

One of the improvements which Lord Curzon ordered at the Taj was the restoration of the *dalans* round the outer courtyard. The estimated cost of the whole undertaking is Rs. 81,811, of which sum Rs. 13,616 was spent during last year on the restoration of the arcade east of Saheli Burj I [Plate 3]. The work included the restoration of three little *chhatris* over the corners of the *dalans*. Only the foundations and part of the back wall of the restored line of *dalans* were found *in situ*. The rest had all to be built anew, but it is straightforward work and consists in copying the old part of the arcades which still remains.

The ruined chambers which stood on the south side of Saheli Burj I were dismantled last year at Lord Curzon's orders. As they were evidently Mughal work, careful records were taken of them before their destruction [Plate 4]. The bricks averaged $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$.

Saheli Burj II.—It is proposed to restore the garden in front of Saheli Burj II on exactly the same lines that were followed in the case of Saheli Burj I. From the traces which remain of the central tank and water channels it is clear that the two gardens corresponded exactly. The plinth of the platform, and the *jali* balustrade along the edge have now been restored, and materials have been collected to complete the rest of the work.

Saheli Burj IV.—The restoration of the sandstone balustrade on the north and west sides has been completed. The new balustrade was made exactly similar to the existing portion and to that of the Fatehpuri Masjid opposite. The pattern of this balustrade is characteristic of Shah Jahan's period. Just as in Gothic architecture, the "decorated" grew from the severe early English style, so with the Mughals the geometric ornament of Akbar and Jahangir developed into floral forms in the time of Shah Jahan. This balustrade contains floral and geometric forms interwoven. Finer examples of the same kind of treatment are the well-known screen inside the Taj, and the screen of justice at Delhi. While this work was in progress the opportunity was taken to change the panels of the balustrade recently fixed on the south side, so as to make each upright *mutakka* come vertically over a column below. The continuation of vertical lines through the different stages or storeys of their buildings was a rule which the Mughal architects hardly ever transgressed. The panels which were removed from the balustrade on the south side have been used on the north side of the platform where there is no lower arcade.

Other works carried out at the Taj, from the grant for repairs, are as follows:—

Substituting marble finials for the two stone ones on the corner kiosks of the Fatehpuri Masjid.

Replacing some pieces of white marble and some strips of black marble border inside the main dome of the Taj.

Repairing the sandstone paving in several places.

Sloping off the cornices of the Jawab to prevent pigeons from roosting there.

Repairing the marble inlaid work of the Taj gate.

The following establishment is kept up for the care of the Taj buildings :—

				<i>Per mensem.</i>
				Rs.
1 head bankatti	...	...	...	8
5 bankattis at Rs. 6 each	...	...	...	30
1 museum chaukidar	...	...	...	5
1 mi-tri	...	...	...	18

The pay of the mistri is usually charged to some original work. The duties of the bankattis are to keep the ancient buildings free from vegetation, bee-hives, and birds' nests, and to generally look after them and assist in any work in connection with them.

Besides these there are 18 hereditary care-takers or *khadims*, who receive Rs. 3 per mensem each from funds at the disposal of the garden committee, and who take it by turns to look after the buildings, six being always on duty at a time.

The Museum.—Two coloured miniatures on ivory were acquired, representing the Emperor Shah Jahan and his Queen Mumtaz Mahal, at a cost of Rs. 35 each. These miniatures are modern copies of ancient portraits.

An original sketch of the Emperor was presented by Mr. Nathan, I.C.S., Private Secretary to Lord Curzon.

SIKANDARAH.

Restoration of minarets on south gateway.—The preparation of the drawings for this work gave rise to several problems and speculations, and as it has caused a very marked alteration in the appearance of one of the most important buildings in this circle, I propose to reserve a full account of it for the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India.

The work was ordered in April 1905 by Lord Curzon, who expressed a desire to have it completed before the expected visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in the following December.

No account of the work, with all the scaffolding, quarrying and carving which it entailed, would be complete without a word of congratulation to Mr. F. O. Oertel, the Executive Engineer and Rai Sahib Hari Kishen Pant, the District Engineer and all their staff for the success of its execution within the specified time. Owing to the limited space on the top of each minaret, only a few masons could work at the same time, and the work was consequently continued day and night. In order to expedite it still further, it was given out to four different contractors, one for each minaret, and the first to finish was given a small bonus. Except that some of the tool work is not very highly finished—a defect which matters little at so great a height—the work does not bear the appearance of having been unduly hurried. The excellence of the executive arrangements may be gathered from the fact that in spite of the height of the minarets, the lifting of heavy stones on an ordinary native scaffold, and the continuation of the work at night, still no accident occurred.

Annual repairs, Sikandarah.—Among the repairs done during the year may be mentioned some repairs to the garden wall; replacing two stone finials on the small gate to the east; renewing some carved stone work in the plinth of the south gate; restoring a considerable quantity of plain stonework in the stairs of the mausoleum, and giving a new coat of thatch to the roof of the rest-house.

The following establishment is maintained at Sikandarrah :—

				<i>Per mensem.</i>
				Rs.
1 head bankatti	...	...	...	8
2 bankattis at Rs. 6 each	...	...	...	12

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

Salim Chishti's Tomb.—The restoration of the mother-of-pearl on the tomb of Salim Chishti has been mentioned in last year's report, and also in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. The work is still in progress, and is being carried out at Agra in the office of the Executive Engineer, in order to ensure close supervision. As the work is very costly, viz. Rs. 150 per square foot, and difficult to measure when completed, each separate part is photographed before the restoration is started, so that one can tell afterwards exactly what renewal has been done. During the year the two finials (Plate 5), the dome both inside and outside, the bracket capitals and one of the posts were completed.

Three of the heavy marble beams supporting the roof of the verandah round the tomb had cracked, and were all replaced during the year. They are 13' long, and 14" × 15" in cross section.

The Rang Mahall.—By the purchase of the Rang Mahall a valuable addition has been made to the list of ancient monuments on the books of the Public Works. Unfortunately considerable time elapsed between the occasion when I reported that the building was going to pieces, and beautifully carved stones were being sold by the owner, and the date when the sale of stone was stopped and the purchase of the building effected. I noticed on my last visit to the place that many carved stones which had been lying about in the courtyard, and which could have been replaced, had meanwhile disappeared.

Annual repairs at Fatehpur Sikri.—Some of the principal items of repair were—

Restoring twelve finials, including that of the Hiran Minar.

Replacing a door of the big Hammam.

Repairs to the aqueduct leading from the *baoli* to the Doctor's house.

Repairs to the water-channel from the large *baoli* to the third lift under the Daftar-khana.

Renewing the floor of the Stonecutter's mosque and removing whitewash.

Clearing jungle all round the palaces and removing *débris* to the west of Jodh Bai's palace.

Famine labour has been employed in tidying up the rocky hill by throwing into the pits the loose stones which were littered about near the old quarries.

Repairing the city wall near the Agra gate.

Making an approach road to the new dâk bungalow, and converting some of the old ruins near it into out-houses.

Removing modern steps, partitions and doors from the Daftar-khana, Birbal's and Miriam's houses.

These three buildings had been used for years as rest-houses for the public and officials.

The following establishment is maintained at Fatehpur Sikri :—

				<i>Per mensem.</i>
				Rs.
1 jamadar	...	...	...	15
4 peons at Rs. 6 each	...	...	...	24
3 bankattis at Rs. 6 each	...	...	...	18
2 sweepers at Rs. 5 each	...	...	...	10
2 bhishtis at Rs. 5 each	...	...	...	10

Miscellaneous buildings.—The restoration of the Zohra Bagh has been referred to, and the building illustrated in a previous report.* The work has been completed during the year.

The mosque adjoining the tomb of Jafar Khan has been rescued from impending collapse by the underpinning of the back wall and the erection of some brick pillars to support the broken dome. The building is in a very shattered condition.

The repairs which have been carried out at Kanauj, to the tombs of Kabir Bala and Sheikh Mahdi and to the mosque of Jahanian, are mentioned in some notes on those places in Part II, Section 2 of this report.

Some petty repairs have been done to the old *kos minars* or mile-posts erected by Akbar along the old highway. "They are," as Mr. Oertel describes them, "towerlike structures some 30 feet in height, of brick and plaster, consisting of a square plinth on which stands an octagonal tower surmounted by a round tapering spire ending in the usual stone finial or *khalsa*. Many of them are still in existence on the road to Muttra and Delhi passing through Sikandarrah, also towards Fatehpur Sikri, which is on the highway to Ajmer. Drawings of two of these *minars* from the Muttra road accompany this report (Plate 6) and show how varying they are in form. The distances between them also vary. Between the first and second *minar* on the Muttra road the distance was measured to be 2 miles 3 furlongs and 330 feet, and between the second and third, 2 miles 4 furlongs and 330 feet."

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

The following buildings classed as IA(α) were repaired during the year from the annual repairs grant, and are in good order :—

The Lal Baradari.

Kaisar Pasand Kothi.

Neil's gate.

The tombs of Saadat Ali Khan, Mushir Zadi, Muhammad Ali Shah, and Ghazi-ud-din Haidar are repaired by the trustees of the Husainabad Trust Fund and are in good order.

Residency buildings.—Repairs are being carried out to preserve the buildings from further decay. During the last year the Model-room was reroofed with brick arches and a flat ceiling was added. A new stone floor has also been added. The verandah outside the model-room has been reroofed with a flat roof, which has had the much-desired effect of ridding the place of bats. Grass has been cleared away from the ruins so as to open out the traces of old buildings of which little or nothing now remains above ground. Only Gubbin's house has so far been taken in hand.

A room in Aitkins' post has been reroofed to provide shelter for guides during the rains. The garden *malis* have been moved from their quarters which were formerly in the Begam Kothi, and a new range of houses has been built for them outside the grounds.

Sikandar Bagh.—The old *baradari* in the centre of the enclosure has been made safe by repairs to the walls and roofs which preserve the ruinous aspect of the building, while securing it from further deterioration. The breach in the wall has lately shown signs of collapse, and measures are being taken to support the roof and rebuild a portion of the wall which is in an unsafe condition.

Alambagh and Cemetery.—The cemetery is kept in repair by the Public Works Department from the annual grant. Conservation work has been carried out on the house, some dangerous roofs being removed and pointing being done to the walls. A special grant was given for this work.

The Nawabi Bridge.—This has been repaired to a certain extent, and is kept from further decay by annual repairs. A project for special repairs is under consideration.

Bahraich.—Repairs to the shrine of Saiyid Salar, which was described in my report for last year, are carried out by the Dargah Committee. The construction of a marble enclosure wall was taken in hand in February 1906. The old wall possessed no particular interest and its demolition is consequently immaterial; but it is to be hoped that the wholesale 'restoration' which has been carried out at this shrine during recent years will not be extended so as to interfere with any of the old wooden cloisters and doors, which have so far fortunately escaped unwarranted restoration.

DELHI.

The earthquake of 4th April 1905 was responsible for some damage to the ancient buildings at Delhi. In the Fort the south-west pinnacle of the Lahori Darwaza fell down with its *chhatri*. It has since been rebuilt to match the corresponding pinnacle at the north-west corner. The Shah Burj, too, suffered severely; the curvilinear roof over the central bay collapsed, and the marble lining of the spandrels and ceilings inside the building was very badly shaken and cracked. Many of the columns were left out of plumb by the shock. As a temporary measure the building has been shored up with brick centreings and wedges to prevent any further collapse, until its repair, which will be expensive, can be undertaken. Outside the Fort the fine old *Pathan* mosque in the *purana Qila* bore most evidence of the shock. Some serious cracks developed in the great arches of the prayer chamber; and in the corridor, which runs along the upper part of the west wall from north to south, the arched roof was left in a disjointed and dangerous-looking condition. Steps have been taken to repair the cracks and to prevent the percolation of water; but in the massive walls and arches there are, no doubt, more dislocations than meet the eye, and the life of the building has probably been considerably shortened by the shock.

The following conservation works have been undertaken apart from the earthquake repairs mentioned in the preceding paragraph :—

DELHI FORT.

Hayat Bakhsh Garden.—Towards the end of the year the work of excavation and restoration was resumed. The old channel, extending from *Bhadon* to the tank surrounding the Zafar Mahall, has been repaired with sandstone upon a bed of concrete. Materials have been collected for restoring some of the other channels and the pavements and ornamental border which ran parallel with them. It is very fortunate that some pieces of the ornamental kerb remain on the east side of the channel between the tank and *Sawan*, at the north end of the garden. From these fragments, aided by the old plans which show the border, it will be possible to carry out the restoration practically with certainty. The channels and pavements will, when completed, bear some similarity with those in the gardens at the Taj at Agra.

Progress is also being made with the restoration of the parapet and border round the large tank containing the Zafar Mahall, the excavation of which has been mentioned in a previous report. This work presented a difficult problem. The original tank, as built by Shah-jahan, had an ornamental border after the fashion of the large tanks in the Shalamar Bagh at Lahore and Delhi. Subsequently, it appears, it was desired to increase the depth of the tank, and a parapet was accordingly built on top of the ornamental border, completely concealing its projecting horns. The difficulty was to decide whether to restore the tank to its original form which would entail the removal of all the remaining part of the parapet, or to complete the parapet where it was broken away and leave the projecting horns of the ornamental border concealed.

Had the parapet been added by the British, the proper course would of course have been obvious; but it bears elaborate mouldings and is evidently Mughal work; and probably was built about the same time as the Zafar Mahall in the middle of the tank. It is felt that it would be a pity to destroy traces of the parapet's existence, and those parts of it which are missing are therefore being restored.

Diwan-i-Amm.—The services of Signor Menegatti of Florence have been engaged for the restoration of the missing mosaics in the throne in the Diwan-i-Amm, and considerable progress has already been made by him. It will be remembered that many of the panels, in which the mosaics had been destroyed, were filled with coloured lac and wax by way of imitation. These and the panels which were entirely empty have been taken in hand first.

At the back of the Diwan-i-Amm an effort has been made to bring the east façade more into keeping with its surroundings in accordance with Lord Curzon's instructions. A few fragments of plaster panelling which existed at the south end of the east wall, have been continued along the façade, and supplemented by other similar panels in plaster.

The high cage-like railings which used to screen off the throne, inside the hall, have given place to a lower and less obtrusive barrier.

Rang Mahal.—The modern doors and iron railings have been removed, and the marble dado has been cleansed from whitewash. It is proposed to restore the missing cupolas on the *chhatris*, and to repeat the plaster ceiling, which exists in some of the rooms, in the remainder where the roof timbers are exposed to view.

Naubat-khana.—The wooden partitions and shutters have been removed from the arches on the upper storeys. For the ground storey, which will serve as a museum, new teakwood doors and show-cases have been made and will be fixed during the current year.

Samman Burj.—Two pieces of the famous perforated marble screen have been repaired. Great difficulty was experienced in finding a man capable of reproducing the exquisite carving.

Delhi Gate.—The new elephants outside the Delhi Gate have now been completed, except for the toning down of some of the more prominent muscles.

DELHI DISTRICT.

Tomb of Humayun.—The restoration of the channels and tanks in the garden of Humayun's tomb has been in progress, and about one-third of the work was completed during the year. In order to supply water for irrigating the garden a small engine has been attached to the well outside the north wall of the garden.

Tomb of Isa Khan.—The missing parts of the stone paving inside the tomb have been restored. The remains of the old graves on the west side of the platform surrounding the tomb have been provided with plain stone slabs, and the untidy heaps of earth have been removed.

Nizam-ud-din.—A new copper gilt finial has been provided for the tomb of Tagah Khan. Nothing remained of the old finial except the iron spike which held it in position, and which served as a guide to the height of the new finial. It is noteworthy that there are no lotus leaves for the finial to spring from. Their absence is a most unusual feature in a building of this kind and period; but curiously enough the neighbouring tomb of Humayun is another instance in which the finial springs direct from the dome without a base of lotus leaves. The design of the new finial for Tagah Khan's tomb was based on the lines of that at Humayun's tomb.

Jami Masjid.—It is proposed to erect four marble lamp-posts in the courtyard of the Jami Masjid at Delhi. One of these was made this year at Makrana; but as the carving of the capital and base was not

quite satisfactory, I had a model of the lamp-post made in soapstone to serve as a guide for certain alterations in the one already made, and for the construction of the others.

LAHORE.

The chief event of the year, at Lahore, was the earthquake already referred to in connection with Delhi. In Lahore the whole group of ancient Muhammadan buildings suffered more or less. The worst damage was done to the minarets of Wazir Khan's mosque in the city, and Jahan-gir's tomb at Shahdara. Both of these structures were left in a very dangerous condition; but thanks to the prompt action taken by the officers of the Public Works Department, the dangerous parts were shored up in time to avert accidents. The point where the shock was felt most seemsto have been immediately above the bases of the columns in the *chhatris* on the minarets. As the minarets rocked to and fro the shafts of these columns became chipped at the bottom and at Wazir Khan's mosque one of the shafts was left with only about two inches of bearing on the base. As the result of the earthquake it was necessary to carry out the following repairs:—

Lahore Fort.—Repairs to the upper storeys above the Shish Mahal.

Chauburji.—Filling cracks with cement.

Wazir Khan's Mosque.—Repairs to the *chhatris* on the minarets.

The first step in this case was to shore up the dangerous *chhatri* at the north-west corner with brickwork, and this was successfully carried out at considerable risk. Thus the safety of the *chhatri* was ensured until funds could be allotted for its repair. Lately repairs have been commenced, and an attempt is being made to restore all the shaken columns of the *chhatri* without removing the cupola above. It is proposed to take similar measures with all the four *chhatris* at this mosque, since they are all more or less shaken, and the new columns will be built of sandstone moulded to match the old ones which were constructed of brick and covered with plaster. This difference will be hardly, if at all, noticeable from below, and it is thought that it will make the *chhatris* much more capable of withstanding another shock than if the shafts were built of brick. The advantage of repairing the *chhatris* without dismantling them will be that the tile decoration on the cupolas will not be interfered with, as would be the case if dismantling were resorted to.

Badshahi Masjid.—Repairs to the turrets on each side of the gate, and some of the pinnacles which were severely shaken.

Baradari in Huzuri Bagh.—Part of the *chhajja* which became loose on the west side of the second storey was taken out and reset. Some of the pillars of the second storey were left out of plumb by the shock, and these have been put straight. In addition to this several pieces of the marble facing on the first and second storeys required to be taken out and reset.

Shalamar Bagh.—Two small turrets on the west wall of the garden collapsed in the earthquake and have since been rebuilt. In addition, structural repairs have been carried out to several of the staircases and towers in the outer walls.

Shahdara.—The *chhatri* on the south-west minaret suffered most and has been entirely dismantled and rebuilt. The remaining three *chhatris* were repaired without dismantling. Nearly all the columns in these *chhatris* required either refixing or renewal, and in several cases the renewal of cracked lintels, brackets and *chhajjas* was necessary. In the cupolas, which were very badly shaken, all the bulging stones have been reset.

In the Akbari Sarai the cracks in the north gateway have been filled up, and a turret has been rebuilt over the east gate. Several large pieces of sandstone inlaid with marble fell down from the parapet and upper part of the mosque in the west wall of the *sarai*, and these have been reinserted in their former positions.

In the tomb of Asaf Khan five arches which were cracked have been repaired, and in one case part of the roof over the arch has been rebuilt.

Apart from the repairs rendered necessary by the earthquake the following works have been carried out during the year :—

LAHORE FORT.

Shish Mahall.—In my report for last year I mentioned the removal of part of the concrete roof, and the deplorable condition of the wooden beams which were thereby exposed. At first it appeared that it would be necessary to dismantle the whole ceiling, but when all the concrete roof was removed it was found that the wooden timbers which were first exposed were in a worse state than most of the remainder. Still even the rest of the ceiling could not be left unsupported, and accordingly the beams have all been strutted from below by a row of props down the centre-line of the building. In order to protect the roof from weather, a galvanized iron roof, invisible from below, has been erected on an iron frame-work, kept independent from the old wooden beams. The latter have now only their own weight and that of the decorated ceiling to support, and in this they will be assisted by the props underneath. The present props were only put in as a temporary measure ; but since a permanent support will be required, it is proposed to replace them by less obtrusive struts, spaced further apart. The Engineer in charge deserves to be complimented upon the success with which all the concrete roof was drilled and removed without causing any appreciable damage to the ceiling underneath. Any hammering or shaking would without doubt have caused parts of the ceiling to collapse.

The Diwan-i-Amm.—The first steps have been taken towards carrying out the instructions which Lord Curzon gave regarding the Diwan-i-Amm and the other buildings which formed part of the old Mughal garden. All the modern verandahs and partitions have now been removed from the Diwan-i-Amm which once more is a hall of pillars instead of a barrack. The demolitions have revealed several cracks in the capitals which were not visible before ; and several of the columns, particularly the corner groups, are considerably out of plumb. It is at the present moment impossible to say whether any further movement is likely to take place.

An interesting feature that has come to light is a fragment of a marble railing let into sockets in the outer row of columns. The detail of the railing is similar to that which exists in Agra Fort, on the roof of the Samman Burj. The railing evidently enclosed the three open sides of the Diwan-i-Amm. At the back of the hall there is a solid wall, with half-columns projecting from the face, to screen off what was once the private garden of the Harem.

Another very singular feature is that in most cases the shafts of the columns are wider in diameter than the bases. During the military occupation columns and bases alike were all covered with thick plaster. Some months ago the plaster was removed from one of the shafts and bases, but this, oddly enough, happens to have been one of the few cases in which the shaft and base seem to belong to each other. The bases are all of sandstone carved after a style prevalent in Akbar's time, and the carving is so carefully finished that one cannot suppose they were intended to be plastered. The shafts and capitals of the columns are, however, of plain red sandstone, uncarved, and it may well have been the original intention to plaster them. We learn from the *Badshah Namah* * that Shahjahan built the Diwan-i-Amm, in front of the *jharoka* both at Agra and Lahore, and I am inclined to think that Shahjahan's workmen, who never left a red sandstone surface exposed if they could help it, used in the Diwan-i-Amm at Lahore, some old bases of one of Akbar's buildings. Knowing that they would cover them

* *Badshah Namah* (Calcutta, 1867), Vol. I, pp. 22-23 : *vide* A. S. R., 1902-03, p. 220.

with marble plaster they would not mind the bases being two inches less in diameter than the shafts of the columns.

The proposal to recover from the military occupants the whole group of palace buildings on the north side of the Diwan-i-Amm, and the large space of ground formerly occupied by a garden, was strongly supported by Lord Curzon. A committee meeting was held in the Fort last autumn, and it is hoped that it will soon be found possible to undertake the conservation of these valuable buildings.

Chhoti Khwabgah.—The restoration of this building, which was mentioned in my report for last year, has been completed. All the leaning columns have been restored to the perpendicular, and a completely new roof has been provided. An illustrated account of the work will be found in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1904-05.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

Huzuri Bagh Baradari.—An expenditure of Rs. 106 was incurred on repairs to the damaged ornamental ceiling and the cleansing of the underground storey.

Tomb of Ranjit Singh.—Seven of the marble lintels which were cracked have been renewed, and some damaged portions of the terracotta *jali* balustrades have been repaired. On some previous occasion some repairs to the *chhajja* on the upper storey were done in a very indifferent manner, apparently by the native custodians of the tomb. In one place a piece of board was inserted, and painted to match the rest of the stone *chhajja*. It was only noticed a few months ago when the board fell down.

Shalamar Bagh.—The unsightly brick pedestals for flowerpots which were erected in some of the tanks a few years ago have now been removed. I had occasion to complain of the manner in which some repairs were being done, out of the annual repairs grant, to the north face of the upper terrace on the north side of the large *baradari*. I also protested against the application of whitewash to the *baradaris* in the garden. A moulded plaster surface is invariably damaged by successive coats of distemper, and all such efforts to make an old building look new are instances of misplaced enthusiasm, if nothing worse.

Tomb of Dai Angah.—I was able to arrange, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Cole, that a piece of ground all round Dai Angah's mosque should be ceded to the mosque by the Railway authorities. Thus it is now ensured that no further accretions will spring up against the walls of the building. It should be added that the Railway authorities have been good enough to fence in the compound of the mosque.

Shahdara.—The restoration of the *badal* flooring has been completed all along the west side of the platform on which the tomb of Jahangir stands. Proposals are now on foot to restore the channels and improve the garden on the west side of the tomb.

HISSAR.

During the year 1905-06, operations were conducted with a view to ascertaining the nature and extent of the group of buildings comprising an old *Pathan* mosque, a domed building, and a minaret, a description and plan of which was given in my report of last year. From the foundations which have been revealed by digging, it is clear that the domed building was the entrance to the courtyard of the mosque. It formed the principal feature on the east side of the courtyard, and the courtyard was bounded on the north and south sides by colonnades, as had been anticipated. At present no repairs have been carried out, and the buildings are still occupied as godowns by the cattle farm.

AJMER.

The restoration of the tahsil in the Fort has been in progress throughout the year, and is now approaching completion.

As the building is one of peculiar interest, I propose to give an account of its repair in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. Some notes regarding it were contained in last year's report.

(2) Mosque of Jahanian at Kanauj.

The mosque of Jahanian at Kanauj is an interesting building, dating, according to an inscription over the gateway of the courtyard, from the year A.H. 881 (A.D. 1476). The name of Jahanian is not mentioned in the inscription, and it is not clear how the mosque became associated with that person, who is said to have been a saint of some notoriety, and to have been buried at Uch near Multan.

The mosque possesses in its sloping walls and circular bastions two of the chief characteristics of the *Pathan* style which reveals itself in different phases at Multan, Delhi, and Jaunpur. This particular building bears most resemblance to the Jaunpur branch, though it has not got the propylons on the east façade of the prayer chamber which are such a prominent and singular feature in the three most important mosques at Jaunpur. But the back view of the prayer chamber, with its large plain surfaces and bastions at the angles, and the way it is perched upon a rising knoll with a long drop behind the west wall, remind one forcibly of the Jami Masjid at Jaunpur. So, too, does the pronounced Hindu character of the detail of the mouldings and carvings.

The material employed is sandstone, varying in colour from red to yellow.

Unfortunately the building is far from complete. Three sides of the courtyard have practically disappeared except for the gateway on the south, and all that we have left is most of the prayer chamber, the south gateway, and three domed buildings close by, containing tombs.

The prayer chamber contains five rows of square columns, the shafts of which are boldly chamfered and bead-moulded, in a manner as unusual as it is effective. Another odd feature is that the row of columns next the courtyard has shorter shafts than those inside the prayer chamber. Perhaps the reason for this may have been that the colonnades round the courtyard were of a corresponding shortness. The roof of the prayer chamber is not of the trabeated style which one might have expected, but is carried on a series of little domes supported on arches between the columns. There was evidently a dome over the large compartment immediately in front of the central *mihrab*, but it has quite disappeared down to the base of the drum.

Parts of the building are decorated with exquisite carving, particularly the central *mihrab* (Plate 7). The patterns and mouldings are a mixture of Saracenic geometrical forms, and features borrowed from Hindu architecture.

Some well-merited repairs have recently been carried out consisting principally in the refacing of part of the west wall of the prayer chamber on the outside and laying concrete $4\frac{1}{2}$ " thick on the roof to protect it from the effects of rain. It now remains to slope off the floor of the prayer chamber so as to carry away, towards the east, the rain which falls through the large opening once covered by a dome.

I may add that I called the attention of the Collector to a brick hut or godown in course of erection on the west side of the south gate. I thought that the villagers who are doing this should be persuaded to pull it down and not to introduce any new work, or attempt any repairs on their own account, within the precincts of the mosque and the adjoining tombs.

Of the tombs, one is situated in the courtyard, in the east wall of which is a small gateway leading to the other two. All three are square on the ground plan and roofed by circular domes. The one

inside the courtyard is evidently the oldest. It is also a much plainer building than the others, which contain a good deal of carving. The oldest tomb purports to be that of Jalal Haidar, who, according to Shaikh Mumtaz Ali, a landowner still residing in Kanauj, was a near relative of the saint, Makhdum Jahanian Jahangasht, after whom the mosque is called for some mysterious reason. The inscription over the entrance further states that the tomb was built in the year A.H. 881 (A.D. 1476), the same year as the mosque, and that it was damaged by an earthquake and repaired by Abbas Ali in the year A.H. 1209 (A.D. 1794).

Except for the removal of vegetation from year to year, and stopping up cracks through which rain can percolate, none of the tombs are likely to need any special attention for a long time to come. The whole group thoroughly deserves to be kept in good repair.

Inscriptions.

Inscription over the gateway of the courtyard of Makhdum Jahanian Jahangasht at Kanauj :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| این سنگ پر بدیع که از چرخ برتر است | • | این طاق بے نظیر که بازب و زینت است |
| گشته بنا بعد همایون حسین شاه | • | کاندر زمان ذات جلالش مظهر است |
| ترتیب کرده شاه هری خان فتح خان | • | کز فضل حق جہاں دمه او را مستخر است |
| بادا هزار سال جهانش بکام دل | • | کیں ملک بر درام بذاتش مقرر است |
| هشتاد و یک و هشت صد از هجرت نبی | • | تاریخ ثبت گشت بهما پیغمبر است |
| بانی طاق سید را جو بن خلیل | • | کافاق از جمال و کمالش منور است |
| کاتب حروف عالم مسکین که قایل است | • | امیدوار مغفرت از حضرت اکبر است |

Translation.

This rare stone (refers to the building) which is higher than the heaven, and this peerless arch which is well decorated was built in the blessed reign of Husain Shah, whose glorious person was victorious in his time.

It was prepared by Shah Hari Khan Fateh Khan, to whom the whole world was subjected through the grace of God.

May the world go on according to his wish, up to thousand years, for this country depends upon him for ever.

The date according to the month of the Prophet's flight was 881 A.H.

The architect was Saiyid Raju, son of Khalil, from whose beauty and perfection the world was made to glitter.

The writer of the letters was Alam Miskin, who believes that he awaits forgiveness from the court of the great (God).

TOMB OF JALAL HAIDAR.

Inscription over the arch of the entrance of the tomb of Jalal Haidar :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| این روضه اطهر و منور | • | ثالث لقب و جنل حیدر |
| تعمیر شد هری جو بنمود | • | هشتاد و یک و هشت صد بود |
| از زلزله زمین شکسته | • | تعمیر دگر شکسته بسته |
| عباس علی یکم ز اولاد | • | خلف الصدق است و اهل انجاء |
| سنه دو صد و نه و یک هزار است | • | از هجرت رسول فامدار است |

Translation.

This pure and glittering mausoleum is attributed to him whose title is Thalith (the third) and whose name is Jalal Haidar.

When Shah Hari built it, it was eighty-one and eight hundred (881 A.H.)

The earth was split by the earthquake and again the broken was reconstructed

By Abbas Ali, one of the descendants (of the saint), a true descendant, and possessor of nobility.

The year (of this construction) was two hundred and nine, and one thousand (i.e. 1209 A.H. = A.D. 1794) from the flight of the famous Prophet

BALA PIR.

Two other buildings at Kanauj which have recently come under repair are the tombs of Kabir Bala and Shaikh Mahdi at Bala Pir, midway between the mosque of Jahanian and the Jami Masjid. Both of these tombs are very much alike in size and detail. They were, according to the inscriptions upon them built respectively in the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. They stand on a paved platform on the north side of a quadrangle contained within ruined walls, and now used as a vegetable garden. An inscription over the gateway on the east side of the quadrangle describes the place as a 'paradise.' It may have been a formal garden, but it is too far gone to be worth reclaiming now. The platform, however, and the buildings upon it are now in a very good condition, in which they deserve to be maintained.

Each of the tombs is square on the ground plan, and roofed by a dome above. On the top of the lower storeys there are four *chhatris*, one at each angle, three of which on Kabir Bala's tomb have recently been rebuilt. Measures have also been taken to prevent the percolation of water through the roofs.

Close by, on the east side of the tomb of Shaikh Mahdi, stands a small mosque, built according to an inscription, in the year of Aurangzeb's accession by Sheikh Mahdi. A few fragments of coloured tile-work are still clinging to the dome.

TOMB OF KABIR BALA AT KANAUJ.

Inscriptions over the gateway of the enclosure of Shaikh Kabir Bala's tomb at Kanauj :—

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Translation.

In the name of god, the merciful, the clement.

از محمد مهدي پير زمان • شد به ترتيب حسن باب الجنان
سال تاريخ از خرد چشتم بگفت • وادخلوا حصنا حصنا بالامان

Translation.

By Muhammad Mahdi the saint of his time, the gate of the paradise was beautifully built.

About the year of the (erection) I asked of wisdom and was inspired thus—"and enter the strong fort safely."

در عهد سلطنت ابوالمظفر محي الدين اورنگ زيب بهادر عالمگير بادشاه غازی باعانت
و امداد نواب معلى القاب نواب دالير خان بن دريا خان غوري خيل داؤد زئي *

Translation.

In the reign of Abu-l-Muzaffar, Muhy-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzeb Bahadur Alamgir Badshah Ghazi, with the help and aid of Nawab of high titles, Nawab Diler Khan, son of Darya Khan Ghorî of Daudzai tribe it was erected.

Inscription over the façade of the central arch of the mosque at Bala Pir :—

شيوخ مهدي که بود پير جواد • ساخت مسجد خجسته بنهاد
گر تو خواهي عدد ز بنيادش • در حروف خجسته مسکن باد
مطابق سنه عهد جلوس والاشاه اورنگ زيب عالمگير

Translation.

Shaikh Mahdi, who was a generous saint, built a mosque of blessed foundation.

If you wish to know the date of its erection, find it in the letters of *khujistah maskan bad* (may this house be a blessed one).

Corresponding to the year of accession of the exalted king Aurangzeb Alamgir.

Inscription over the arch of the entrance of Shaikh Kabir Bala's tomb :—

این گنبد عالی در زمان دولت نواب معلى القاب بهادر خان بن درياخان افغان غوريه خیل
داؤدزئي عمارت پذيرفت —

این گنبد عالی در سنه هزار و پنجاه و هفت هجری در عهد سلطنت ابوالمظفر محمد

شهاب الدین صاحبقران ثانی شاه جهان بادشاه غازی خلدالله ملکه و سلطانه تعمیر پذیر شد —

تاریخ وفات حضرت شیخ کبیر بالا بن حضرت شیخ قاسم قادری قدس اسرارهم —

شده ز هجری یک هزار و پنجاه و چار • در شنبه بوده و دو بوده از مه رمضان

که پدر کامل قطب زمانه شیخ کبیر • سپهر علم و عمل بهر دانش عرفان

بگفته داعی حق را اجابت ابیک • روانه کرده روان را بروضة رضوان

روضه فیض بخش شیخ کبیر • در حقیقت بود بهشت برین

یانت توفیق این عمارت خوش • شیخ مهدی سپهر صدق و یقین

هست در لفظ نثر تاریخش • بوگمان الف و سبعة و خمسون

تاریخ وفات شیخ قادر شاه بن حضرت شیخ کبیر —

شیخ قادر چو فوت از عالم • گریه کردند جمله اهل الله

سال تاریخ از خرد چستم • گفت بشمر ز مات قادر شاه

Translation.

This high dome was built in the governorship of the Nawab of high titles, Bahadur Khan, son of Darya Khan, belonging to Ghori Afghan of Daudzai tribe.

This high dome was erected in the year 1057 A.H. in the reign of Abu-l-Muzaffar, Muhammad Shaháb-ud-din Sáhib Qiran-i-Thani, the Emperor Shahjahan Ghazi, may his kingdom and his sovereignty be continued for ever.

Date of the death of His Holiness Shaikh Kabir Bala, son of His Holiness Shaikh Qásim Qádri, may God purify their souls.

It was 1054 A.H. (A.D. 1644), and it was Monday, the second of the month of Ramazan

That the profound saint, the pole of the world, Shaikh Kabir, the heaven of knowledge, and the practice, the ocean of wisdom, and secret knowledge of God said to the messenger of God (angel of death) 'come along, friend, I am present, and ready for you,' and then he left this world for the garden of paradise.

The grace-bestowing mausoleum of Shaikh Kabir is in fact the high paradise.

Shaikh Mahdi, the heaven of truthfulness and belief, received help from God for erecting this beautiful building.

Its date is found in plain words of prose بوگمان الف و سبعة خمسون (undoubtedly it was 1057 A.H. or A.D. 1647.)

Date of the death of Shaikh Qadir Shah, son of His Holiness, Shaikh Kabir.

Shaikh Qadir, when he left this world, all men of God wept for him.

I asked wisdom about the year (of his death). Wisdom said count (the year) from مات قادر شاه Qadir Shah died.*

Inscriptions over the entrance of the tomb of Muhammad Mahdi, son of Shaikh Kabir Bala at Kanauj :—

الله

این گنبد عالی و قبه متعالی در عهد سلطنت خسرو دین پناه ابوالمظفر محی الدین محمد

اردنگ زیب بادشاه غازی خلد ملکه و سلطانه تعمیر یافت —

تاریخ وفات حضرت شیخ محمد مهدی بن شیخ کبیر بالا بن شیخ قاسم قادری قدس اسرارهم
 هزار بوده و هشتاد و هفت از هجرت * گذشته شانزدهم روز از محرم ماه
 شب سه شنبه و هنگام صبحدم بوده * که آن محمد مهدی سپرده چنان ناگاه
 الله تعالی

این قبه پرنور و گنبد باتجلی طور که بر مضعع پاک و مرقد عطرباک قطب ربانی شیخ
 محمد مهدی سلیمانی قادری قدس اسرارہ دست در سنہ ایک ہزار و ہشتاد و ہشت ہجری
 (مطابق سنہ ایک ہزار و شش صد و ہفتاد و ہفت عیسوی) تعمیر یافت

Translation.

Allah.

This high dome was erected in the time of the Emperor, the protector to the religion, Abu-l-Muzaffar, Muhy-ud-din, Muhammad Aurangzeb, Badshah Ghazi, may God continue his kingdom and sovereignty ever.

Date of the death of His Holiness Shaikh Muhammad Mahdi, son of Shaikh Kabir Bala, son of Shaikh Qasim Qadri, may God purify their souls.

It was one thousand and eighty-seven from Hijra, and the sixteenth day from the month of Muharram was passed.

It was Tuesday night, and morning time, when Muhammad Mahdi entrusted his soul (to God).

God is great.

This dome full of light, and this arch which possesses the brightness of mount Tur was erected on the holy grave and fragrant tomb of that heavenly pole, Shaikh Muhammad Mahdi Sulaimani Qadri, may God purify his soul, in 1088 A.H. = A.D. 1677.

Inscription over the doorway leading to the platform on which the abovementioned tombs are standing:—

صادق ترین محمود خان ابن سلیم خان دین * کردہ درے از روضہ شیخ کبیر مقتدا
 داده نشان مهدی زمان در عہد اورنگ زیب شاہ * ہفتاد و شش بالف شد از ہجرت خیرالورا

Translation.

The most righteous Mahmud Khan, son of Salim-ud-din Khan, built a door of the mausoleum of Shaikh Kabir the leader.

Mahdi of the world had appeared in the time of king Aurangzeb in 1076 from Hijra of the best man of all mankind (A.D. 1665).

(3) The tomb of Ibrahim Shah at Narnaul in Patiala State.

The tomb of Ibrahim Shah (Plates 8 and 9) at Narnaul is one of the finest examples of the *Pathan* style which I have seen. It is chiefly remarkable for its massive proportions, deeply recessed doorways, and exquisite carving, elaborate yet tastefully restrained.

The date of the building is not exactly known; but an inscription in Persian over the east doorway states that it was erected by Farid (Sher Shah), the son of Hasan Sur and grandson of Ibrahim, over the grave of his grandfather.

The ground plan of the building is square, measuring 34' 6" between the walls which are 11' in thickness. Above, there is a gradual transition from the square to the circular plan of the dome, through successive octagonal and sixteen-sided figures.

The materials employed are local marble, of which there is a considerable variety at Narnaul, and red sandstone; while a little piece of blue tilework still survives over the south archway inside the building.

The west wall contains three beautifully carved *mihrabs*. Though it is contrary to Muhammadan custom to use a burial chamber for prayer, other early Muhammadan tombs contain *mihrabs*, as for instance the shrine of Rukn-ud-din at Multan.

The case is one which demands more than mere measures of preservation. If certain features are carefully restored while there is yet evidence of their original form, Narnaul will possess a valuable and practically perfect example of a type which is all too scarce. The present condition of the building is remarkably good, thanks to the excellent weathering properties of the local marbles and the soundness of the foundations.

The following is a list of the repairs which I recommended:—

- (1) Restore the finial on the main dome. Some pieces of the old finial are lying at the base of the dome, and others are in the street near the building. All pieces that can be found should be pieced together and used in the reconstruction.
- (2) Fill with Portland cement the crack on the east façade near the top of the projection which contains the gateway. Vegetation should first be removed from the crack, roots being destroyed by Fleming's (Bombay) Scrub Eradicator.
- (3) Restore missing finials on the kiosks surmounting the angles to match those which exist.
- (4) Replace the broken bases and capitals of columns supporting the north-west *chhatri* with new stone carved to match the old.
- (5) Complete the *jali* screens in the south façade in accordance with the existing fragments, and restore the *jali* screen in the north doorway. Traces of the latter exist.
- (6) Restore where missing the cusped tracery round the soffits of the large arches in the lower storey inside the building. Sufficient pieces of the tracery remain to show what it was like when complete.
- (7) Remove the modern rubble filling from the opening on the north side of the east doorway and restore a *jali* screen in red sandstone to match the corresponding one on the south side of the east doorway.
- (8) Secure loose pieces of the marble sarcophagi inside the building with cement, and restore the few pieces of mouldings which are missing.
- (9) Restore with new sandstone to match the old the piece which has decayed in the south side of the jamb of the east doorway.
- (10) Remove all vegetation from the building and stretch some piano wires across to keep out pigeons.
- (11) Restore missing battlements.

Inscriptions.

Over the east doorway:—

عمارَت که کرد از کسے از تو پرسد	جوابش بده گر تو دانای دَازِی
بنا کرد این گنبدِ عرَهِ پایه	شاه مملکت شیر سلطان غازی
سرِ سرورِاں مالکِ دَهفت کشور	که تیغش ز برق جہاں برد بازی
فرید حسن سورِ ابنِ برادیم	بفرمود بر قبرِ جن خند سازی
چو پرسی ز من کارِ فرما که بودش	ایاب ز بن شیخ احمد نیازی
نیازی به تعیم و تخصیص کندي	بدین ذات پاکش بود سرِ فرازی

Translation.

If any one enquire of you, who built this edifice, then tell him if you know the secret. The Emperor of the kingdom, Sher Sultan Ghazi, has built this heavenlike dome. The king of kings, master of the seven empires, whose sword has surpassed the lightning of world. Farid, Hasan Sur, son of Brahim, gave orders for building a paradise over the tomb of his grandfather. If you enquire of me who was the architect, then I will say, Abu Bakr, son of Shaikh Ahmad Niyazi. His clan was Niyazi and his tribe was Kindi, and on account of his pure descent he was honoured.

Over the north doorway :—

خدا دارد این گنبد اکبری را • چو عرش عا سایه انگند بر ما
ابابکر کندي بن شيخ احمد • برو بود بهر بنا کار فرما

Translation.

May God keep this big dome ever, which has thrown its shade over us like high heaven. Abu Bakr Kindi, son of Shaikh Ahmad, was its architect.

Over the south doorway :—

چنین گنبد بوالعجب شاه عالم • عمارت بفرمود بر تربت جد
گر از کار فرما بپرسند نامی • ابابکر کنديست بن شيخ احمد

Translation.

Such a wonderful dome the king of the world erected over the tomb of his grandfather. If people enquire of you about the name of the architect, then say, Abu Bakr Kindi, son of Shaikh Ahmad.

(4) Some notes on Fatehpur-Sikri.

In consequence of Shaikh Riaz Ahmad, a guide at Fatehpur-Sikri and a lineal descendant of the house of Chishti, having drawn attention to some inaccuracies and omissions in the Moghal architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri by the late E. W. Smith, Maulvi Shuaib was deputed to go through the book with the Shaikh and to investigate the doubtful points. The following are the conclusions at which Maulvi Shuaib arrived :—

- (1) Plate No. XLVIII, Part III, seems to represent the entrance to the tomb of Shaikh Haji Husain, and not that of the tomb of Islam Khan.
- (2) It is incorrect to say that the Buland Darwaza was built in the year 1010 A.H. or A.D. 1602, according to the inscription on the gateway.* The inscription does not give the date of erection of the gateway. It gives the date of the Emperor's (Akbar) return to Fatehpur-Sikri, after his expedition to the Deccan.

The following is a copy of the inscription with its translation :—

حضرت شاهنشاه فلک بارگاه ظل الله جلال الدین محمد اکبر بادشاه فتح ملک دکن و داندیس
که سابقاً بخاندیس مشهور بود نمود سنه ۴۶ الهی موافق سنه ۱۰۱۰ هجری بفتح پور رسیده
عزیمت آگره فرمود

Translation.

His Majesty king of kings, lord of a Court like heaven, Shadow of God, Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar Badshah, conquered the kingdom of the Deccan and Dandis, which was formerly called Khandis in the year 46 from the divine year (i.e. of his accession) corresponding to the Hijra year 1010. Having reached Fatehpur he proceeded to Agra.

The exact date of the erection of the gateway was A.H. 983, the date given by the following verse † :—

که تاریخ اتمام باب بلند | شده رشک طاق سپهر بلند

Translation.

The date of the completion of the high gate is *rashk taq-i-sipehr-i-buland* (the envy of the arch of the high sky). The numerical value of this chronogram gives the year of the erection as A.H. 983.

- (3) Mr. Smith‡ does not give the date of the erection of the Stone-cutters' mosque, the oldest building in Fatehpur-Sikri. He states that the mosque was built by the stone-cutters before Fatehpur had attracted the notice of Akbar.

* Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri. E. W. Smith, Part IV, Chapter II, page 16.
† *Miftah-ul-tawarikh* (Persian). T. W. Beale. Cawnpore edition, 1867.

‡ Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri, Part IV, Chapter III, page 25.

According to a manuscript belonging to Shaikh Mushtaq Ali, father of Shaikh Riaz Ahmad, the guide, the date of erection was A.H. 945. The manuscript is incomplete. It is said to have been written by an ancestor of the present *sajjadah-nashin*, whose name was Zaki-ud-din.

The following books are given as the sources of the manuscript :—

شجرۃ الاسلام - سلسلۃ الاسلام - نزک جهانگیری
اکبر نامه - تحفة القادریہ - جواهر فہریدی - معارج الولايت - انوار الثقلین - حدیقة الاسرار
and the following passage which gives the date is quoted from the manuscript :—

بر کوه سیکری نہ مسجد حضرت شیخ سلیم چشتی قدس سرہ و نہ آبادی و نہ محل بادشاہی
بود - کوه وحشت افزا و صحرائے دوش ربا بود حضرت قطب العالم شہخ سلیم چشتی قدس سرہ
در سن نہصد و چہل و چہار ہجری بر کوه رسیدہ مہکونت اختیار کرد و تادل گزید - بالائے کوه
سیکری غارے بود کہ اکثر در زمانہ طفولیت دران نشستہ چاہا می کشیدند - درس نہصد و
چہل و پنج ہجری بالائے آن غار یک حجرہ و مدرسہ و مسجد و یک خانقاہ بنا کردند

On the Sikri hill there was neither mosque of Saint Salim Chishti nor population nor imperial palaces; it was a hill of wilderness and a dangerous jungle. His Holiness the pole of the world, Shaikh Salim Chishti, came and settled here in the year A.H. 944. On the hill there was a cave or cell in which he used to contemplate, and in the year 945 he built a chamber, a school, a mosque, and a monastery.

- (4) No mention is made by Mr. Smith of the tombs of Nawab Mukarram Khan and Nawab Muhtasham Khan. These men were respectively grandson and brother of Islam Khan, and held the governorship of different provinces under the Emperor Jahan-gir.

The following are the inscriptions on their tombs :—

چو خان مکرم زطوفان دنیا * فرو برد کشتی بدریائے وحدت
بفرمود در خواب تاریخ خود را * کہ سال وصال شفاء و رحمت
سر نامدار جہاں معتمد خان * چو زین دہر فانی بعقی گذر کرد
سروش خرد گفت تاریخ وصلش * بزرگ زمانہ ز عالم سفر کرد

Translation.

When Khan-i-Mukarram took his boat from this tempestuous world to the ocean of the unity

He said about the date (of his death) in a dream "the year of my death is Shifa-un-wa-rahmat" (healing and mercy).

When the well-known head of the world, Muhtasham Khan, left this world for the next

The angel of wisdom inspired the date of his death (in the following words) :—

"The great man of the time departed from this world."

- (5) There are various explanations of the derivation of the name *Hiran Minar*, which is commonly applied to the tower ornamented with imitations of elephants' tusks, near the caravanserai. One tradition says that Akbar erected the tower over the grave of his favourite elephant: some people say of the elephant which came from Jodhpur as part of the marriage portion of Jodh Bai. Some writers, including Mr. Keene,* state that Akbar used to fire at game from the *minar*, and connect the name with the word *hiran*, which means antelope.

Probably the correct explanation is that the real name of the tower is *Harem minar*, and that it was so called because it was built for the ladies of the Harem to enjoy the view. This explanation is supported by the fact that the tower in question was connected with the women's

* *Guide to Agra and Futtahpoor Seekree*, H. G. Keene, Calcutta, 1874, page 74.

apartments by a screened viaduct. Towers for purposes of shooting were generally built far away in the jungle, as for instance, the Hiran Minar of Shaikhopura near Lahore.

- (6) It is doubtful whether Mr. Smith is correct in describing as the Rang Mahall the little chamber, with a column in the centre, under the roof of the colonnade containing Mandaf's courtyard.

More probably the name belongs to the red sandstone palace which lies on the north side of the *serai*, south-west of the Jami Masjid.

This palace is of the style prevalent in the time of Akbar, and is deserving of more notice than it has hitherto received. It contains an open courtyard surrounded by chambers and colonnades, a large part of which has unfortunately been allowed to fall into decay. The tall columns on the south side are particularly fine. The chambers on the west side are divided into two storeys, and the upper storey contains columns, the bases and capitals of which are very elaborately carved.

The building is still known by the name Rang Mahall, and it appears altogether more suitable as the residence of a prince than the small dark chamber referred to by Mr. Smith.

(5) Moth-ki-Masjid, near Delhi.

This is a typical *Pathan* building, situated near the well-known group of *Lodi* buildings between the tombs of Humayun and Safdar Jang. Although Sir A. Cunningham states * that he had the mosque cleared of huts about thirty years ago, it still seems to be in much the same condition to-day as it was when Mr. Beglar saw it in 1871. The courtyard and prayer chamber are still full of the huts of squatters, and blackened with soot. Indeed, it is at present impossible to make a thorough examination of the building. From such of it as can be seen it is clear that it is well worth conservation (Plates 10 and 11). I recently called the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to it, in the hope that it may be handed over for repairs. There are still a few medallions of incised plaster, particularly well executed, in the spandrels of the arches of the prayer chamber. The three domes are still standing over the prayer chamber, but their finials are gone.

An account of the building is given by Saiyyid Ahmad,† who noticed the inscription in the well, to which Sir A. Cunningham refers, fixing the date of the mosque and well as A.H. 894 = A.D. 1488, in the time of Sikandar Lodi.

Regarding the name of the mosque Saiyyid Ahmad says—"It is said that the king took from above the ground a grain of *moth* (a kind of pulse), and ordered that it should be sown. So the produce of this grain was increased every year, and in the course of a few years a good sum of rupees was collected. By the money collected in this way the mosque was built, and for this reason it is called Moth-ki-Masjid . . . Now villagers have settled and built houses in it."

In his Persian history Mr. T. W. Beale describes the origin of the mosque thus :—‡

"It is written in *Khulasa-i-Tawarikh* that this *masjid* was built by Mian Bhuna,§ who belonged to the Saiyyid family and was one of the ministers of Sikandar Shah Lodi. It is said that Mian Bhuna was an intelligent and wise man. It happened one day that Sultan Sikandar found a grain of *moth* in the Jami Masjid of Delhi, and gave it to Mian Bhuna, who for this honour bowed before the king, and, according to his high talent, thought that as this grain had received the blessing of the king, therefore it should properly be disposed so

* A. S. E., Cunningham, Vol. IV, pp. 67-69.

† *A'haru-s-sanadid*, Saiyyid Ahmad Khan, Lucknow, 1847, pp. 85-86.

‡ *Asfatih ul-Tawarikh*, T. W. Beale, Cawnpur, 1867, pp. 137-138.

§ The correct word is "Bhura." Farishtah has spoken of this nobleman as one of the Omrahs of Sikandar Lodi. — M. Shuaib.

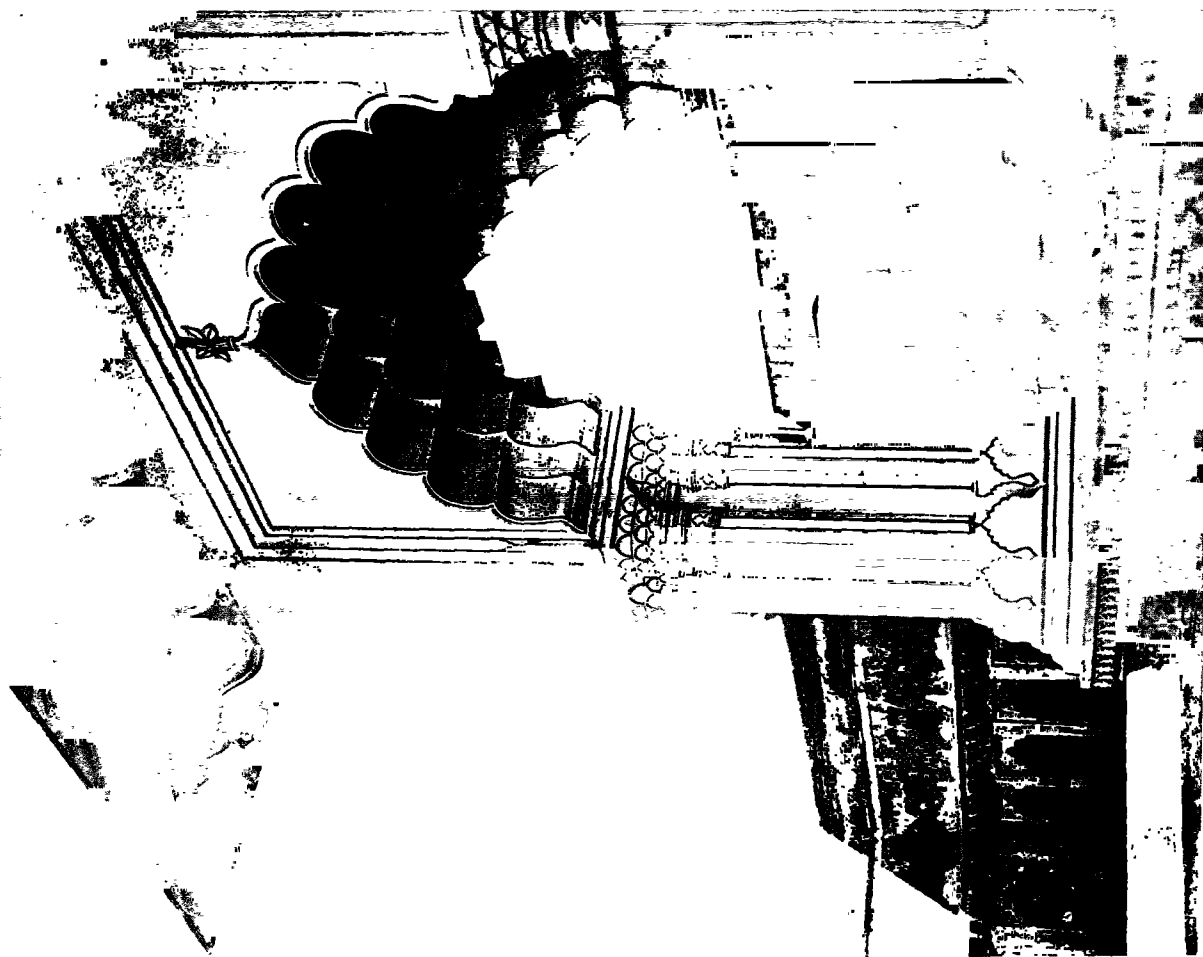
that it might attain the eternal life. He sowed it in the garden of his courtyard, and took every precaution and care for it. From this one a few ears branched out, and when they were ripe more than 200 grains were produced. Having sown them constantly for some years, the produce of these reached to a great extent, and finally a good sum was collected by which a strong-built mosque was erected at Delhi. After its completion he brought the story of the grain and the erection of the mosque to the notice of the king. The king praised his skill and wisdom, and honoured him with royal favours and an increase of pay and dignity. For this reason the mosque was called Moth-ki-Masjid, it still stands at Delhi and is known by the same name."

W. H. NICHOLLS,
Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle.

AGRA FORT; DIWAN-I-AMM.



(a). GROUP OF COLUMNS AT S W CORNER, BEFORE REPAIR.



(b). GROUP OF COLUMNS AT N W CORNER, AFTER REPAIR

PLAN OF QUADRANGLE WEST OF JAHANGIRI MAHAL
SHOWING FOUNDATIONS EXCAVATED.

PLATE II.

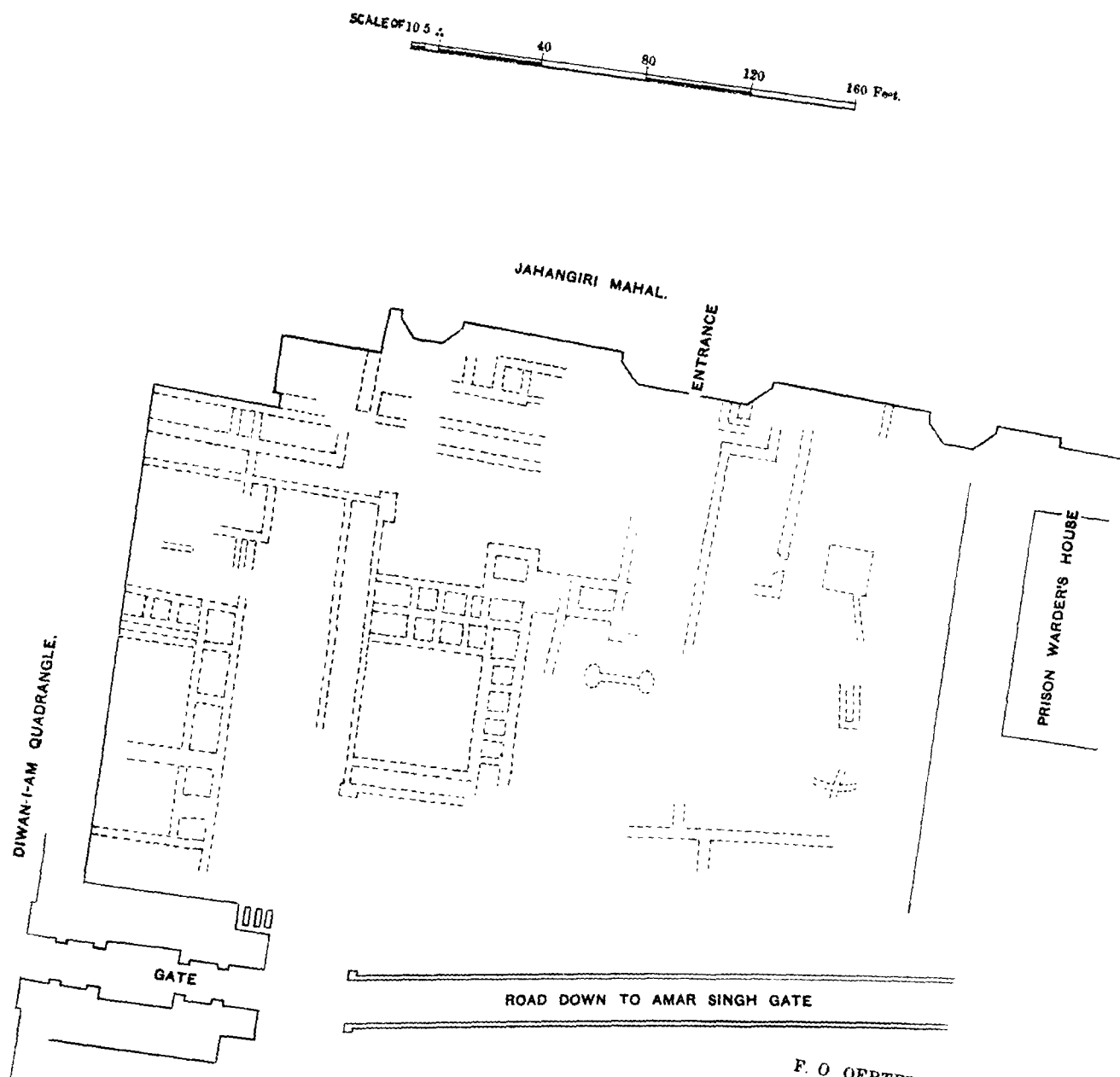


Photo-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

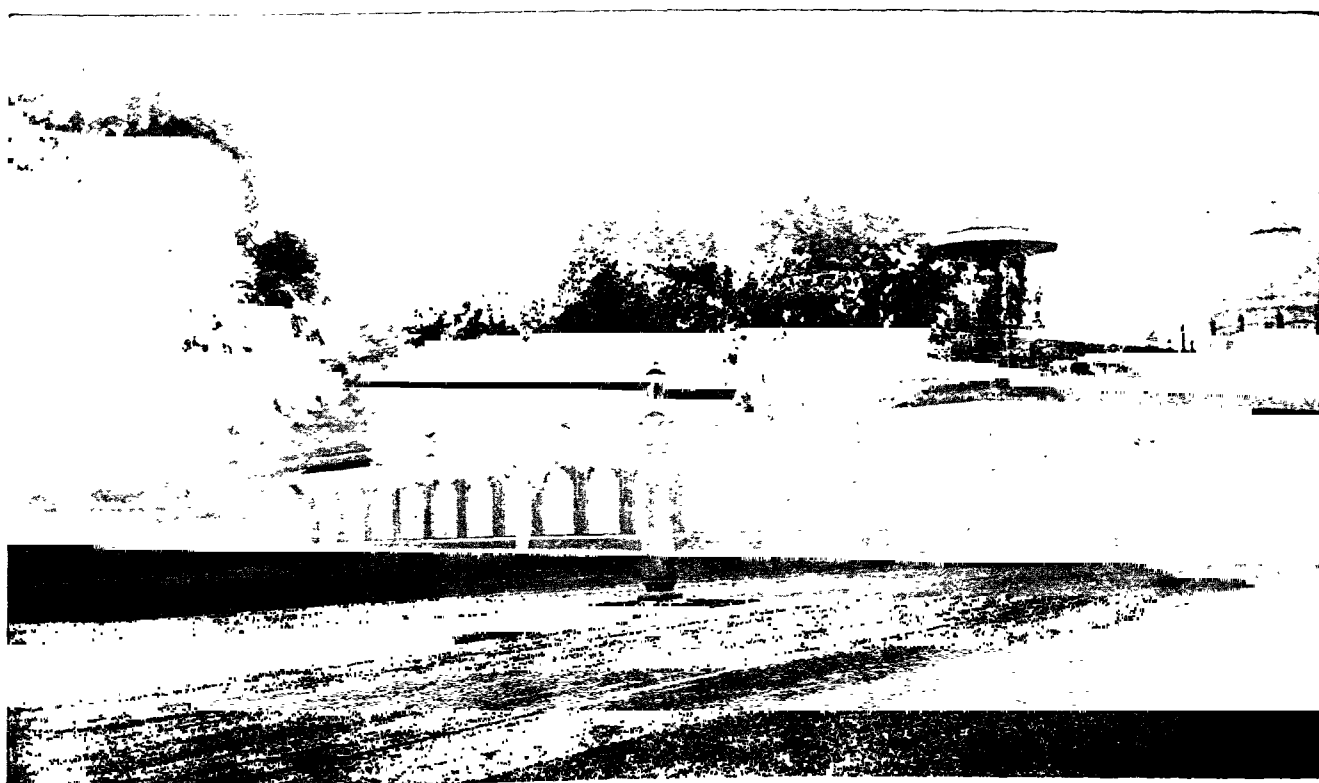
F. O. OERTEL,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
28th May, 1906.

Photo-Zinco., November, 1906.—No. 2114-4-280

AGRA, THE TAJ. DALANS EAST OF SAHELI BURJ I.



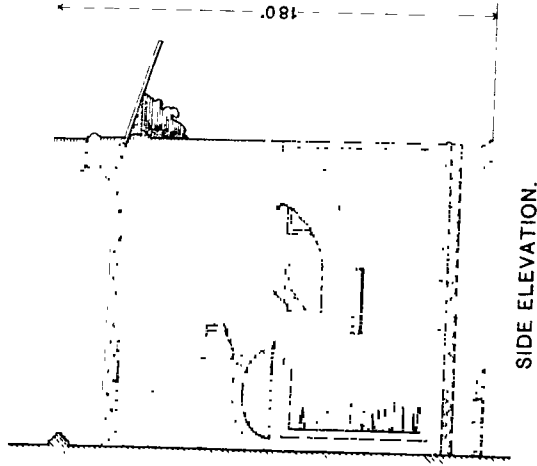
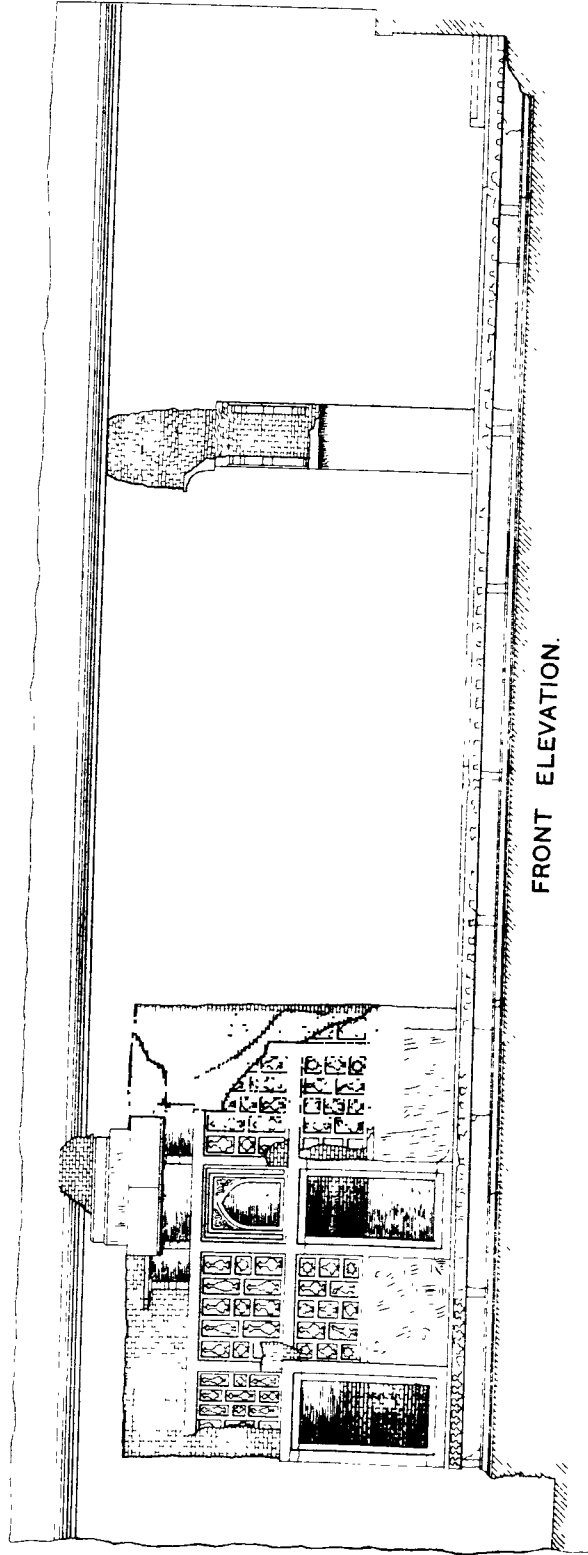
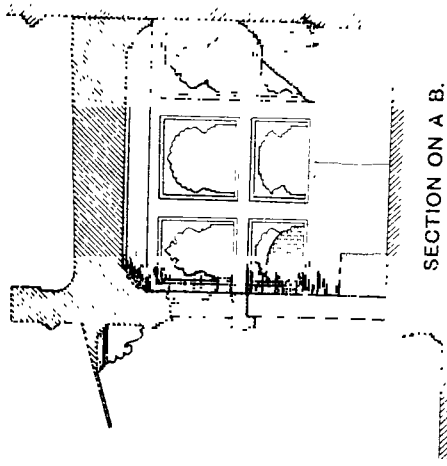
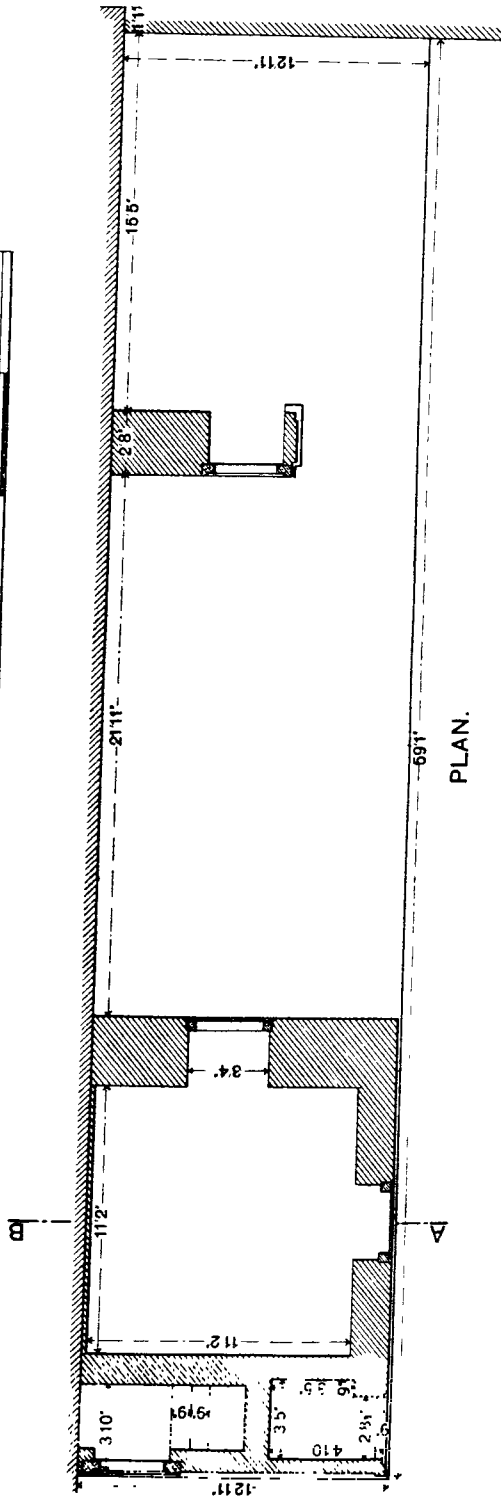
(a) Before restoration.



(b) after restoration.

DISMANTLED BUILDING SOUTH OF SAHELJ BURJ No. 1.

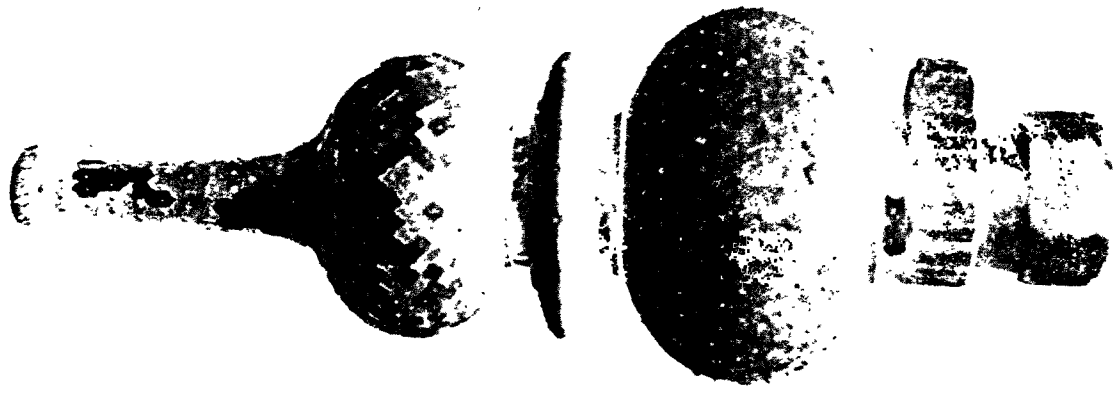
PLATE IV.



F. O. OERTEL,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division
28th May, 1906

FATEHPUR SIKRI: FINIAL ON SALIM CHISHTI'S TOMB.

PLATE V



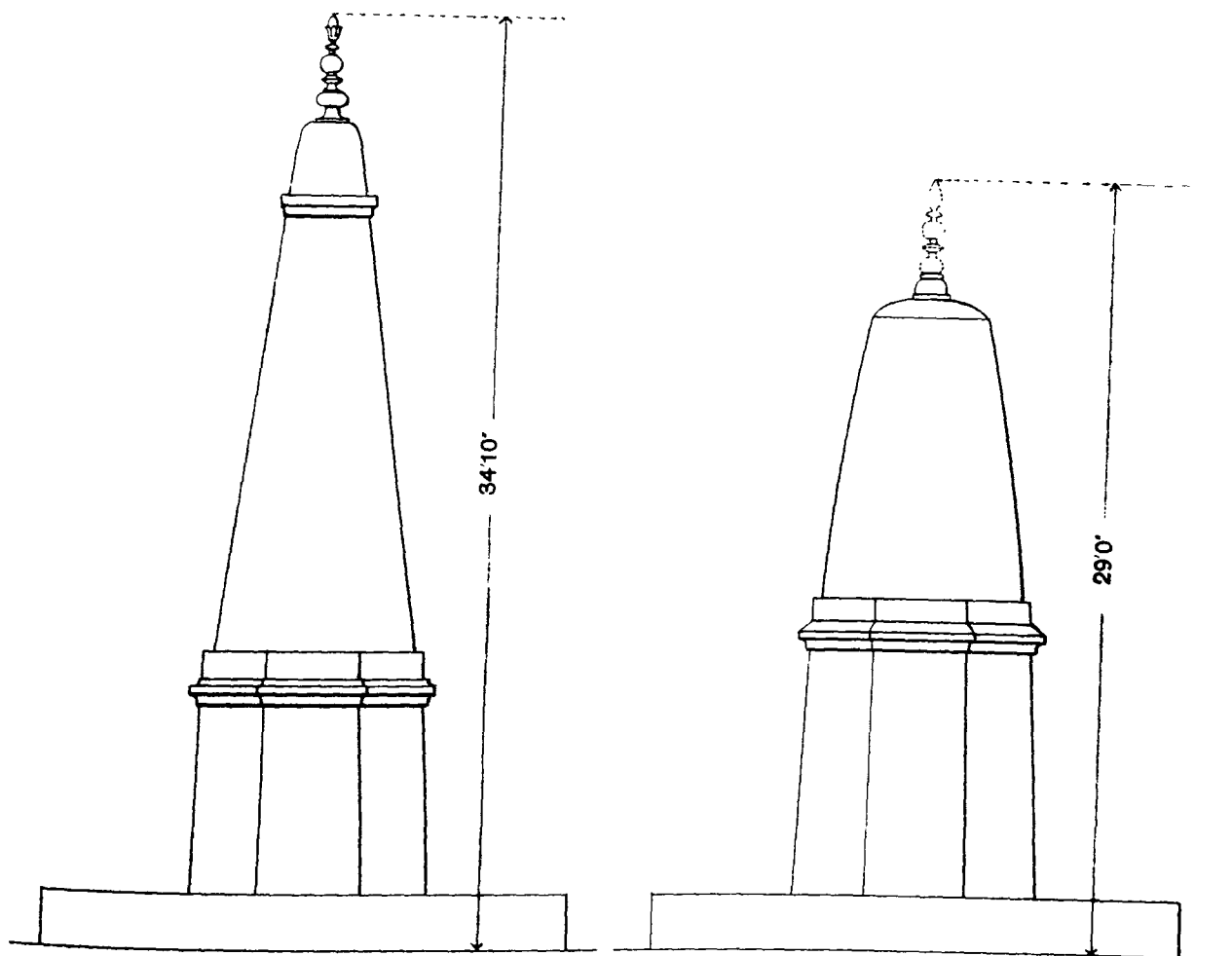
(a). BEFORE RESTORATION.



(b). AFTER RESTORATION

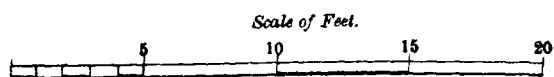
KOS MINARS
ON
AGRA AND MUTTRA ROAD.

PLATE VI.



KOS MINAR IN MILE 6TH, 7FG.

KOS MINAR IN MILE 4TH, 3FG.



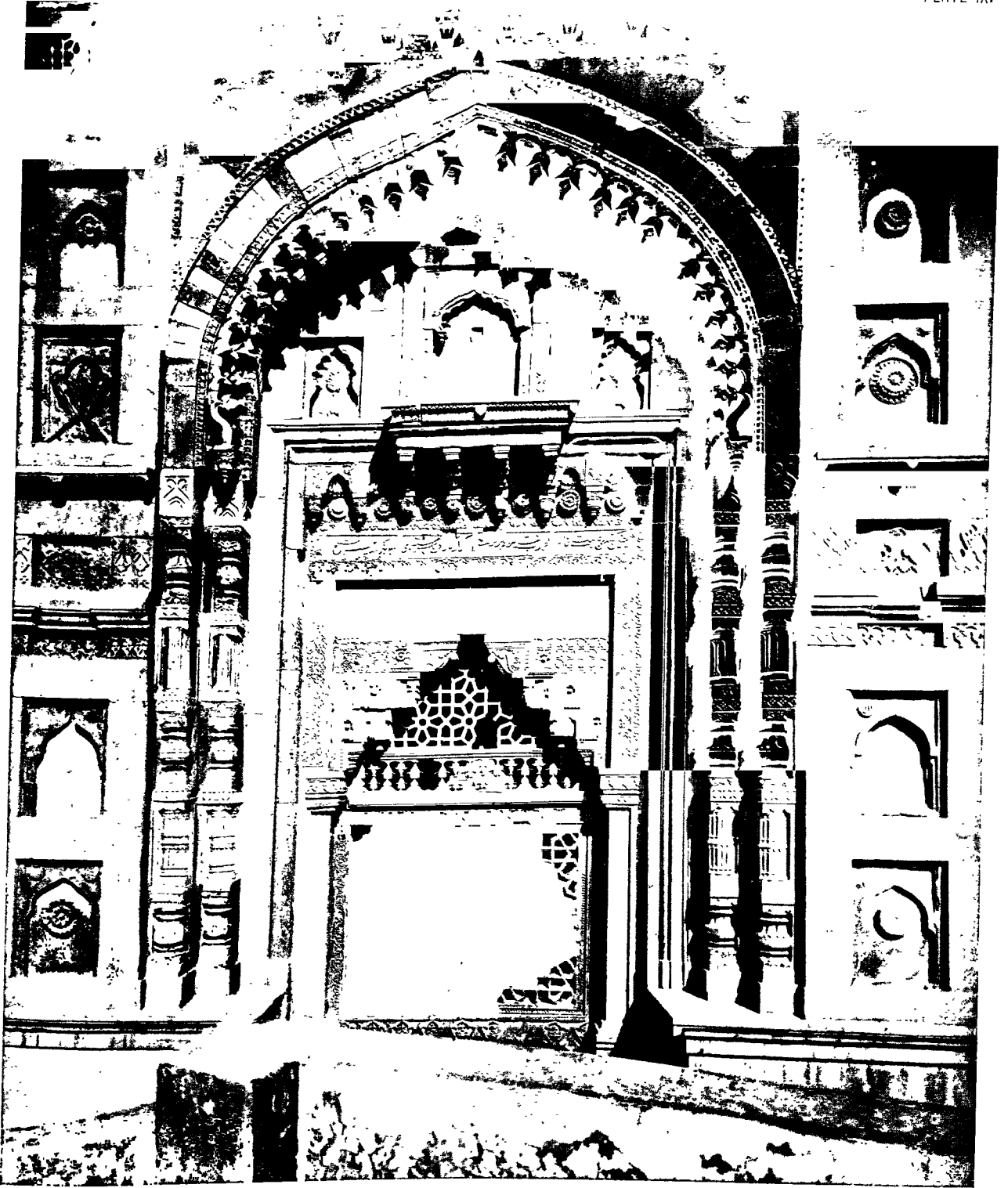
F. O. OERTEL,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
28th May, 1906.



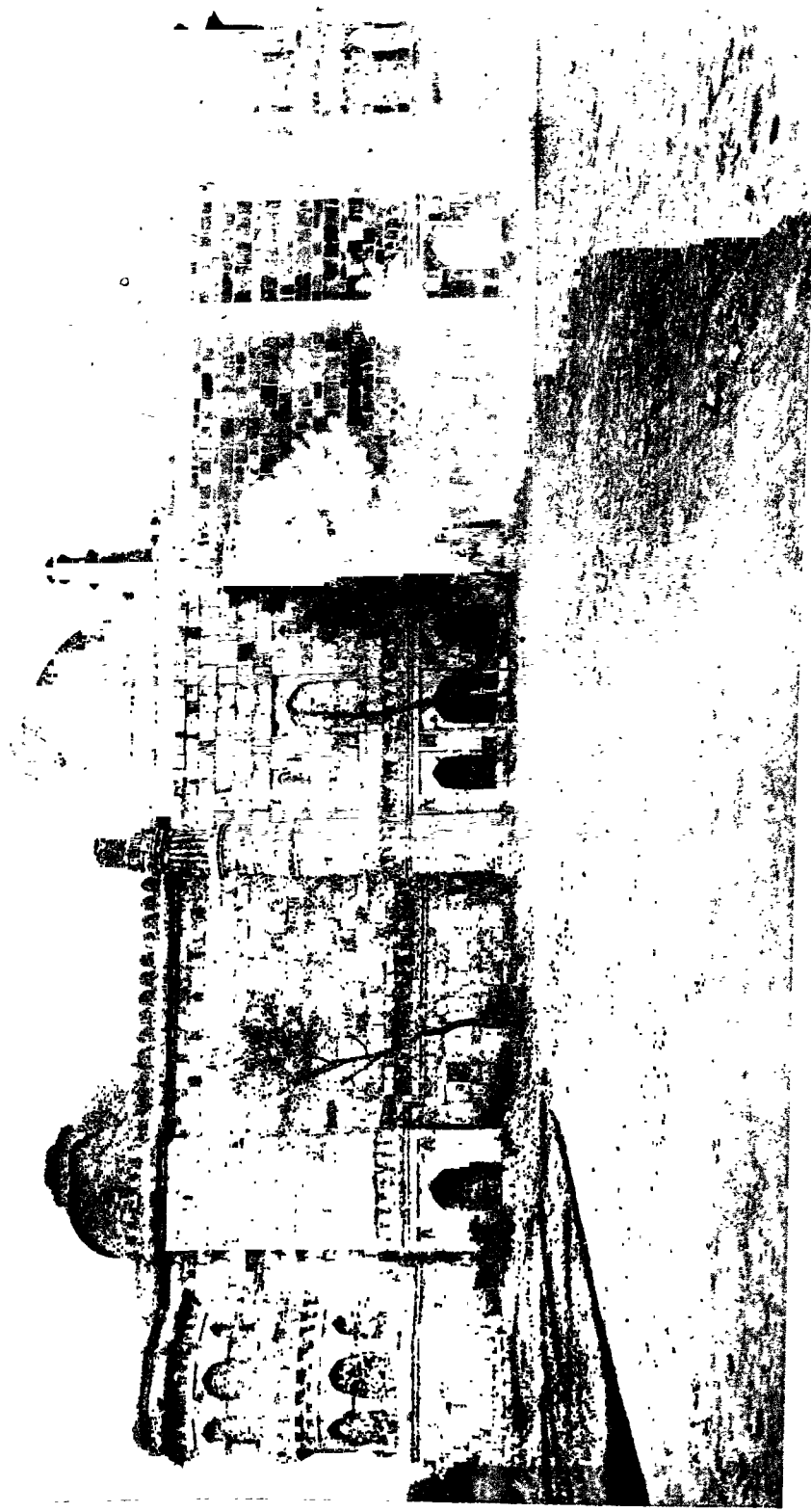
KANAUJ; MOSQUE OF JAHANIAN.
Mihrab in centre of west wall of prayer chamber.



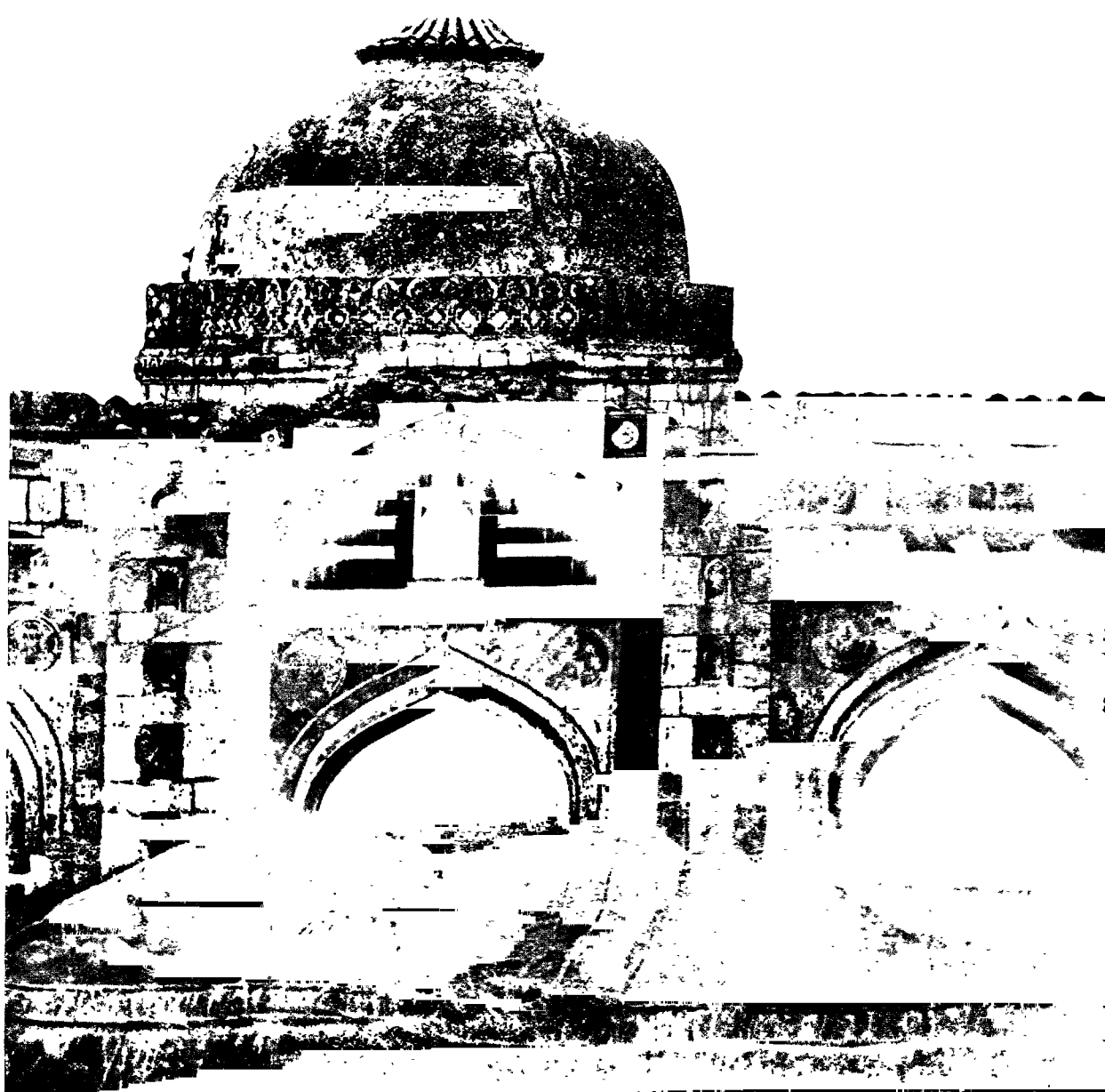
NARNAUL; TOMB OF IBRAHIM SHAH, GENERAL VIEW FROM EAST.



NARNAUL ; TOMB OF IBRAHIM SHAH, CENTRAL BAY, SOUTH FAÇADE.



DELHI, MOTH-KI-MASJID. GENERAL VIEW FROM THE WEST.



DELHI, MOTH-KI-MASJID.
Central bay of prayer chamber showing huts in courtyard.

List of public libraries, institutions, etc., which are supplied with Archaeological Survey Reports.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh „ „ Edinburgh.
Glasgow „ „ Glasgow.
Aberdeen „ „ Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square,
London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal „ Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities Queen
Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian „ Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi,
W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey.
Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale),
Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—(*continued*).

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

Hungarian „ Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.

British School at Rome.

American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.

Royal Institute of Netherlands, India. The Hague, Holland.

Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.

Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Académie Royale d' Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.

University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

„ „ Christiania, Norway.

British School at Athens, Greece.

La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.

Melbourne Library, Melbourne.

University „ Sydney, New South Wales.

Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.

Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.

Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d'extrême Orient, Hanoi.

Bataviaansch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.

Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

* Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

II.—INDIA—(*continued*).

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.

University „ Madras.

Public „ „

Presidency College „

School of Art „

Government Central Museum, Madras.

Christian College Library „

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.

University „ „

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

School of Art, Bombay.

The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

University „ the Senate House, Calcutta.

Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.

Sanskrit „ „ „ „ „ „

Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.

University „ Allahabad.

Public „ „

Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

Sanskrit College, Benares.

Thomason „ Roorkee.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.

Punjab Public Library, Lahore.

Museum Library, Lahore.

University „ „

Government College Library, Lahore.

Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.

The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.

The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

II.—INDIA—(*concluded*).

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.

Museum „ „

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.

Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.

Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General,
Ajmer.

College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

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PART I.

1. *Office routine.*—Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib took privilege leave from the 7th August 1906, which was afterwards commuted to leave on medical certificate. He returned to duty on the 27th September 1906.

2. *Diary.*—

April	1st and 2nd	...	...	At Agra.
"	3rd	...	...	Inspected Sikandarab.
"	4th to 12th	...	...	At Agra.
"	13th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarab.
"	14th to 17th	...	...	At Agra.
"	18th	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	19th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	20th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	21st to May 19th	...	...	At Lahore.
May	20th	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	21st	...	...	Arrived at Simla.
"	22nd to June 4th	...	...	At Simla.
June	5th	...	...	Left Simla.
"	6th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	6th	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	13th	...	...	Arrived at Srinagar (Kashmir).
"	14th to August 10th	...	...	At Srinagar (Kashmir).
August	11th	...	...	Left Srinagar.
"	12th and 13th	...	...	At Gulmarg.
"	14th	...	...	Returned to Srinagar.
"	15th to 21st	...	...	At Srinagar.
"	22nd	...	...	Left Srinagar for Islamabad.
"	23rd	...	...	At Islamabad.
"	24th	...	...	Left Islamabad for Aitchibal <i>via</i> Martand.
"	25th and 26th	...	...	At Aitchibal.
"	27th	...	...	Inspected Verinag.
"	28th	...	...	At Aitchibal.
"	29th	...	...	Left Aitchibal.
"	30th	...	...	Arrived at Srinagar.
"	31st to September 15th	...	...	At Srinagar.
September	16th	...	...	Left Srinagar.
"	22nd	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	23rd to 30th	...	...	At Lahore.
October	1st	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	2nd	...	...	Arrived at Simla.
"	3rd to 12th	...	...	At Simla.
"	13th	...	...	Left Simla.
"	14th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	15th to 23rd	...	...	At Lahore.
"	24th	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	25th	...	...	Arrived at Multan.
"	26th and 27th	...	...	At Multan.
"	28th	...	...	Left Multan.
"	28th	...	...	Arrived at Dera Ghazi Khan.
"	29th and 30th	...	...	At Dera Ghazi Khan.
"	31st	...	...	Left Dera Ghazi Khan.
November	1st	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	1st	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	2nd	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	3rd to 7th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	8th	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	8th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	9th to 11th	...	...	At Agra.
"	12th	...	...	Left Agra.
"	12th	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	13th to 17th	...	...	On casual leave.
"	18th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	19th	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	20th	...	...	Arrived at Jaunpur.

November	21st	...	...	Inspected Jami, Atala and Lal Dar-waza Masjids and Zafarabad.
"	21st	...	...	Left Zafarabad.
"	22nd	...	...	Arrived at Allahabad.
"	23rd	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	24th to 28th	...	...	At Agra.
"	29th	...	...	Left Agra.
"	30th	...	...	Arrived at Lucknow.
"	30th	...	...	Left Lucknow.
"	30th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
December	1st to 16th	...	...	At Agra.
"	17th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	18th	...	...	At Agra.
"	19th	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	20th to 22nd	...	...	At Delhi.
"	23rd	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	24th to January 13th	...	...	At Agra.
January	14th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	15th	...	...	Left Agra
"	16th	...	...	Arrived at Ajmer.
"	17th	...	...	Left Ajmer.
"	18th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	19th and 20th	...	...	At Agra.
"	21st	...	...	To Fatehpur Sikri and back to Agra.
"	22nd to February 4th	...	...	At Agra.
February	5th	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	6th	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	7th	...	...	Arrived at Benares.
"	8th to March 9th	...	...	At Sarnath near Benares.
March	10th	...	...	Left Benares.
"	10th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	11th	...	...	At Agra.
"	12th	...	...	To Fatehpur Sikri and back to Agra.
"	13th	...	...	At Agra.
"	14th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	14th	...	...	Left Agra for Lahore.
"	15th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	16th	...	...	Left Lahore for Benares.
"	17th	...	...	Arrived at Benares.
"	18th to 31st	...	...	At Sarnath.

3. *The year's work.*—The chief cases of conservation regarding which recommendations were made during the year were as follows :—

		{ Delhi gate, in the fort.
		{ Balustrade on platform in front of Diwan-i-Khass, in the fort.
		{ The part of the Mughal palace lately occupied as a military prison, in the fort.
		{ The Jahangiri Mahall in the fort.
		{ The Jami Masjid.
Agra	...	{ Gateway of Itimad-ud-daulah's tomb.
		{ Rambagh, towers on enclosure wall.
		{ Sikandarrah, the east gateway.
		{ Sikandarrah, the south gateway, jali balustrades and pavements.
		{ Sikandarrah, new gateway and approach to the dak bungalow.
		{ Fatehpur Sikri, the caravanserai.
		{ Fatehpur Sikri, floors in the Hakim's house.
		{ Hayat Bakhsh and other gardens, in the fort.
		{ Naubatkhana, in the fort.
		{ Diwan-i-Amm, mosaics in throne, in the fort.
		{ Shah Burj, in the fort.
		{ Zinat-ul-Masajid.
		{ Jami Masjid, lamp posts.
Delhi	...	{ Humayun's tomb, restoration of channels, and items of whitewashing and pointing.
		{ Wall and <i>chhatris</i> between the tombs of Humayun and Isa Khan.
		{ Nizam-ud-din finials, removal of whitewash, and finial on the tomb of Tagah Khan.
		{ Purana Qila and Sher Mandil.

Delhi—(concluded) ...	{	New wall round the tomb of Isa Khan.
		Tomb of Safdar Jang, minor repairs.
		The Qutb, colonnades, and tomb of Altamsh.
		Tughlakabad, the causeway.
		Tomb of Firoz Shah.
		Tomb of Shahab-ud-din, Bagh Alam.
		An inspection was made of the principal monuments around Delhi to explain to the local Public Works officer what form annual repairs should take.
		Naulakha Burj, in the fort.
		Shismahall, in the fort.
		Chhoti Khwabgah garden, in the fort.
Lahore ...	{	Diwan-i-Amm, in the fort.
		Mosque of Wazir Khan.
		Badshahi Masjid.
		Chauburji.
		Shahdara, Akbari serai.
		Shahdara Jahangir's tomb.
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	{	Shalimar Bagh.
		Mosque of Lal Kamal Shah.
		Tomb of Naurang Shah.
		Mosque of Ghazi Khan.
Jaunpur ...	{	Jami Masjid, restoration of jali screens, etc.
		Lal Darwaza Masjid.
		Atala Masjid.
Allahabad ...	{	Zenana building in the fort.
Kashmir ...	{	Zafarabad.
Ajmer ...	{	The Mughal gardens near Srinagar.
		Conversion of the tahsil in the fort into a museum.
		Shish Mahall, in the fort.
	{	Arhai-din-ka Jhomptra.

The work in Kashmir occupied three months, and consisted in making plans of the principal gardens near Srinagar, and detail drawings of their pavilions, to explain certain recommendations for the conservation of the gardens. Dr. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, kindly lent the services of one of his draughtsmen to help me with this work.

During a short period in Simla a beginning was made with the preparation of a Catalogue Raisonné, in relation to Muhammadan monuments in this circle, in the library of the Director General of Archæology.

Early in February I was ordered to Sarnath near Benares, to take part in the excavations there under the Director General of Archæology and I was engaged there until the close of the financial year.

Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib accompanied me to Dera Ghazi Khan and Kashmir, where he collected copies of several inscriptions. He was also summoned to Sarnath to assist in the excavations. Throughout the year he has been engaged in reading and making notes in connection with an article on Delhi fort which he is writing.

4. *Conservation*.—The amounts spent upon conservation during the year are as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	...	...	1,14,405	4	1
In the Punjab	...	...	57,126	12	0
At Ajmer	...	...	30,013	12	5

Details of the expenditure are given in appendix A.

5. *Protected monuments*.—Through the agency of the Deputy Commissioner at Delhi, the Moth-ki-Masjid, which was noticed in my report of last year, has been declared a protected monument.

I have long been trying to bring on to the list of monuments to be repaired only in consultation with the Archæological Department, a group of valuable buildings at Multan; but so far the local civil authorities do not appear to have come to any understanding with the owners of the monuments, although it would obviously be to the advantage of the custodians to take this opportunity of securing skilled advice in connection with the repair of their valuable buildings.

At Agra the part of the palace in the fort, recently occupied as a military prison, has been handed over for conservation.

6. *Native States*.—A report upon the Mughal gardens near Srinagar in Kashmir has been forwarded to the Director General of Archaeology for disposal. The reproductions of the drawings accompanying the report have not yet emerged from the press.

7. *Excavations*.—See para. 3.

8. *Original exploration*.—I took the opportunity, while I was in Kashmir, of visiting and obtaining photographs of many Muhammadan buildings near Srinagar. Practically nothing is known of the wooden style of Kashmir by the outside world at present, although the style is both distinctive and important. Thanks to the valuable assistance of Babu Boor Sing, whose services were very kindly placed at my disposal by the State, detail drawings were prepared of the Jami Masjid, the mosque of Shah Hamadan, and some tile work on the tomb of Madani at Srinagar. These drawings were only plotted in pencil in Kashmir, but it is hoped that when they are finished they may be published with some notes on the wooden style.

9. *Publications*.—An article on conservation in this circle for the year 1903-04 was published in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India. Articles on the same subject, for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06, have been contributed to the next numbers.

Annual Progress Report for the year 1905-06. Report on the Mughal gardens near Srinagar.

10. *Contravention of standing orders*.—During May 1906, I was informed that the Muhammadan community in Lahore were collecting subscriptions for restoring the *chhatris* on the *guldastas* of the Badshahi Masjid in Lahore, and the promoters of the proposal brought a plan of one of the proposed *chhatris* for me to see. While cordially approving of the idea, I was unable to approve of the drawing submitted, and I pointed out that the design of the *chhatris* had been carefully threshed out by the Public Works Engineers in consultation with the Archaeological Department, and that the latter drawings should be followed in the restoration. Subsequently, in August, 1906, I heard that the *chhatris* were being restored without reference to the Public Works. I was in Kashmir at the time, and one small *chhatri* had already been restored on one of the *guldastas*, and the funds which had been subscribed were expended before there was time to stop the work through the Deputy Commissioner at Lahore.

I recommended that subscriptions towards the restoration should be handed over to the Public Works, and that the work should be done under their supervision in accordance with the approved plans. The Deputy Commissioner, after conferring with the persons interested, anticipated that there would be no difficulty in following this procedure.

11. *Office Library*.—List of Books purchased during 1906-07 :—

- (1) Keene's Handbook to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares.
- (2) Pope's Reproduction of Maps and Drawings.
- (3) Civil and Military Gazette for the 21st to 24th November and 1st, 2nd and 5th December 1906 (containing some correspondence relating to Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara, Lahore).
- (4) Dutt's Civilization of India.
- (5) Akbarnamah, English translation.
- (6) Ain-i-Akbari, English translation, 3 volumes.
- (7) Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, English translation, 3 volumes.
- (8) Keene's Handbook to Delhi.
- (9) Heber's Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, 3 volumes.
- (10) Jacquemont's Letters from India, 2 volumes.
- (11) Duff's Chronology of India.
- (12) Brigg's Siyar-ul-Mutakharin, volume I.
- (13) Elliot's Biographical Index to the Historians of Muhammadan India.
- (14) Mundy's Journal of a Tour in India.
- (15) Prinsep's Imperial India.

- (16) Punjab and the N.-W. Frontier of India, 1878.
 (17) Robert's Scenes and Characters of Hindustan, 2 volumes.
 (18) Steinback's Punjab.
 (19) Asiatic Researches, volumes I—X.
 (20) Tavernier's Travels, 2 volumes.
 (21) Postal Guide for April 1907.

12. *Annual office expenditure.*—

Salaries.—

Archæological Surveyor's pay	...	...	...	Rs.	a.	p.
				6,596	12	4

Establishment.—

				Rs.	a.	p.
One Maulvi	...	...	...	1,165	10	10
One clerk	...	...	...	660	0	0
One photographer	...	...	...	492	0	0
One draughtsman	...	...	...	480	0	0
Two peons	...	...	...	168	0	0
Temporary establishment	151	5	9
				3,117	0	7

Allowances.—

Travelling allowance	4,252	0	0
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Supplies and services.—

Photographs and photo. materials	575	0	0
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Contingencies.—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Purchase of stationery	3	1	0
Purchase of books	198	5	0
Belts, badges and liveries to peons	20	0	0
Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	...	423	0	0
Postage charges	...	...	...	130	0	0
Telegram charges	...	...	...	36	5	0
Conveyance of Tents, Stores, Records, &c.	...	...	...	449	15	0
Hot and cold weather charges	...	...	...	35	15	0
Purchase and repair of furniture	...	...	...	230	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	149	12	0
				1,676	5	0

GRAND TOTAL ... 16,217 1 11

15. *Miscellaneous.*—See appendices.

PART II.
LIST OF PLATES.

- I.—AGRA, the Taj. *Dalans* in front of Saheli Burj II.
 (*a*) Before restoration.
 (*b*) After restoration.
- II.—AGRA, the Fort. Upper terraces on east side of Delhi gate during repair.
- III.—DELHI, the Fort. The tank in the Hayat Bakhsh garden.
 (*a*) Before restoration.
 (*b*) After restoration.
- IV.—DELHI, the Fort. Section of tank in Hayat Bakhsh garden.
- V.—DELHI, the Fort. Plan of ornamental beds in the Hayat Bakhsh garden.
- VI.—LAHORE, the Fort. The Diwan-i-Amm.
 (*a*) Before the demolition of modern partitions.
 (*b*) After the demolition of the partitions.

Notes on conservation in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer.

AGRA.

The Taj.—The restoration of the *dalans* in the outer quadrangle, which was mentioned in last year's report, was continued along the north and west sides of the garden of Saheli Burj 2. Plate I shows the alterations effected in this part of the quadrangle.

In the garden of Saheli Burj 2, which corresponds to that of Saheli Burj 1, restored two years ago, the pavements, channels and central tank have been restored. The west wall of the small pavilion north of Saheli Burj 2 has been built up to conceal the steps leading up to the roof.

A sum of Rs. 3,320 was incurred upon the restoration of stone paving on the floors of the old *dalans* in the outer quadrangle.

The platform south of the main gateway leading into the Taj garden has been improved by the restoration of the balustrade on the evidence of the old *mutakka* holes, and the representation of the gateway in a drawing by Daniell, a copy of which is now in the Taj Museum. In accordance with this drawing the steps leading up to the platform have been reduced to the width of the central opening in the balustrade.

A new sal wood gate has been fixed in the opening in the wall at the south-east corner of the Taj garden, which serves as a working entrance.

Inside the mausoleum several cracked stones in the soffit of the dome have been taken out and replaced by new. This work necessitated an elaborate scaffolding, and cost Rs. 2,848; but it is hoped that it will avert the danger of more stones falling down for a considerable time. This danger was alluded to in a previous report in connection with a large piece of stone which fell down two years ago.

In the Fatehpuri mosque, 21 of the divisions marked in the floor for worshippers were renewed.

THE FORT.

Delhi Gate.—Plate II.—Parts of the upper terraces on the east side of the gate had been going from bad to worse in recent years, and some timely repairs have now been undertaken. As the insecure portions included many elaborately carved stones, such as brackets and *chajjas* with patterns worked on their soffits, the work is necessarily expensive. Several plain brackets had been inserted on some previous occasion instead of carved brackets like the originals, and these are being replaced by new ones to match the old. None of the old carved stones are being taken out and replaced by new on the ground of superficial decay, but only in cases where the existing stones are positively too rotten to be left alone in safety.

Diwan-i-Amm.—The restoration of the shell plaster and gold lining on some of the columns has been brought to a close. The work has been referred to in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1903-04.

Khass Mahall.—The wooden window which used to fill the opening in the pavilion on the north side of the Khass Mahall has been replaced by one of marble, copied from the marble window which corresponds to it.

In this building, and in the Diwan-i-khass, some patches in the ceiling from which pieces of the marble lining had fallen, were repaired.

Jahangiri Mahall.—Some of the missing marble lotus buds which decorate the arches on the east side of the Jahangiri Mahall have been restored, and marble inlay has been reinserted in some borders from which it had fallen out. It was felt necessary to keep this work within careful limits, since if carried too far it would spoil the picturesque appearance of the building.

SIKANDARAH.

Several *jali* balustrades have been restored in the alcoves of the south gate, the designs of the new balustrades being reproduced from those in corresponding alcoves in each case.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

Tomb of Salim Chishti.—The restoration of the mother-of-pearl on the canopy of the tomb has now been completed. The Executive Engineer found it impossible to take off the old mother-of-pearl from the rotten wood work and to use it again on new work. One of the four posts has been entirely renewed in consequence.

Hakim's House.—Formerly visitors to this part of the palace had to walk along the top of a narrow wall to reach some of the chambers, owing to the floors having fallen in and disappeared. These floors have now been rebuilt for safety.

Caravan Serai.—The repairs of this building consisted chiefly in building up decayed parts of the stonework that were necessary to support the roof of the arcade. The new work was rendered unnecessarily obtrusive by plaster and clumsy mortar joints. Steps have recently been taken to remedy these evils.

Tomb of Firoz Khan.—Such structural repairs to decayed masonry, as were necessary to maintain the building, without altering its appearance unduly, have been successfully carried out in this building.

Tomb of Itimad-ud-daula.—A sum of Rs. 851 was spent in restoring water channels, and replacing pierced stone balustrades in the west and north pavilions. Some minor repairs were carried out to the wooden gate at the entrance.

Chini-ka-Rauza.—The red stone plinth has been repaired.

Ram Bagh.—The masonry of the gateway was repaired.

JAUNPUR.

Nowhere in this circle has conservation work been carried out with more careful attention to the advice given, and with more evidence of constant supervision, than in the important mosques of Jaunpur. The Executive Engineer at Benares was ably seconded in this work by Mr. Clarke, the Assistant Engineer, who was resident in Jaunpur. Part of the work was of a difficult nature, for instance, the substitution of new stone lintels in the heavy ceilings of the mezzanine floor in the prayer chamber of the Jami Masjid. Several new *jali* screens have been fixed in openings from which they were missing, in the Jami, Atala and Lal Darwaza Masjid; but lest any new or uncertain patterns should be introduced, the screens and balustrades were only restored in gaps corresponding to openings in which the original screens existed. In the Lal Darwaza Masjid extensive structural repairs have been carried out in the colonnades round the courtyard. These were seriously decayed, and parts had already fallen. Some repairs had been carried out several years ago, and the bricks of British pattern which were then inserted, and which frowned upon the courtyard from the parapet of the colonnade, have now been replaced by bricks of old pattern. Much of the sandstone facing on the outer wall of the courtyard has also been replaced to protect the wall, and the former existence of the outer colonnade of which there is unmistakeable evidence, has been placed on record by rebuilding one bay on each side of the main gateway. But the great triumph of the year's work has been the removal of the whitewash in the Atala Masjid. This was rendered all the more difficult and tedious by the intricate patterns carved on the stonework. Mr. Clarke himself took part in this work, which requires great care, since if the acid, which is used for dissolving the whitewash, is not washed off at the right moment, it eats into the stone underneath. Those who remember the mosque as it was a year ago would hardly recognise it now. Imposing it has always been, but now the prayer chamber has been completely transformed by the exposure of its delicate carved

ornament, and the colour scheme which is admirably carried out by the selection of different shades of stone, varying from yellow to red and dark grey, for the different architectural features.

LUCKNOW.

Apart from the usual annual repairs the works undertaken during the year were the reroofing of the Chutter Manzil Palace, structural repairs to the *Baradari* in Sikandar Bagh, and some extensive repairs to the east and west gateways of the Kaiser Bagh. In the latter case some difficulty was presented by the old metal lined doors bearing the insignia of the kings of Oudh in the gateways. These doors are perhaps the most attractive feature of the Kaiser Bagh, although they, like everything else in that group of palace buildings, belong to a debased and comparatively uninteresting style. In order to disclose their lower panels, which were embedded in the road metal, a proposal was made some years ago to lower the road. Besides giving an inconvenient dip in the road for traffic, this proposal would have led to difficulties in the drainage. Moreover, the upper panels of the doors clearly did not belong to them, but appear to have been added subsequently, to fill up the space between the top of the doors and the iron grille above them. These upper panels contained no metal insignia or other features of interest. It was consequently recommended that the upper panels should be taken off, and the doors raised to meet the grille, so as to lift the lower metal-lined panels clear of the road metal, without altering the level of the road.

DELHI.

The Fort—Hayat Bakhsh garden.—The restoration of the parapet round the large central tank has been completed [Plate III]. The difficulties presented by the parapet, which seems to be of later date than the ornamental border, were touched upon in last year's report. The accompanying sketch [Plate IV] will help to explain the nature of the problem. It will be noticed that the later parapet, the outline of which is hatched, overlaps the projecting horns of the ornamental border, and quite conceals the original cusped outline of the tank. Plate V shows the design of the ornamental beds with stone borders which run parallel with the main causeways in the Hayat Bakhsh garden, parts of which were discovered under the ground. None of the original pieces of the pattern hatched on the plan were recovered, but there can be little doubt that they are correctly restored, particularly as the quatrefoils, of which they supply the missing features, are shown upon the old plan which is preserved in the museum. All of the paving stones had disappeared from the pavement on each side of these ornamental plots; but their beds were plainly visible in the mortar in which they were originally laid, after the soil had been removed from above. Progress has been made during the year towards the restoration of the four main causeways with their channels, pavements and ornamental beds, leading towards the tank. The existence of the barracks on the west, and the battery on the east, prevents the causeways on these sides from being completed to their full extent.

During the restoration of the main channels, the contractor, who appears to have been left very much to his own devices, found some moulded stones which had evidently been the bases of fountains spaced at regular intervals in the bed of the channel. I was not in Delhi at the time, and the Local Public Works officer did not mention the matter until long afterwards when the stone bed of the channel had all been laid. Of course if the original scheme is to be carried out in its entirety, pipes to supply these fountains ought to have been laid before the channels were paved. To restore them now would entail the picking up of some of the new work.

Shah Burj.—The sum of money allotted for the restoration of this building at the beginning of the year, was reappropriated for some other purpose. No steps therefore have been taken towards removing the temporary brick shoring, and repairing the damage which was caused by the earthquake of 1905.

Diwan-i-Amm, Mosaics in throne.—The work is now about half completed. Signor Menegatti has finished most of the small plaques, and is now commencing the repair of the large plaques where filled with lac, and the plaques in the soffit of the arch in the west side of the throne.

Humayun's Tomb.—The restoration of the red sandstone channels has been continued during the year, the amount spent being Rs. 2,854.

Tomb of Isa Khan.—An attempt was made to restore the dwarf wall round the terrace surrounding the tomb, with mud, small stones and plaster. It was recommended that the new work, which was not executed in the manner intended, should be entirely demolished.

Tughlakabad.—Part of the causeway leading to the tomb, which had been restored during the previous year, collapsed during the rains. This was due to the new masonry being built of random rubble composed of very small stones, a point to which attention was drawn when the work was in progress. Steps are now being taken to restore the gaps in the causeway with large stones like the old ones. Plenty of such stones are lying among the *débris* in the old fort on the opposite side of the road.

Other minor items of conservation work at Delhi are mentioned in the statement, Appendix A.

LAHORE.

The Fort, Naulakha Burj.—The difficult task of taking out and resetting the beautiful perforated marble screen in the west wall has been successfully accomplished. The weight of the wall has been taken off the screen, and is now carried on iron rails embedded in the wall. The spandrels on each side of the screen have been repainted, but the colours have been admirably toned down, and it would be impossible to see that anything has been done to the building except for the fact that the cracks in the screen are no longer gaping open.

Shish Mahall.—The ugly rent in the ceiling has been repaired with lath and plaster, and the gilt and mirror decoration has been restored. An effort which promises to be successful is now being made to tone down the new decoration to match the old work. In front of the Shish Mahall the four stone channels have been repaired and the appearance of the central tank has been improved by the demolition of the comparatively modern plaster parapet which surrounded it.

Chhoti Khwabgah.—The garden has been cleared of jungle, and some superfluous trees have been cut down. There are still far too many trees of unsuitable kinds in this little plot. A sketch has been submitted showing a proposal for laying out the garden, with straight paths leading to the central tank and platform, flower-beds regularly arranged beside the paths, formal trees such as cypresses, marking the angles of the lawns, and a few large trees to give the required amount of shade. The new trees will of course take time to grow, and it was recommended that a sufficient number of the existing trees should be left until the new trees have made a fair start.

Diwan-i-Amm.—Plate VI illustrates the demolition of the modern partitions between the columns, which was mentioned in last year's report.

Mosque of Dai Anga.—The tank in the east corner of the courtyard has been repaired, and is now able to hold water. The restoration of the mosque seems to be appreciated by the Muhammadans who live near the railway station, many of whom now use it for prayer. *Mihrabs* have been rebuilt in the central and north compartments of the prayer chamber in the positions occupied by doorways when the building was used as a railway office. Modern door frames have been removed, and some modern window openings in the domes have been closed up. Four remaining window openings will be closed up during the current year. The broken edges of the tiled decoration have been edged round with cement, and the brick-on-edge paving has been restored in the broken patches in the prayer chamber. It now remains to improve the appearance of

the courtyard by neatly finishing off the broken edge of brick paving, and removing brickbats, &c.

Hazuri Bagh Pavilion.—The ceilings of two of the chambers, which were quite rotten, have been repaired. These ceilings consist of small geometrical panels in wood with mirror work and painted decoration on the surface. The new work has been most successfully toned down to harmonise with the old, and is, unlike the work done about three years ago, by no means easy to detect.

The Chauburji.—Several large cracks have been filled with mortar and some defective brickwork has been repaired in the staircase and walls. The broken edges of the tiled decoration have been edged round with cement. This item has not been done as neatly as it might have been.

Shahdara—Jahangir's tomb.—An account of the restoration of the vaulted roof of the central chamber is being submitted for publication in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for this year.

The modern skylight has been removed from above the chamber and the central part of the domical roof has been restored, as nearly as possible, to its original form. In the new paving above the vault, a rectangular border of black marble has been inlaid, to put on record the shape of the opening.

Garden of Jahangir's Tomb and Serai.—Great alterations have been effected by the Civil authorities. The Akbari Serai has been enormously improved by being laid down in grass, which is watered by means of a channel running round the newly restored raised terrace in front of the arcades. The terrace has been coated with cinders. Water is obtained from the well south-east of the serai, and is pumped by an engine. The approach to the tomb of Jahangir now leads through the main gateway on the south of the serai, and so to the original entrance of the garden of Jahangir's tomb. Of the latter garden the western half has been taken in hand. Several trees which obscured the vistas down the causeways have been cut down, and the rectangular plots have been grassed. The graves have been removed from the north-west plot. Some of the raised platforms round the tanks on the causeways have been restored with brickwork and mortar, in somewhat doubtful taste, as the weather-worn and crumbled faces of the old brick platforms were by no means offensive. The west causeway has gained greatly by the removal of the hedge of flowers, which always looked out of place in close proximity to the water channel, and by the partial grassing of the plots between the pavements and the channel. The brick channels and pavements round the tanks have been repaired where necessary. Still some further improvements have recently been suggested. There are still far too many long-stemmed palms dotted about like so many dishevelled mops. Again, in a large and formally divided garden like this, small flower-beds are bound to look out of scale. The kind of treatment that is required is suggested by the long border of flowers in front of the west wall, which is already extremely effective, though it might be brighter and at least a foot wider. The new flower-beds on the causeways, breaking up the turf, detract from the width of the causeways, and spoil the effect for which the latter were designed. Flowers should be arranged so as to enhance, and not to detract from the breadth of the original scheme. Let them, for instance, be planted in long beds about four feet wide, below the faces of the main causeways. The faces of the causeways should be vertical. The present grass slope from the level of the grass plots to that of the paving on the causeways both obliterates a contrast which is much needed, and is out of keeping with Mughal ideas.

AJMER.

For an account of the restoration of the Tahsil and Shish Mahall in the Fort, reference should be made to the annual report of the Archaeological Survey of India for the year 1905-06.

W. H. NICHOLLS,
Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Special repairs to tombs of Sayed Diwan Muhammad Khan, Sayed Saif Khan, Sayed Chhajju, Sayed Umar Nur, and octagonal well.	3,500	...	1,254 0 0	In progress.
		Annual repairs to tombs of Sayed Husain, Sayed Muhammad, Sayed Umar Nur, and Sayed Saif Khan.	100	...	100 0 0	Completed.
Bareilly ...	Fetehtganj west of Bhitaura village in Tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	A large obelisk of red sandstone.	...	...	31 0 0	In good preservation.
Bijnor ...	Jahanabad, pargana Daranagar, two miles south-east of Daranagar.	Tomb of Nawab Shujait Khan	...	...	30 0 0	The gate building and enclosure wall are overgrown with jungle. The enclosure wall has also tumbled down in places. The monument is otherwise in good order.
	At a short distance south-west of Bareilly city.	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla Chief.	...	...	...	Not in very good repair, about Rs. 500 should be spent on this building. Notice should be taken that certain families claim right of burial in the compound and new tombs are dug near the main building. The enclosure is getting filled up and the foundations of the building will be damaged if graves are allowed to be dug too close.
Bareilly	Aonla, 17 miles south-west of Bareilly.	The Begam's Masjid of three lofty domes.	...	...	...	In a dilapidated condition. Top of central Burj has fallen long ago.
		Tomb of the Musalman hermit Shabdana, built in the reign of Aurangzeb by Makrand Rae.	...	...	...	This tomb is in a good state of preservation.
	Najibabad ...	Portion of the old palace forming part of the present tahsil building at Najibabad.	...	...	219 0 0	Used as tahsil building. Is in good state.
Bijnor...	19 miles north-east of Bijnor.	Old Pathan fort	...	...	55 0 0	Now used as a police station, Nagina, and the repairs are carried out by the Police Department.
Budaun ...	On the east side of the town [Budaun].	A square tomb at Budaun stands close to the tomb of Shahzada Fateh Khan.	...	...	...	It is a small ruined platform of brickwork plastered over about one foot above ground. Does not require any repairs.
		Carried over ...	...	...	1,689 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued). Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. a. p. 1,689 0 0	
Budaun	South side of the town [Budaun].	Tomb of Makhdumah Jahan, the mother of Ala-ud-din Alam.	...	...	...	These are structures of plain brickwork, each having a square room and domed roof.
	To the south of the tomb of Makhdumah Jahan.	The tomb of one of the sons of Ala-ud-din.	...	...	...	Nearly all the minarets at the corners have come down with a lot of the brickwork of the walls.
		Dargah of Imad-ul-Mulk alias Pisanhari-ki-Gumbaz, dated A. H. 820 and the Takia of Mina Shah, dated A. H. 896. Same period as the above tomb.	...	...	...	The first two main domes require a great deal of repairs, but the last is all cracked and is in a dangerous condition. The old masonry is of very inferior quality and is tumbling to pieces. In the Executive Engineer's opinion it would be a waste of money to try and repair them.
Moradabad.	Amroha, 19 miles north-west of Moradabad.	Great Baoli or Bah-ka-Kuan or Bawan well.	...	...	525 0 0	Constructed of block kankar and is of considerable architectural interest. Vegetation has been removed from the masonry and those portions of it which threatened to collapse within a short time, have been dismantled and are now being rebuilt. The well itself has been cleaned and other repairs, such as rebuilding the entrance and top of well to ground level are being done. The work will be completed this year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,275. Expenditure incurred during the year under report is Rs. 525, and Rs. 750 were spent last year.
Agra ...	The Taj, Agra	Restoring the arcade or <i>dalan</i> round the Taj quadrangle.	81,818	...	23,450 0 0	In progress. Rs. 13,535 spent during 1905-06.
		Restoring pavements, water channels and other features of the platform of Saheli Burj No. 2.	8,667	...	4,700 0 0	Completed. Rs. 3,950 spent during 1905-06.
		Repairing the marble lining inside the Taj dome.	2,668	...	2,848 0 0	Completed.
		Laying stone flagging on the floors of the Taj <i>dalans</i> .	3,320	...	3,320 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring balustrades on the edge of the platform of the Taj entrance gate.	1,889	...	1,348 0 0	Ditto.
		Alteration to the working entrance on the east side of the Taj garden.	573	...	573 0 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	...	...	38,453 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	38,453 0 0	
		Completing the shell plaster and gold lining at the Diwan-i-Amm.	4,740	...	2,883 0 0	Completed. Rs. 1,202 spent during 1905-06.
		Laying out the ground to the west of the Jahangiri Mahall.	2,938	...	252 0 0	Completed. Rs. 2,934 spent during 1905-06.
		Restoring the inner Delhi gate	39,954	...	3,287 0 0	In progress.
		Replacing the marble window in the pavilion north of the Khass Mahall.	286	...	289 0 0	Completed.
		Replacing marble inlay on the river face of the Jahangiri Mahall.	1,069	...	1,073 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the balustrades in the arched recesses of the south gate of Akbar's tomb.	1,666	...	1,666 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the mother-of-pearl work on the canopy of Salim Chishti's tomb.	12,207	...	6,343 0 0	Completed. Debitable to the Dargah fund. Rs. 5,637 spent during 1905-06.
		Restoration in the Hakim's bath.	3,217	...	1,596 0 0	In progress.
		Restoration of the caravan-serai.	8,243	...	4,782 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to Firoz Khan's tomb.	2,049	...	1,041 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration at tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah and Chini-ka-Rauza.	804	...	851 0 0	Ditto.
		Repair to outer gate of the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah.	156	...	156 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the gates at Ram Bagh.	295	...	295 0 0	Ditto.
		Maintenance and annual repairs to the archaeological buildings in the Agra district.	14,272	...	14,164 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoration of the tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan.	336	...	308 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the Chutter Manzil Palace.	30,030	...	3,544 10 9	In progress.
		Preservation of the Sikandar Bagh baradari.	1,080	...	819 15 7	Completed.
		Restoring east and west gates of the Kaiser Bagh.	11,488	...	6,481 8 3	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Lal Baradari (Museum).	226	...	153 10 3	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Kaiser Pasand (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	590	...	617 9 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to the Residency buildings.	1,000	...	979 10 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Chutter Manzil Palace.	3,000	...	2,859 15 3	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to old palace at Dilkusha.	500	...	494 5 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Neil's Gate	10	...	10 0 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Sikandar Bagh buildings.	300	...	300 3 5	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Alam Bagh House.	500	...	500 15 8	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Nawabi or Machhi Bhawan Bridge.	1,000	...	999 14 3	Ditto.
		Fine well near the dargah of Makhdum Shah.	50	...	50 0 0	Necessary repairs done to this well.
		Makbars of Nawab Diler Khan	200	...	200 0 0	This is in a dilapidated condition. Necessary repairs, such as rooting out trees from walls and providing doors, have been carried out.
		Carried over ...	...	...	95,441 8 5	

N.B.—There are several other Muhammadan buildings in Lucknow on which annual repairs have been carried out by the Public Works Department; but as they are not shown in appendix V, Public Works Department Manual of Orders, they are not mentioned in this statement.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (concluded). Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. a. p. 95,441 8 5	
Fyzabad ...	Akbarpur ...	Reroofing the old N a w a b i Mosque in the compound of Akbarpur Tahsil.	541	...	400 0 0	In progress.
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	Constructing a marble stone enclosure wall inside Syed Salar's shrine.	9,773	...	9,366 7 7	Completed.
Allahabad,	Allahabad ...	Annual repairs to the three tombs in Khusru Bagh.	130	...	147 0 0	Ditto.
Banda ...	Banda ...	Restoration of Jami Masjid...	1,045	...	896 13 11	Ditto.
		Conservation of ancient buildings.	10,337	...	6,733 15 2	Atala Masjid at Rs. 1,465 against an estimated cost of Rs. 2,913. Jami Masjid at Rs. 1,918 against an estimated cost of Rs. 2,452. Lal Darwaza Masjid at Rs. 3,102 against an estimated cost of Rs. 3,856. Royal cemetery at Rs. 66 against an estimated cost of Rs. 84. Sheikh Burhan's Masjid at Zafraabad, Rs. 30 against an estimated cost of Rs. 761. Sher Zaman Khan's tomb, Rs. 136 against an estimated cost of Rs. 182. Kalich Khan-ka-Maqbara, Rs. 25 against an estimated cost of Rs. 52. In progress.
Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	Replacing the broken lintel in the upper zanana prayer chamber, Jami Masjid, Jaunpur.	120	...	112 7 0	Completed.
		Repairs to the bed of Gomti river at the stone bridge at Jaunpur.	2,961	...	1,307 0 0	In progress.
		Total, United Provinces ...	...	...	1,14,405 4 1	
		II.—PUNJAB.				
		Restoration of Shah Burj pavilion, Delhi Fort.	7,319	...	388 0 0	Practically nothing done.
		Restoration of mosaics to Mughal throne in Delhi Fort.	8,499	...	3,587 0 0	In progress. The entire work, including the 10 large plaques, should be completed by April 1908.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Hayat Bakhsh garden in Delhi Fort.	20,580	...	2,212 0 0	In progress.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Constructing marble lamp posts for the Jami Masjid.	2,520	...	0 12 0	In progress. All the four lamp posts have been put up, but the carving upon them is not satisfactory.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Diwan-i-Amm in Delhi Fort.	436	...	181 0 0	The work was completed long ago. Old claims have been settled this year.
		Carried over ...	...	...	6,368 12 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907—(continued).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward	6,368 12 0	
	Delhi ...	Restoration of Isa Khan's tomb, Delhi.	403	...	318 0 0	Work completed.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Naubatkhana in Delhi Fort.	2,716	...	336 0 0	In progress.
	Delhi ...	Restoration and preservation of the tomb of Tughlaq Shah near Delhi.	6,877	...	2,948 0 0	Completed to the extent of funds allotted. The estimate is under revision for rebuilding walls of causeway with large stones like those originally used.
	Delhi Fort ...	Diversion of road near Naubatkhana in Delhi Fort.	678	...	501 0 0	Work almost completed.
		Red stone edging for water channels, Humayun's tomb near Delhi.	14,532	...	2,854 0 0	Work done to the extent of funds allotted.
		Providing pakka irrigation channel at Isa Khan's tomb.	634	...	323 0 0	In progress.
	Delhi ...	Special repairs to sinking pillars in Jain colonnades at the Qutb.	1,681	...	142 0 0	Completed.
		Repairs to the tower of the gate of Humayun's tomb.	15	...	9 0 0	Ditto.
		Replacing granite edging to paths at Humayun's tomb.	143	...	139 0 0	Ditto.
		Syphons for approach road to Isa Khan's tomb.	37	...	37 0 0	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to historical buildings.	2,490	...	2,037 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoration of Akah Hammam in Delhi Fort.	2,668	...	1,317 0 0	This work was completed long ago; old claims have been settled this year.
	Delhi Fort ...	Special repairs to <i>chhajjas</i> of Diwan-i-Khass, Delhi Fort.	2,700	...	378 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoration of the Lahori gate in Delhi Fort.	1,479	...	99 0 0	Completed, the portion of the work remaining to be done is held in abeyance till Military authorities vacate the gateway.
	Nizam-ud din	Restoration of marble finials on the tomb of Muhammad Shah and Babar at Nizam-ud-din.	200	...	...	Rs. 200 was sanctioned in Punjab Government, No. 341, dated 25th August 1906, but no expenditure was incurred as good models have not yet been made.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Rang Mahall, Delhi Fort.	255	...	255 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring damage done by earthquake to Shah Burj, Delhi Fort.	...	...	169 0 0	No requisition was sanctioned for this work.
	Delhi ...	Removal of rubbish from Isa Khan's tomb, Delhi.	74	...	74 0 0	Completed.
	Panipat ...	Kabul Bagh mosque at Panipat	...	...	120 0 0	
	Thanesar ...	Ibrahim Lodhi's tomb at Panipat	...	...	8 0 0	
	Kaithal ...	Sheikh Chilli's tomb at Thanesar	...	...	55 0 0	
		Shahab-ud-din's tomb at Kaithal.	...	...	...
		Carried over ...	...	...	18,437 12 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lahore...		II.—PUNJAB—(concluded).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	18,487 12 0	
		<i>Original works and special repairs.</i>				
		Improvement to Jahangir's tomb and Akbari Sarai.	10,124	26,200	26,390 0 0	Akbari Sarai entirely completed and Jahangir's tomb improvements also, with the exception of wire fencing on portions of east and south sides of garden enclosure, Completed.
		Closing the square hole at the crown of dome of Jahangir's tomb.	577	500	583 0 0	Completed.
		Special repairs to Hazuri Bagh Baradari outside of fort, Lahore.	2,459	2,400	2,457 0 0	Ditto.
		Improvements to Samman Burj in Fort.	3,171	2,000	2,805 0 0	Ditto.
		Renewing modern additions to Diwan-i-Amm, Lahore Fort.	439	...	245 0 0	Ditto.
		Improvements to Chhoti Khwabgah.	1,835	2,000	1,048 0 0	Completed up to allotment made in 1906-07, work amounting to about Rs. 800 is in progress in connection with ornamental inlay stone flooring.
		Repairs to Wazir Khan's mosque.	2,210	800	794 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring Dai Anga's mosque.	2,479	1,000	1,018 0 0	Completed up to allotment.
		Improvements to Chauburji ...	344	...	356 0 0	Completed.
		<i>Annual repairs.</i>				
		Shalimar garden ...			488 0 0	Completed.
		Dai Anga's mosque ...			70 0 0	
		Jahangir's tomb ...			687 0 0	
		Nur Jahan's tomb ...			29 0 0	
		Hazuri Bagh Baradari ...			114 0 0	
		Ranjit Singh's samadh ...			221 0 0	
		Wazir Khan's mosque ...			79 0 0	
		Moti Masjid in Fort ...	2,940	2,900	84 0 0	
		Chhoti Khwabgah in Fort ...			80 0 0	
		Shish Mahall in Fort ...			163 0 0	
		Gateway, Gulabi Bagh ...			70 0 0	
		Diwan-i-Amm in Fort ...			620 0 0	
		Badshahi mosque ...			19 0 0	
		Chauburji on Multan Road ...			196 0 0	
		Mian Mir's tomb ...			23 0 0	
		Total Punjab ...	...	...	57,126 12 0	
Ajmer ...	Ajmer town ...	III.—AJMER.				
		Converting old tahsil buildings into a Museum.	30,125	6,025	6,268 11 5	In progress. Total expenditure up to date = Rs. 27,178-14-2. Under recent instructions stone jali work has been substituted for teak wood doors. This is partially done and the remainder, with supply of necessary furniture for the museum, will be completed during 1907-08 at a cost of Rs. 2,946 (30,125 — 27,179).
		Carried over ...	...	...	6,268 11 5	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March, 1907—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ajmer ...	Ajmer town ...	III.—AJMER—(concluded). Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs a. p. 6,268 11 5	Completed. Total expenditure up to date = Rs. 1,264 only. In progress. Work commenced during this year. It is proposed to complete this work during 1907-08 provided funds are given to the full extent. Land and houses have been taken over and compensation all paid.
		Certain repairs to outer gateway of tahsil buildings in the Ajmer Magazine.	2,475	675	367 0 0	
		Restoring Badshahi buildings called Sayer buildings in the Naya Bazar.	16,086	4,275	4,355 10 8	
		Paying compensation for houses and land taken up for the above.	19,316	19,089	19,022 6 4	
		TOTAL AJMER ...	...	...	30,013 12 5	

APPENDIX B.—Photographs taken during the year 1906-07.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1353	Agra	The Taj	10 X 8	Saheli Burj II before repair	North-west.
1354	"	"	"	Saheli Burj II before repair	North.
1355	"	"	"	Saheli Burj II before repair	West.
1356	"	"	"	Balustrade round the platform in front of the gateway	South-west.
1357	"	"	"	Saheli Burj I showing newly built <i>dalan</i> s	North.
1358	Delhi	Qutb	"	The iron pillar	South-west.
1359	"	Nizam-ud-din	"	General view of the Chausath Khamba	South-east.
1360	"	"	"	General view of the tomb of Tagh Khan showing the new finial	"
1361	"	Fort	"	Naubatkhana, east façade after removal of shutters	East.
1362	"	"	"	Naubatkhana, west façade after removal of shutters	West.
1363	"	"	"	Diwan-i-Amui, east façade after restoration	East.
1364	"	"	"	Diwan-i-Amui, the new iron railing in front of throne	West.
1365	"	"	"	Hayati Bakhsh garden, the ornamental border round the tank	South-west.
1366	"	"	"	Lahori Darwaza, showing <i>chhatris</i> on south <i>guldasta</i> restored	West.
1367	"	"	"	Delhi gate, showing the elephants restored	South.
1368	"	"	12 X 10	Diwan-i-Amui. The throne showing panels in which mosaic is to be restored	West.
1369	Agra Fort	Hatya Paul	"	General view of west façade	"
1370	"	"	10 X 8	General view of east façade	East.
1371	"	"	"	The north side of the south bastion on the west façade	South.
1372	"	"	"	Duplicate	"
1373	"	"	"	The south side of the north bastion on the west façade	North.
1374	"	"	"	Duplicate	"
1375	"	"	10 X 12	The interior of the domed chamber on the ground floor	South.
1376	"	"	10 X 8	South façade, inside the wall of the fort	"
1377	"	"	"	<i>Chhatris</i> on north bastion	North-east.
1378	"	"	"	General view of upper portion of east façade from the terraces on the roof	South-east.
1379	"	"	8½ X 6½	Detail view of the north corner from the terrace roof	East.
1380	"	"	"	Detail view of the south corner from the terrace roof	"
1381	"	"	10 X 8	Restored portions of the railing	West.
1382	"	"	8½ X 6½	The window opening	"
1383	"	"	"	The window opening	"
1384	"	"	"	Door in zanaana chamber in north wing	East.
1385	"	"	"	Door in zanaana chamber in south wing	"
1386	"	"	"	General view showing plinth. Before restoration	"
1387	Agra	Chini-ka-Ranza	8 X 10	View of water channel and tank showing work recently done	North-east.
1388	"	"	12 X 10	View of water channel and tank showing work remaining to be done	West.
1389	"	"	"	View of south gateway showing pavement on east side of gateway south façade.	South-east.
1390	Agra Sikandarab	Tomb of Akbar	10 X 8	View of south gateway showing pavement on west side of gateway south façade.	South-west.
1391	"	"	"	View of south gateway, north façade showing roadway where it joins pavements and cuts through the raised border.	North-west.
1392	"	"	"		

APPENDIX B.—Photographs taken during the year 1906-07—(continued).

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1393	Agra Sikandarab ...	Tomb of Akbar ...	10 X 8	View of south gateway, north facade showing roadway where it joins pavements and cuts through the raised border.	North-east.
1394	Agra ...	Tomb of Firoz Khan ...	12 X 10	General view of tomb ...	East.
1395	" ...	" ...	10 X 8	View of foot of the stairs ...	South-east.
1396	" ...	" ...	" ...	View of foot of the stairs ...	"
1397	" ...	" ...	8½ X 6½	Detail view of tomb showing decayed part ...	East.
1398	" ...	" ...	" ...	Detail view of tomb showing decayed part ...	North.
1399	" ...	" ...	10 X 8	Detail view of stairs showing missing carving work ...	South-east.
1400	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view ...	South-east.
1401	Agra Fatehpur Sikri ...	Daftarkhana ...	" ...	View showing partitions removed ...	North-east.
1402	" ...	" ...	" ...	View showing partitions removed ...	North-east.
1403	" ...	Diving well ...	" ...	View showing parts to be restored ...	North-west.
1404	" ...	" ...	" ...	View showing parts to be restored ...	South-west.
1405	" ...	Shah Burj ...	" ...	View showing brick supports to cracked arches ...	South-east.
1406	Delhi Fort ...	Hayat Bakhsh garden ...	" ...	View showing new balustrades round the tank ...	South.
1407	" ...	" ...	" ...	View showing road above level of the garden running from north to south ...	North-west.
1408	" ...	" ...	" ...	View showing road above level of the garden running from south to north ...	North.
1409	Lahore Shahdara ...	Akbari Sarai ...	" ...	General view of east gate. Before restoration ...	South.
1410	" ...	Tomb of Jahangir ...	8½ X 6½	View showing little brick bridge over water channel near the ruined tank on east side of tomb ...	East.
1411	Lahore ...	Mosque of Wazir Khan ...	10 X 8	View of minaret showing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South-west.
1412	" ...	" ...	" ...	View of minaret showing <i>chhatris</i> ...	North-west.
1413	" ...	" ...	" ...	View of minaret showing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South.
1414	" ...	" ...	" ...	View of minaret showing <i>chhatris</i> ...	North.
1415	Lahore Fort ...	Diwan-i-Amm ...	" ...	View of minaret showing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South.
1416	" ...	" ...	" ...	South facade showing modern verandah dismantled ...	West.
1417	Lahore ...	Badshahi Masjid ...	" ...	West facade showing modern verandah dismantled ...	North-east.
1418	" ...	" ...	" ...	View of minarets and <i>guldastas</i> showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South-east.
1419	" ...	" ...	" ...	View of minarets and <i>guldastas</i> showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South-east.
1420	" ...	" ...	" ...	View of entrance gateway to courtyard and minaret on north side showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	North-east.
1421	" ...	" ...	" ...	View of entrance gateway to courtyard and minaret on north side showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	North-east.
1422	" ...	" ...	8½ X 6½	View of small <i>guldasta</i> showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South-east.
1423	" ...	" ...	10 X 3	View of small <i>guldasta</i> showing missing <i>chhatris</i> ...	South-west.
1424	Srinagar, Kashmir ...	Shalimar Bagh ...	" ...	General view of buildings Nos. 1 and 1a ...	North-east.
1425	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view of buildings Nos. 1 and 1a ...	South-east.
1426	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view of buildings Nos. 2 and 2a ...	South-west.
1427	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view of buildings Nos. 2 and 2a ...	North-east.
1428	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view of buildings Nos. 2 and 2a ...	West.
1429	" ...	" ...	" ...	Detail view of old stone and new modern pillars ...	North-east.
1430	" ...	" ...	" ...	Detail view of old stone and new modern pillars ...	South-west.
1431	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view of buildings Nos. 3 and 3a showing tank in front and pavilions behind ...	North-east.
1432	" ...	" ...	" ...	Buildings No. 3 and 3 a view looking down channel ...	"
1433	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view of buildings Nos. 4 and 4a ...	"

1433	...	...	...	...	...	General view of buildings No. 5	...	...	South-west.
1434	...	...	...	...	...	General view of buildings No. 5	...	...	South-east.
1435	...	...	...	...	...	General view of buildings No. 5	...	...	North-east.
1436	...	...	...	...	...	General view of buildings No. 5	...	...	North-west.
1437	...	...	...	...	10 X 8	Building No. 5, view showing tank which surrounds the building	...	...	East.
1438	...	...	...	...	...	General view of buildings Nos. 6 and 6a	...	...	South.
1439	...	...	...	...	...	Detail view of building No. 6a and part of old wall across channel	...	...	"
1440	...	...	...	...	8½ X 6½	General view of building No. 7	...	...	"
1441	...	...	...	...	10 X 8	General view of building No. 8	...	...	South-east.
1442	...	...	...	...	...	General view of building No. 8	...	...	South.
1443	...	...	...	...	8½ X 6½	General view of building No. 8 from outside the garden wall	...	...	North-west.
1444	...	...	...	...	...	General view of building No. 9	...	...	East.
1445	...	...	...	...	...	General view of building No. 9	...	...	South.
1446	...	...	...	...	...	General view of building No. 9	...	...	East.
1447	...	...	...	...	10 X 8	General view of building No. 10 (Hamman)	...	...	North-east.
1448	...	...	...	...	8½ X 6½	Building No. 10, Detail of interior	...	...	East.
1449	...	...	...	...	...	General view of building No. 11	...	...	North-east.
1450	...	...	...	...	10 X 8	General view of building No. 12	...	...	North.
1451	...	...	...	...	...	General view of building No. 13	...	...	"
1452	...	...	...	...	8½ X 6½	General view of building No. 14	...	...	South-west.
1453	...	...	...	...	10 X 8	General view of building No. 15	...	...	North-west.
1454	...	...	...	...	8½ X 6½	General view of building No. 16	...	...	West.
1455	...	...	...	...	12 X 10	General view from river side	...	...	"
1456	...	...	...	...	...	East façade from gateway	...	...	East.
1457	...	...	...	...	...	Detail view of pendant at corner	...	...	"
1458	...	...	...	...	...	View from corner of courtyard	...	...	North-east.
1459	...	...	...	...	...	View showing doorway at south-west corner with stone bearing inscription	...	...	South-west.
1460	...	...	...	...	...	General view (from outside)	...	...	North-west.
1461	...	...	...	...	...	View of west side showing ruined <i>chhatris</i> on propylon	...	...	East.
1462	...	...	...	...	...	View from the roof	...	...	South-east.
1463	...	...	...	...	...	Interior view showing columns (north wing)	...	...	West.
1464	...	...	...	...	10 X 8	General view from inside the courtyard	...	...	North-east.
1465	...	...	...	...	12 X 10	Detail view showing central bay of east façade	...	...	"
1466	...	...	...	...	8½ X 6½	General view from outside	...	...	North-west.
1467	...	...	...	...	...	Detail view of carved wood plinth	...	...	West.
1468	...	...	...	...	...	Detail view of a large stone bearing Arabic inscription	...	...	"
1469	...	...	...	...	10 X 8	Interior view of Baradari next the lake	...	...	South.
1470	...	...	...	...	8½ X 6½	View showing tank in front of Baradari next the lake	...	...	"
1471	...	...	...	...	10 X 8	View showing gateways	...	...	"
1472	...	...	...	...	...	View showing first cascade	...	...	South-west.
1473	...	...	...	...	...	View showing second and third cascades	...	...	"
1474	...	...	...	...	...	View showing fourth, fifth and sixth cascades	...	...	"
1475	...	...	...	...	...	View showing seventh and eighth cascades	...	...	"
1476	...	...	...	...	12 X 10	General view of cascades	...	...	East.
1477	...	...	...	...	...	View showing detail of cornice	...	...	"
1478	...	...	...	...	...	View showing detail of old doors	...	...	"
1479	...	...	...	...	...	General view	...	...	North-east.
1480	...	...	...	...	...	View showing detail of tile work on spandrel	...	...	East.
1481	...	...	...	...	...	General view	...	...	North-east.
1482	...	...	...	...	...	View inside courtyard	...	...	"
1483	...	...	...	...	...	View showing detail of old doors leading into courtyard	...	...	East.
	...	...	...	...	...	General view	...	...	South-east.

APPENDIX B.—Photographs taken during the year 1906-07—(concluded).

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of place in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1484	Srinagar, Kashmir.	Tomb of Tayyib	8½ × 6½	View showing detail of old stone and new wooden arches and pillars	South-east.
1485	"	Tomb of Thagi Baba	"	View showing detail of <i>jati</i> work	South.
1486	"	"	12 × 10	Interior view showing broken plaster and screens	South-west.
1487	"	Tomb of Naqshband	12 × 10	General view	North-east.
1488	"	Mosque of Akhun Mullah Shah	"	General view showing roof	"
1489	"	"	10 × 8	Detail of east façade showing doorway	East.
1490	"	Ziyarat of Makhdum Sahib	"	General view	South-east.
1491	"	"	12 × 10	View showing detail of some of the oldest wooden <i>jati</i> , screens and pendant at corner of roof and also a bracket.	East.
1492	"	"	"	Gateway of tomb	South-east.
1493	"	"	8½ × 6½	General view of lower terrace	South-west.
1494	"	"	12 × 10	General view of upper terrace showing ruined dome in centre	South-west.
1495	"	"	"	View of gateway leading into courtyard	East.
1496	"	Tomb of Badshah Zain-ul-Abdin	8½ × 6½	View showing detail of old Hindu stone work at sides of No. 1495	North.
1497	"	"	"	Detail showing entrance	East.
1498	"	"	12 × 10	General view of tomb showing dome	"
1499	"	"	8½ × 6½	Detail of stone wall (containing little arches) round the compound of the tomb.	North.
1500	"	Ziyarat of Makhdum Sahib	10 × 8	Detail view of gateway leading into courtyard	East.
1501	"	Tomb of Naqshband Sahib	12 × 10	Interior view	South-east.
1502	"	Mosque of Pir Dasgir	10 × 8	Interior view of first storey	North.
1503	"	"	"	Interior view of second storey	"
1504	Martand	"	12 × 10	Detail view of statue on north side of portico	East.
1505	"	"	10 × 8	General view	North-east.
1506	Aithibal	"	"	General view of last or third terrace	"
1507	"	"	"	General view of last or second terrace	"
1508	"	"	"	General view from outside wall of the garden showing doorways	North.
1509	"	"	"	General view of old brick ruin on west wall of middle or second terrace	West.
1510	Verinag	The Chashma	12 × 10	View showing detail of old stone bracket	North-east.
1511	"	"	10 × 8	General view of dak bungalow (which is burnt down)	South.
1512	"	"	"	General view	"
1513	"	"	"	General view of stone work	North-west.
1514	"	"	"	General view of old garden looking downstream	South.
1515	Islamabad	"	"	General view	North-west.
1516	Srinagar	Mosque of Akhun Mullah Shah	12 × 10	General view of propylon from courtyard	East.
1517	"	"	10 × 8	General view from inner courtyard	South-east.
1518	"	"	"	General view	South.
1519	Pampur	Hari Parvat Fort	12 × 10	Detail view of doors	"
1520	"	"	"	Detail view of cornice	"
1521	"	Mosque of Mir Sahib	10 × 8	General view of east façade	"
1522	"	"	12 × 10	General view	"
1523	Delhi	Jami Masjid	10 × 8	General view after restoration	North-east.
1524	Agra Fort	Tomb of Tughlaq Shah	12 × 10	Door in zanaana chamber in north wing	South.
1525	Delhi	Moti Masjid	10 × 8	General view of channel between Salimgarh and Delhi Fort showing new bridges.	East.

1526	Delhi ...	...	The Fort	...	8½ × 6½	River front showing ...	South-east.
1527	" "	...	" "	...	10 × 8	River front showing Rang Mahall and Musamman Burj	North-east.
1528	Delhi, Fort	...	Diwan-i-Amm	...	8½ × 6½	General view of four old pipes in back of Sawan ...	North.
1529	" "	...	" "	...	12 × 10	Detail view of mosaics showing the panels as they are at present	West.
1530	" "	...	" "	...	" × 8	Detail view of mosaics showing the panels as they are at present	South.
1531	Agra	...	Sikandarab	...	" × 8	The north-east minaret before restoration	North.
1532	" "	...	Chashma Shahi	...	" × 8	General view of first terrace showing spring	" "
1533	Srinagar	...	" "	...	12 × 10	General view of second terrace	North-east.
1534	Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra...	...	Caravanserai	...	10 × 8	General view of west side from courtyard. Before restoration	South-east.
1535	" "	...	" "	...	" "	Detail view of west side from courtyard. Before restoration	East.
1536	" "	...	" "	...	" "	General view of south-west corner from courtyard. Before restoration	" "
1537	" "	...	" "	...	" "	General view, showing the missing <i>chhajja</i> of the inner corner of the north-west angles.	South-west.
1538	" "	...	" "	...	" "	General view of east side showing two missing arches from courtyard. Before restoration.	South-east.
1539	" "	...	Hakim's bath	...	" "	Existing portion of colonnade. Before restoration	West.
1540	" "	...	Diving well	...	" "	General view after restoration	North-west.
1541	" "	...	Tahsil	...	" "	Interview of inner chamber after restoration	" "
1542	Ajmer	...	" "	...	" "	General view of missing roof. Before restoration	" "
1543	" "	...	Shish Mahall	...	" "	Interior view showing balcony in central chamber on south side	South.
1544	" "	...	" "	...	" "	General view	North-east.
1545	" "	...	Badshahi building	...	12 × 10	General view	North
1546	" "	...	Tomb of Thagi Baba	...	8½ × 6½	General view	" "
1547	Srinagar	...	Tomb of Yusuf-i-Asaf	...	10 × 8	General view	South.
1548	" "	...	Old Fort	...	12 × 10	General view of Gateway showing inscriptions	" "
1549	" "	...	" "	...	" "	" "	West.

APPENDIX C.—List of drawings made in the office of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1907.

Annual number.	Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1	1231	Sikandarsh, Agra	Proposed gateway in south wall of garden for new road to Dak Bungalow.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
2	1232	" "	Proposed new gateway for road to Dak Bungalow.	Ditto.
3	1233	Lahore Fort	Naulakha Burj. Proposed restoration of roof	Ditto
4	1234	Agra, The Taj	Section through causeway and plan	1 inch = 4 feet.
5	1235	Jami Masjid, Jaunpur	Proposed new doors for courtyard	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 1 foot.
6	1236	Agra Fort, Moti Masjid	Fragments of metal lining on doors on the southern wall of the zanana compartment on the north side of prayer chamber.	3 inches = 1 foot.
7	1237	" "	Fragments of metal lining on doors in the east wall of the zanana compartment on the north side of prayer chamber	Ditto.
8	1238	" "	Fragments of metal lining on doors in the east wall of the zanana compartment on the south side of prayer chamber.	Ditto.
9	1239	Srinagar	Shalimar Bagh ground plan	50 feet = 1 inch.
10	1240	"	Shalimar Bagh, Baradari No. 2. Ground plan and elevation facing south-west.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
11	1241	"	Shalimar Bagh, Baradari No. 2 (a) cross section (b) detail of column.	Ditto.
12	1242	"	Shalimar Bagh, Baradari No. 5. Ground plan	Ditto.
13	1243	"	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 5. Elevation facing south-west.	Ditto.
14	1244	"	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 5. Elevation facing south-east.	Ditto.
15	1245	"	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 5. Details of columns	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
16	1246	"	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 10. Ground plan	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
17	1247	"	Shalimar Bagh <i>Chhatris</i> No. 12 on ground plan No. 1239 Plan and elevation.	Ditto.
18	1248	"	Nishat Bagh Ground plan	50 feet = 1 inch.
19	1249	"	Nishat Bagh Baradari next the lake. Ground plan and west elevation.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
20	1250	"	Nishat Bagh Baradari next the lake side (south) elevation.	Ditto.
21	1251	"	Nishat Bagh Baradari at east end of main channel. Ground plan.	Ditto.
22	1252	"	Nishat Bagh. Details of pavements, &c.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
23	1253	"	Nishat Bagh. Long section through centre of main channel.	50 feet = 1 inch.
24	1254	"	Nishat Bagh. Details of bases and caps	3 inches = 1 foot.
25	1255	"	Shalimar Bagh. Long section through main channel.	50 feet = 1 inch.
26	1256	Aitehibal	The garden. Ground plan	25 feet = 1 inch.
27	1257	Srinagar	Jami Masjid. Ground plan	Ditto.
28	1258	"	Jami Masjid. Cross section	16 feet = 1 inch.
29	1259	Lahore	Shalimar Bagh. Details of fountains	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 1 foot.
30	1260	Srinagar	Jami Masjid. Detail of column in arcade and section of eaves.	Ditto.
31	1261	"	Jami Masjid. Detail of north spire	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
32	1262	"	Jami Masjid. Detail of south spire	Ditto.
33	1263	"	Jami Masjid. Detail of wood carving	3 inches = foot.
34	1264	"	Jami Masjid. Proposed restoration of <i>chhatris</i> on propylon of prayer chamber.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
35	1265	"	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Ground plan	4 feet = 1 inch.
36	1266	"	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. First floor plan	Ditto.
37	1267	"	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Sectional elevation A A.	Ditto.
38	1268	"	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Cross section B B.	Ditto.
39	1269	"	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Detail of column and elevation of panelled wall.	...
40	1270	"	Tomb of Madani. Tiled spandrel	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 1 foot.
41	1271	"	Chashma Shahi. Proposed arrangement of garden	1 inch = 25 feet.
42	1272	"	Shalimar Bagh { Proposed entrance	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
43	1273	Delhi Fort ...	{ Proposed fountains	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 1 foot.
44	1274	"	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Full size.
45	1275	"	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
46	1276	"	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
47	1277	"	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
48	1278	"	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
49	1279	"	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.

APPENDIX D.—List of Inscriptions.

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing	Remarks.
1. Kanauj...	Stone slab on the gateway of the mosque of Makhdum Jahāniyān Jabān Gasht.	Persian naskh.	Husain Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur, A.H. 881, A.D. 1476.	Hand copy	Records the date of the erection of the mosque and the tomb.
2. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the entrance of the tomb to Makhdum Jahāniyān Jabān Gasht.	Ditto	A.H. 129, A.D. 1794.	Ditto	Records the repairing of the tomb on account of the damage caused by an earthquake.
3. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the gateway of the enclosure of the tomb of Shaikh Kabir Balā.	Ditto	Aurangzeb A.H. 1079, A.D. 1668.	Ditto	Describes that the tomb together with the enclosure was erected by Muhammad Mahdi, son of the Shaikh.
4. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the central arch of the mosque within the enclosure of Shaikh Kabir Balā.	Ditto	Aurangzeb A.H. 1068, A.D. 1657.	Ditto	The mosque was decorated with enamelled tile work now entirely disappeared with the exception of a few fragments.
5. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the southern entrance of the tomb of Shaikh Kabir Balā.	Ditto	Shahjahan, A.H. 1057, A.D. 1647.	Ditto	This slab contains three inscriptions; the first two belong to Shaikh Kabir Balā and the third which is below, belongs to Qādir Shah, son of the Shaikh.
6. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the doorway leading to the platform on which the tomb of Shaikh Kabir Balā is standing.	Ditto	Aurangzeb, A.H. 1076, A.D. 1665.	Ditto	Records the date of erection.
7. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the southern arch of the tomb of Shaikh Muhammad Mahdi, son of Shaikh Kabir Balā.	Ditto	Aurangzeb, A.H. 1088, A.D. 1677.	Ditto	Records the erection of Shaikh Muhammad Mahdi's tomb.
8. Ditto ...	White stone on the gateway of Mian Sarai	Ditto	Aurangzeb, A.H. 1094, A.D. 1682.	Ditto	Records the date of erection.
9. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the gateway of the Hawaili of Mir Bengālī.	Ditto	A.H. 1162, A.D. 1748.	Ditto	Records the date as A.H. 1162, A.D. 1748.
10. Ayodhya	Stone slab on the outside of the central arch of Emperor Bābar's mosque.	Persian and Arabic naskh.	Bābar A.H. 935, A.D. 1528.	Ditto	Records the erection of the mosque which was built on the same spot where the old temple of Janam Asthanam of Ram Chandra was.
11. Ditto	Stone slab on the inside of the central arches of the Emperor Bābar's mosque.	Ditto	Bābar A.H. 925, A.D. 1525.	Ditto	Contains sacred words (Kalimah).
12. Ditto ...	Stone slab below the pulpit of the mosque of Bābar.	Ditto	Bābar A.H. 930, A.D. 1523.	Ditto	The date of its erection is given in a chronogram.
13. Multan	Wooden tablet above the frame of the gateway of the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardaizi.	Arabic and Persian naskh.	Islam Shah, son of Sher Shah, A.H. 944, A.D. 1537.	Ditto	The wood on which the inscription is carved has become very rotten and the raised letters have peeled off.
14. Ditto ...	Written on tile work over the entrance of the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardaizi.	Arabic naskh	...	Ditto	It seems to be modern and contains only verses from the Quran.
15. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the back of the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardaizi.	Persian naskh.	...	Ditto	A modern inscription. The date of birth and death given in the form of chronogram is inaccurate.
16. Ditto ...	Enamelled tile at the back of the northern wall of Bahu-ul-Haqq.	Ditto	A.H. 1059, A.D. 1649.	Ditto	Records the repairing of the tomb.

APPENDIX D.—List of Inscriptions—(continued).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing	Remarks.
17. Multan..	Head stone of Nawab Muzaffar Khan's grave in the enclosure of Bahá-ul Haqq.	Persian nas-taliq.	A.H. 1233, A.D. 1817.	Hand copy	Both record the bravery of the father and the son displayed against the Sikhs, when the Sikh army attacked the fort of Multan in A.D. 1798, also the date of their death.
18. Ditto ..	Head stone of the grave of Shah Nawaz Khan, son of Nawab Muzaffar Khan, in the enclosure of Bahá-ul-Haqq.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	
19. Ditto ..	Wooden frame of the western door from inside the tomb of Rukn-i-Alam.	Arabic naskh	Ghiyás-ud-din Tughlaq and Alá-ud-din Khilji.	Ditto ...	Some verses from the Quran.
20. Ditto ...	Enamelled tile on a marble tablet over the <i>shargh-jali</i> of the tomb of Rukn-i-Alam.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Contains nothing but sacred words (Kalmah).
21. Ditto ...	Marble tablet over the façade of the entrance of the tomb of Shams-ud-din Tabraizi.	Persian nas-taliq.	...	Ditto	Modern, and illegible in some places.
22. Ditto ...	Written on tile work on the north and the east <i>jalis</i> of the tomb of Shah Ali Akbar in Súrah Miyáni three miles away from the Multan city.	Ditto ...	A.H. 993, A.D. 1585.	Ditto	Records the date of erection of the tomb.
23. Ditto ...	On tile work, on the façade of the entrance of Sháh Ali Akbar's tomb in Súrah Miyáni.	Ditto ..	...	Ditto	In praise of the saint.
24. Ditto ...	On tile work on the eastern <i>jali</i> of Sháh Ali Akbar's tomb in Súrah Miyáni	Ditto ..	...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
25. Ditto ...	On tile work, on the northern <i>jali</i> of Sháh Ali Akbar's tomb in Súrah Miyáni.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26. Ditto ...	Written in black and red ink on the new wall connected to the tomb of Khanjah Wais, near Máí Pákdáman's tomb.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1306, A.D. 1888.	Ditto ...	Quite modern, dating A.H. 1306, A.D. 1888.
27. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the entrance of the tomb of Hafiz Jamál.	Ditto ..	A.H. 1226, A.D. 1811.	Ditto ...	Records the date of the erection.
28. Ditto ..	Another on the entrance of the same.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same.
29. Ditto ...	On tile work on the eastern corner of the big wooden hall of the Majlis Khanah of Háfiz Muhammad Jamál's tomb.	Ditto ..	A.H. 1284, A.D. 1867.	Ditto ...	Records the date of erection.
30. Ditto ...	On the tile work on the walls (inside and outside) of the enclosure of Safar Quli Khán's grave, known as Sávi Masjid in Tulah Khán-ka-Katlah.	Ditto ..	...	Ditto ...	Poetry and verses from the Quran were written on the entrance and the walls, but the writing is now indistinct.
31. Ditto ..	Marble head-stone of Safar Quli Khán's grave in Sávi Masjid, in Tulah Khán-ka-Katlah.	Ditto ...	A.H. 999, A.D. 1590.	Hand copy and rubbing	...
32. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the façade of the central arch of the Idgáh.	Ditto ...	Emperor Muhammad hammad Shah, A.H. 1140, A.D. 1735.	Hand copy,	Records the date of the Idgáh mosque, and gives the name of the founder (Abdus-Samad Khan, Governor of Multan).
33. Ditto ...	On tile work on the Idgáh mosque	Persian naskh.	...	Ditto ...	
34. Srinagar (Kashmir).	Stone slab on the southern gateway of the fort round the Hari Parbat.	Persian nas-taliq.	Emperor Akbar A.H. 1006, A.D. 1597.	Ditto ...	Records the date of construction, and that one crore and ten lakhs of rupees were spent by Akbar over it.

APPENDIX D.—*List of Inscriptions*—(continued).

Number, serial, and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
35. Srinagar (Kashmir).	Stone slab over the doorway on the Hammám below the Hari Parbat.	Persian nas- taliq.	Sháhjahán A.H. 1056, A.D. 1646.	Hand copy	Records that it was built by Sultan Dará Shikoh, the eldest son of Sháh-jahan.
36. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the entrance of Akhún Mullá Sháh's mosque built over the Hammám below the Hari Parbat.	Arabic naskh	Sháhjahán ..	Ditto ...	A verse from the Quran.
37. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the gateway of the fort on the Hari Parbat.	Persian nas- taliq.	Atá Muhammad Khán, Governor of Káshmir, A.H. 1222, A.D. 1807.	Ditto ..	Records the date of construction.
38. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the central arched door of the Pattar Masjid.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1120, A.D. 1708.	Ditto ...	Records the repairing of the mosque, and that it was used for storing grain, but Mir Hazár cleared the mosque from grain, and renewed it.
39. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the southern gateway of the Jami Masjid.	Ditto ...	Jahángir A.H. 1031, A.D. 1621.	Rubbing ..	Records the date of the erection of the Jami Masjid and the dates of its being destroyed several times and rebuilt.
40. Ditto ...	Slab of black stone placed on the right side of the southern gateway of the Jami Masjid.	Ditto ...	Sháhjahán 26th Azar of Ilábi month.	Hand copy	Records the removal of the offences invented by Itiqád Khan and others, then the Governors of Káshmir.
41. Ditto ...	Stone slab lying near the pulpit of the Jami Masjid.	Ditto ...	King Habib of Káshmir, A.H. 958, A.D. 1551.	Rubbing ..	Records the date of the death of King Habib.
42. Ditto ...	Written on the entrance of Shah Hamadan's mosque.	Persian and Arabic nastaliq and naskh respectively.	Sultán Sikandar A.H. 898, A.D. 1492.	Hand copy	There are three inscriptions, two in Persian, and the third in Arabic. The first records the date of Sháh Hamadan's death, the second his praise, and the third is in praise of the mosque.
43. Ditto ...	Headstone of Mirzá Haidar's grave, situated in the enclosure of Sultan Zain-ul-Abedin's tomb.	Ditto ...	Muhammad Sháh, King of Káshmir, A.H. 957, A.D. 1550.	Rubbing ...	Records the date of Mirzá Haidar's death.
44. Ditto ...	Stone slab on Mirzá Haidar's grave.	Ditto ..	A.H. 1238, A.D. 1822.	Ditto ...	Records the account of Mirzá Haidar.
45. Ditto ...	Stone slab as a headstone of a grave in the enclosure of Shaikh Bahá-ud-din Ganj Baksh, below the south-west wall of Hari Parbat.	Persian nas- taliq.	A.H. 1030, A.D. 1679.	Hand copy	Records the date of Mir Aqil's death.
46. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the head of the grave of Muhammad Quli Khán, in Hásanábád, near Nawaydiyar Bridge.	Ditto ..	A.H. 1014, A.D. 1605.	Ditto ...	It gives the date of Muhammad Quli Khan's death.
47. Ditto ..	Stone slab on the entrance of the mosque of Sayyid Muhammad Madani, Madani muhalla.	Arabic naskh	Sultan Zain-ul-Abedin, A.H. 848, A.D. 1444.	Ditto ...	Records the name of the founder, and the king in whose time the mosque was built.
48. Ditto ...	Two stone slabs fixed on both sides of the central arch of Sayyid Muhammad Madani's mosque, Madani muhalla.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Records the date of the erection.

APPENDIX D.—*List of Inscriptions*—(continued).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
49. Srinagar	Head stone of a grave in front of the gateway of Sayyid Muhammad Madani's tomb, in Madani muhalla.	Persian nastaliq.	...	Rubbing ...	It contains an account of the writer and his belief with regard to the family members of the prophet.
50. Ditto ...	Two stone slabs fixed on both sides of the central arch of the stone bridge situated at Nawaydiyar.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb A.H. 1085, A.D. 1674, and A.H. 1086, A.D. 1675, respectively.	Hand copy	Record the date of the erection of the stone bridges, and the name of their founder.
51. Ditto ...	Two stone slabs fixed on both sides of the central arch of the stone bridge situated in front of the Nishát Bāgh.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb A.H. 1086, A.D. 1675 and A.H. 1240, A.D. 1824, respectively.	Ditto ...	
52. Ditto ...	Stone column in the Takht-i-Sulaiman.	Ditto ..	...	...	The date is hidden behind stone work.
53. Ditto ...	Stone slab over a grave lying in the north of the enclosure of Shaikh Bahā-ud-din Ganj Baksh's tomb below the south-west wall of Hari Parbat.	Persian naskh.	A.H. 889, A.D. 1484.	Ditto ...	Records the date of Said Khan's death.
54. Ditto ...	Written on the doorway of the tomb of Dastagir, near the Jāmi Masjid.	Persian nastaliq.	A.H. 1208, A.D. 1793.	Ditto ...	Records in chronogram the date of the erection.
55. Ditto ...	Written near the doorway of Akhūn Mullā Muhammad Tayyib's maqbarah.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1114, A.D. 1702.	Ditto ...	Records the date of the death of the Saint Muhammad Tayyib, A.H. 1086, A.D. 1675, and also the date of the erection of the building, A.H. 1114, A.D. 1702.
56. Gulmarg	On a piece of wood, hanging on the door of Bābā Maraishi's (Piyām-ud-din) tomb situated three miles from Gulmarg.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	A prayer to the saint.
57. D a r ū (Shāhābād) Talsil Islām ā b ā d Kāshmir.	On a piece of copper, on the entrance of Muhammad Azam Shāh's tomb.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto	Records an expression of belief.
58. Verināg, Kāshmir.	Stone slab on the south-east wall of the tank of the Verināg spring.	Ditto ...	Jahāngir, A. H. 1029, A. D. 1619.	Ditto	Records that the building was erected by Jahāngir's order in the 15th year of his accession.
59. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the western wall of the tank of the Verināg spring.	Ditto ..	Shāh j ā h ā n A.H. 1015, A.D. 1606.	Ditto ...	Records the date of erection.
60. D e r a Ghazi Khan.	On a wooden frame of the central door of the mosque of Lāl Shāh Bāz situated in muhalla Habib Khān.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1153, A.D. 1740.	Rubbing ...	Partly peeled off. Records the date A.H. 1153, A.D. 1740.
61. Ditto	On tile work over the central of Chuttai Khān's mosque in Machchhi Hattah.	Ditto ...	Nawab Gūjar Kūn of Dera Ghazi Khan, A.H. 1165, A.D. 1751.	Hand copy	Records the date of erection only.
62. Ditto	Stone slab lying at the head of Naurang Shāh's grave.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Records the genealogical table of the saint.

APPENDIX D.—*List of Inscriptions*—(concluded).

Number, serial and locality	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo. or rubbing.	Remarks.
63. D e r a Ghazi Khan.	It was written on the façade of the central arch of the Qāzi Wāli Masjid in muhalla Saddozai.	Persian nas- taliq.	A.H. 1212 A.D. 1797.	Hand copy,	Said to have been scratched out by the Sikhs.
64. Srinagar Kashmir.	Stone slab as a headstone of the grave of Muhammad Sāleh in the enclosure of King Zain-ul- Abedin's tomb.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1077 A.D. 1666.	Rubbing ...	Records the date of Mu- hammad Sāleh's death, A.H. 1077.
65. Ditto ...	Carved on a stone of the grave in the enclosure of King Zain-ul- Abedin.	A r a b i c naskh.	A.H. 866 A.D. 1461.	Ditto ...	Records the date of Maulānā Kamāl's death, A.H. 866.

MUHAMMAD SHŪAIB.

APPENDIX E.

*List of public libraries, institutions, etc., which are supplied with reports of the
Archæological Survey.*

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square,
London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen
Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi,
W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Englefield, Green, Surrey.
Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen, Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale),
Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome.
American School of classical studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademië van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, the Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique Anvers.
University Library; Uppsala, Sweden.
University Library; Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—(*concluded*).

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
 Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
 Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
 Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole Française d' Extrême Orient, Hanoi.
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
 Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior,
 Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 * Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 University Library, Madras.
 Public Library, Madras.
 Presidency College, Madras.
 School of Art, Madras.
 Government Central Museum, Madras.
 Christian College Library, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 University Library, Bombay.
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
 School of Art, Bombay.
 The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
 Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
 University Library, Allahabad.
 Public Library, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Thomason College, Roorkee.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 University Library, Lahore.
 Government College Library, Lahore.
 Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
 The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
 The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
 Museum Library, Nagpur.

II.—INDIA—(*concluded*).

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.

Librarian, Dhar Museum, Library, Dhar.

Rajkumar College, Indore.

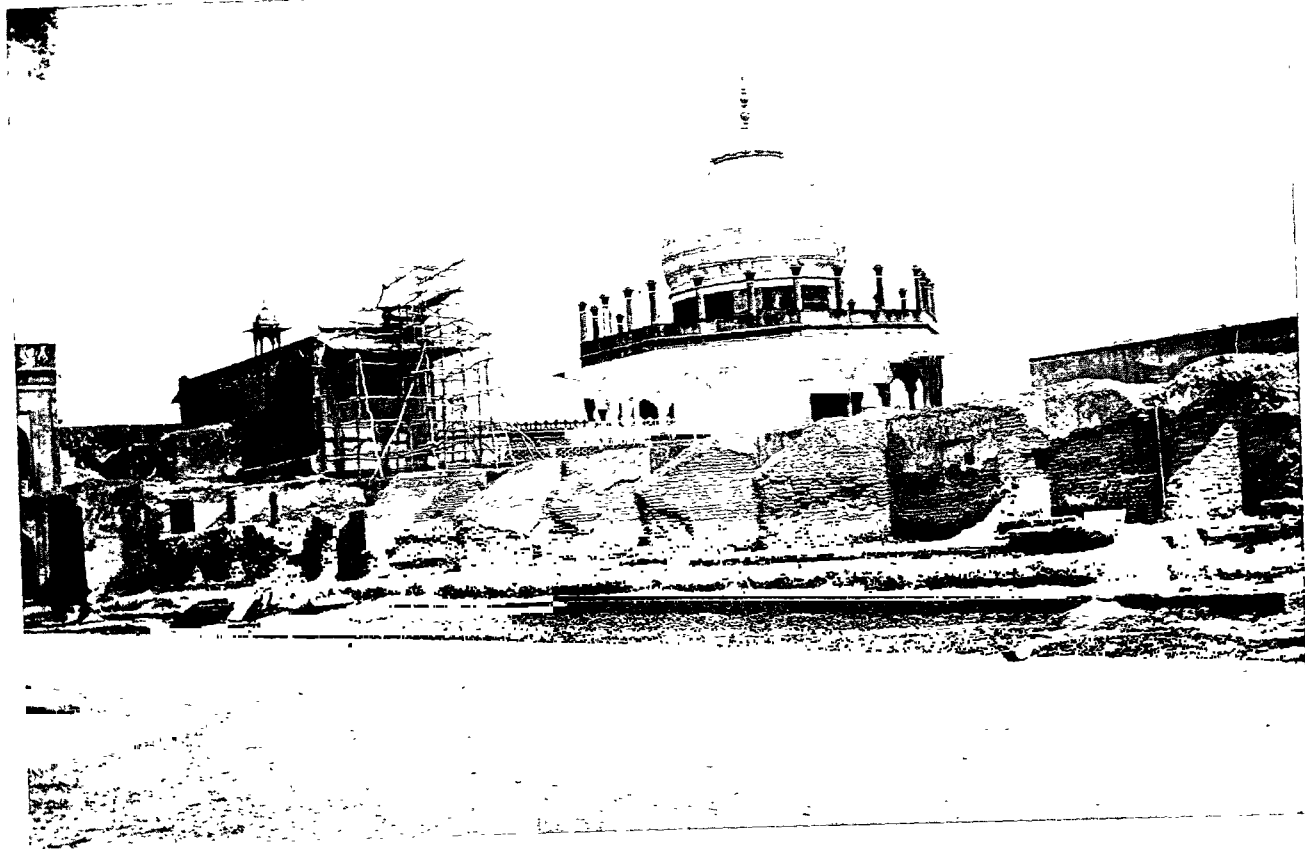
Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General,
Ajmer.

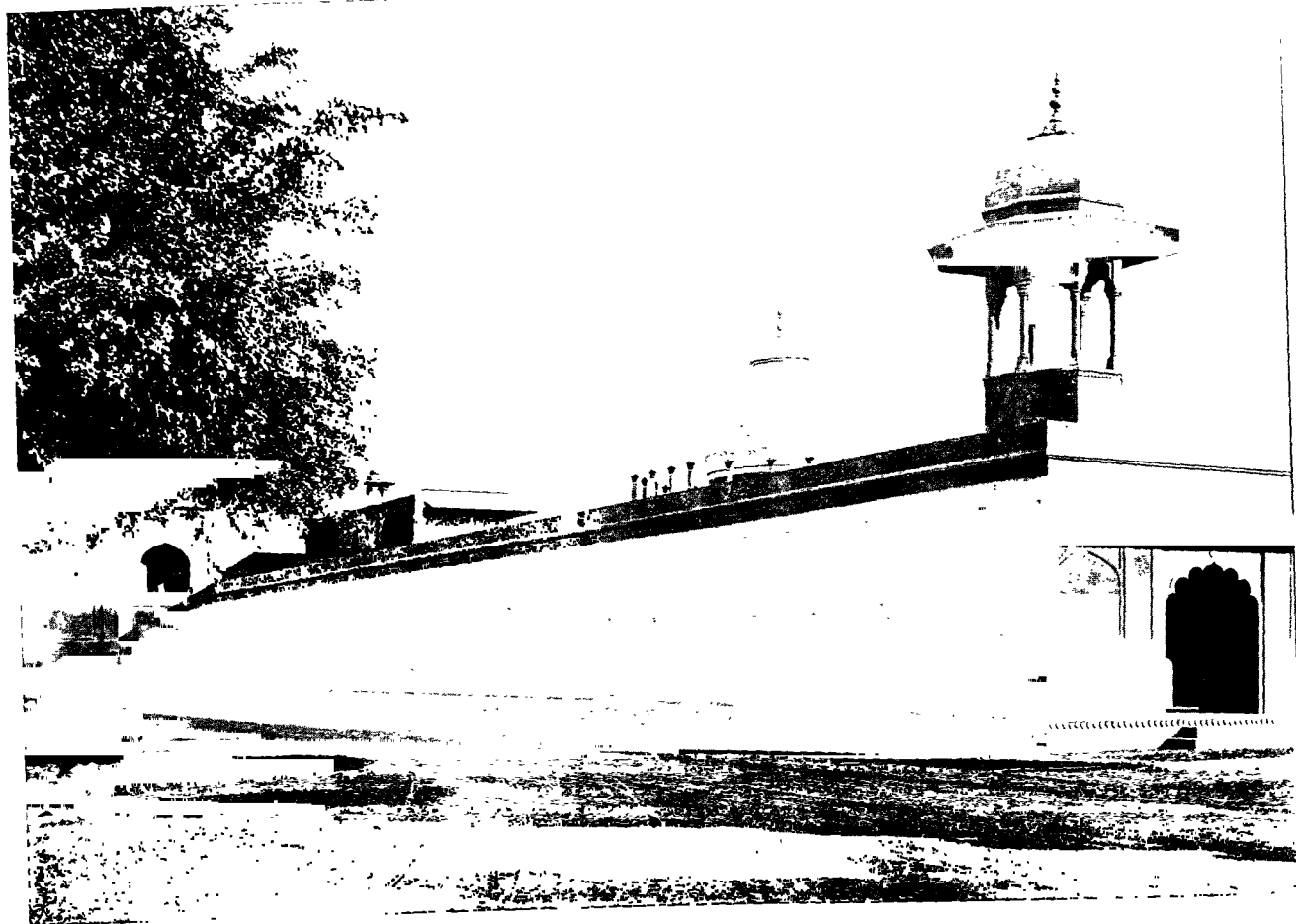
College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

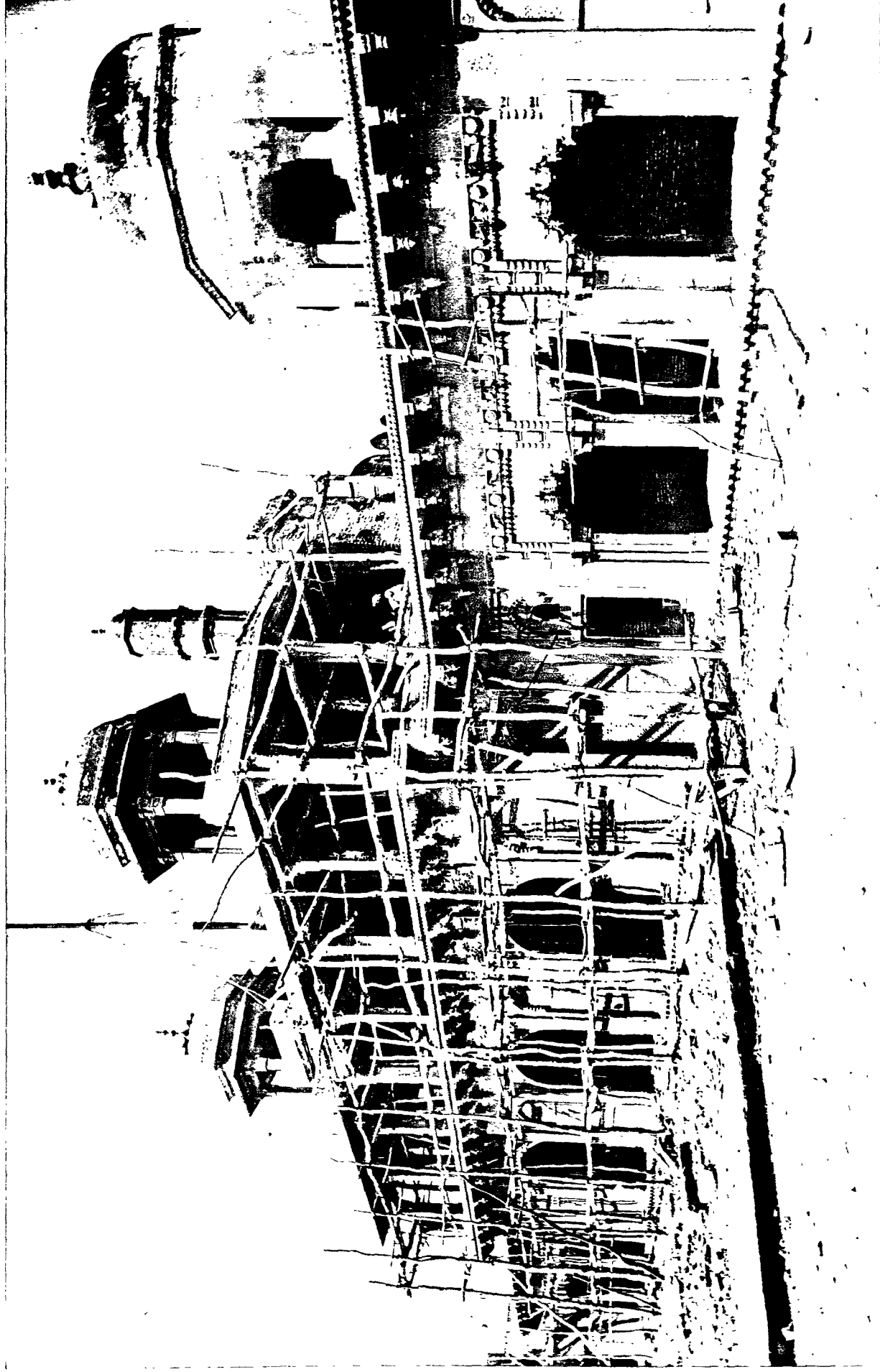
Library of the Resident at Baroda.



a. Before restoration.



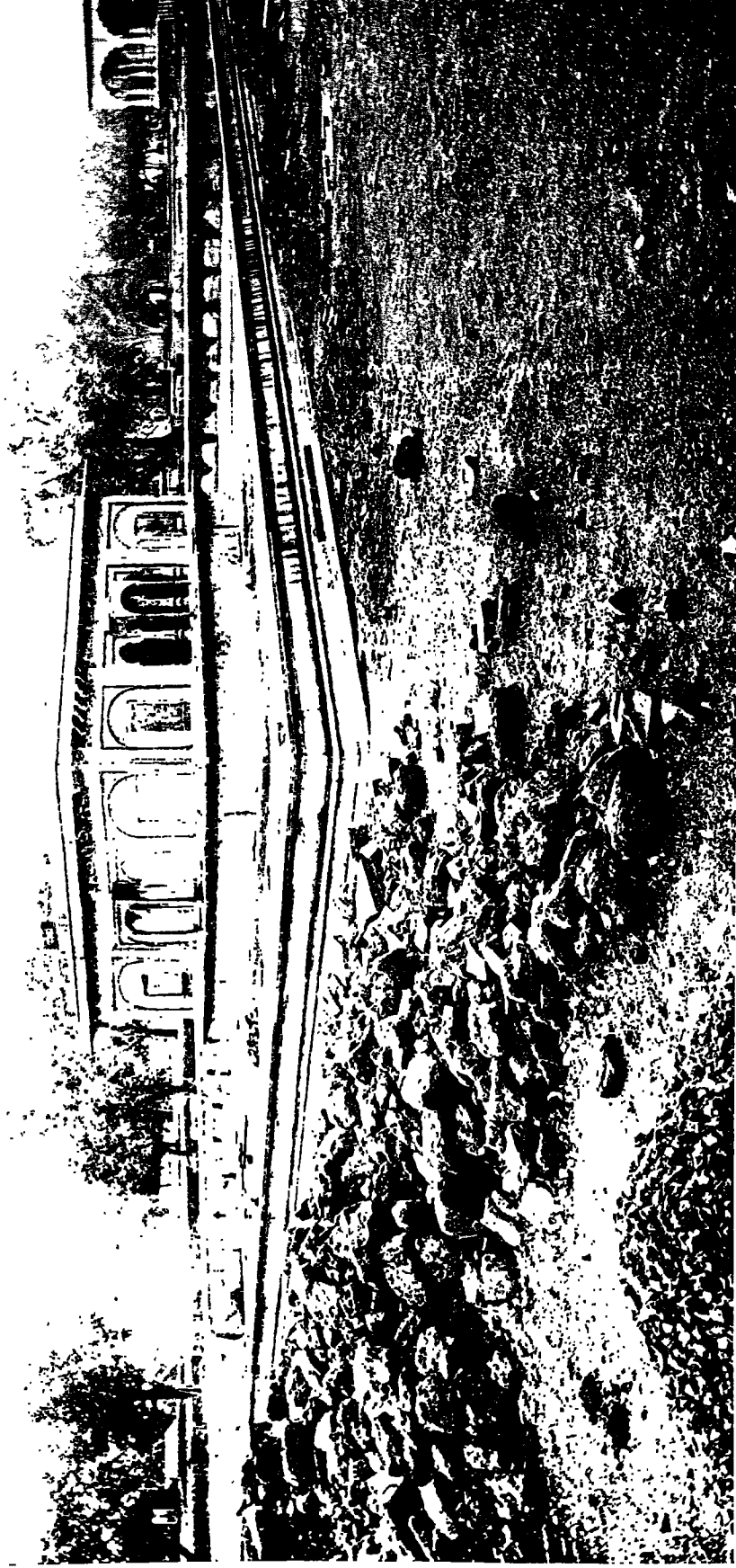
b. After restoration.



Upper terraces on east side of Delhi gate, during repair.

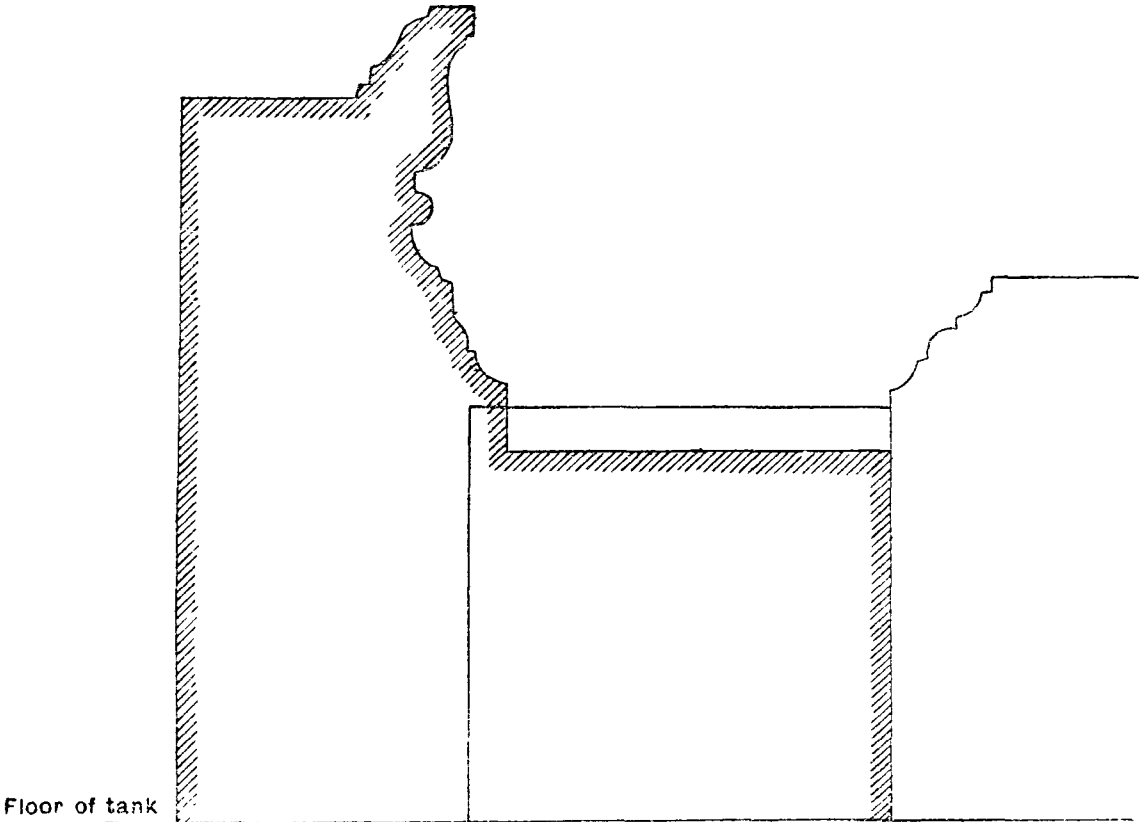


The tank in the Hayat Bakhsh Garden : before restoration.

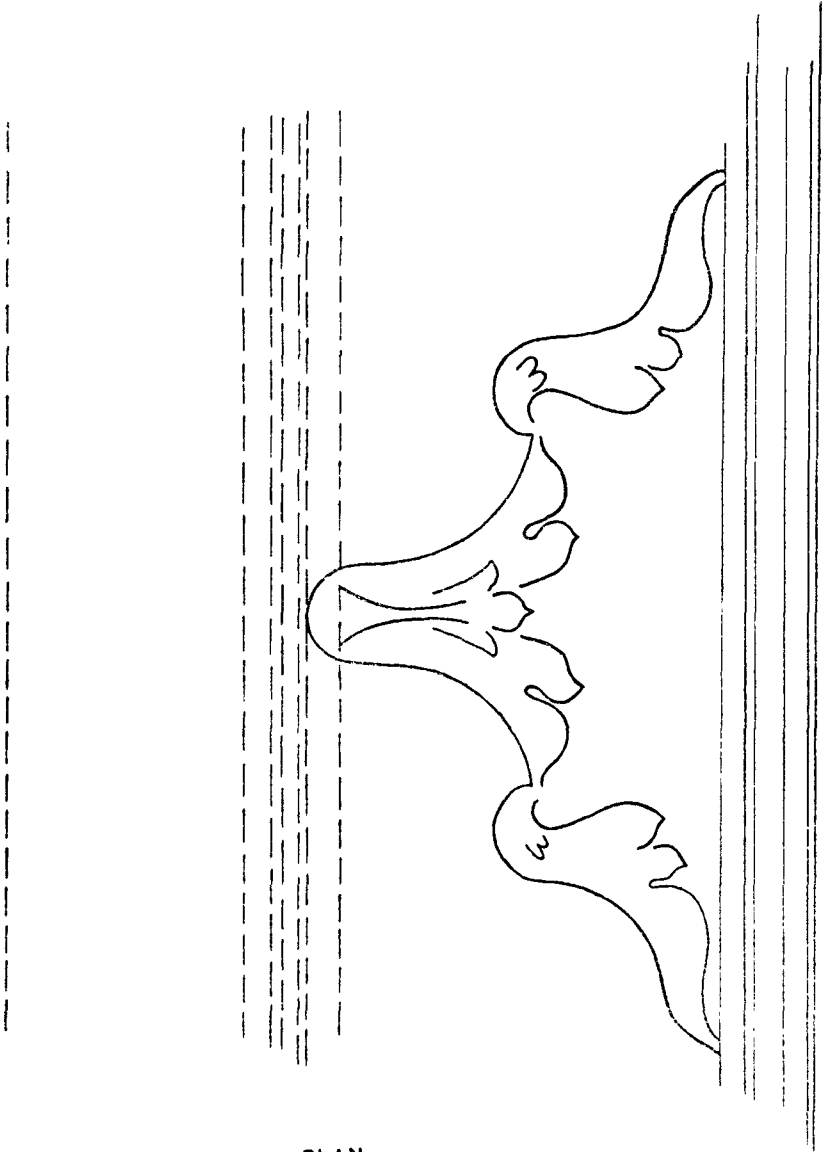


The tank in the Hayat Bakhsh Garden: after restoration.

DELHI FORT HAYAT BAKHSH GARDEN.



SECTION.

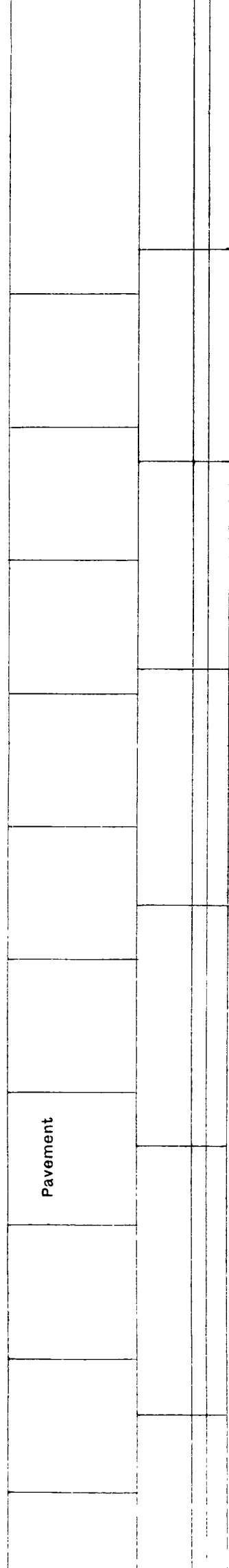
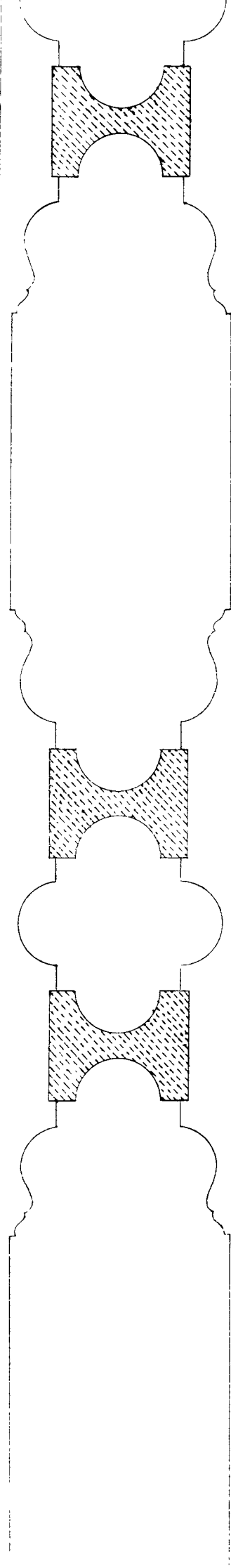
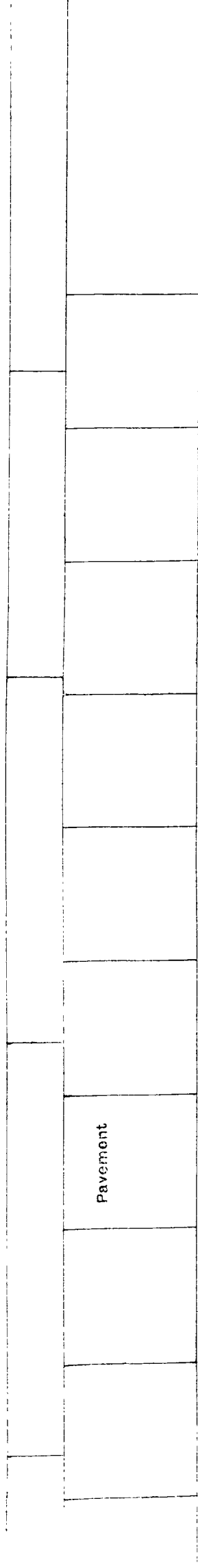


PLAN.

W. H. NICEOLLS.

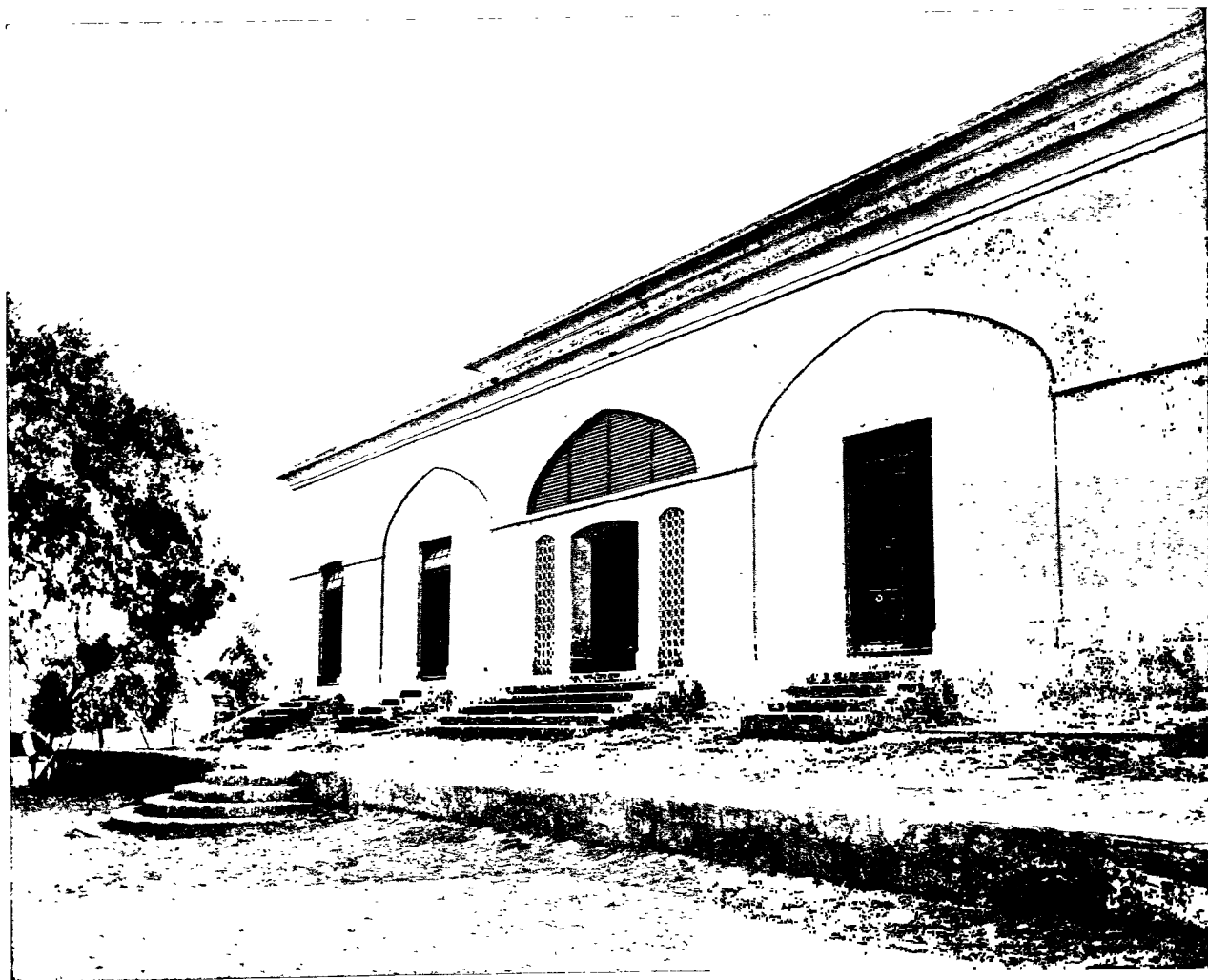
DELHI FORT HAYAT BAKHSI GARDEN

PLATE V.

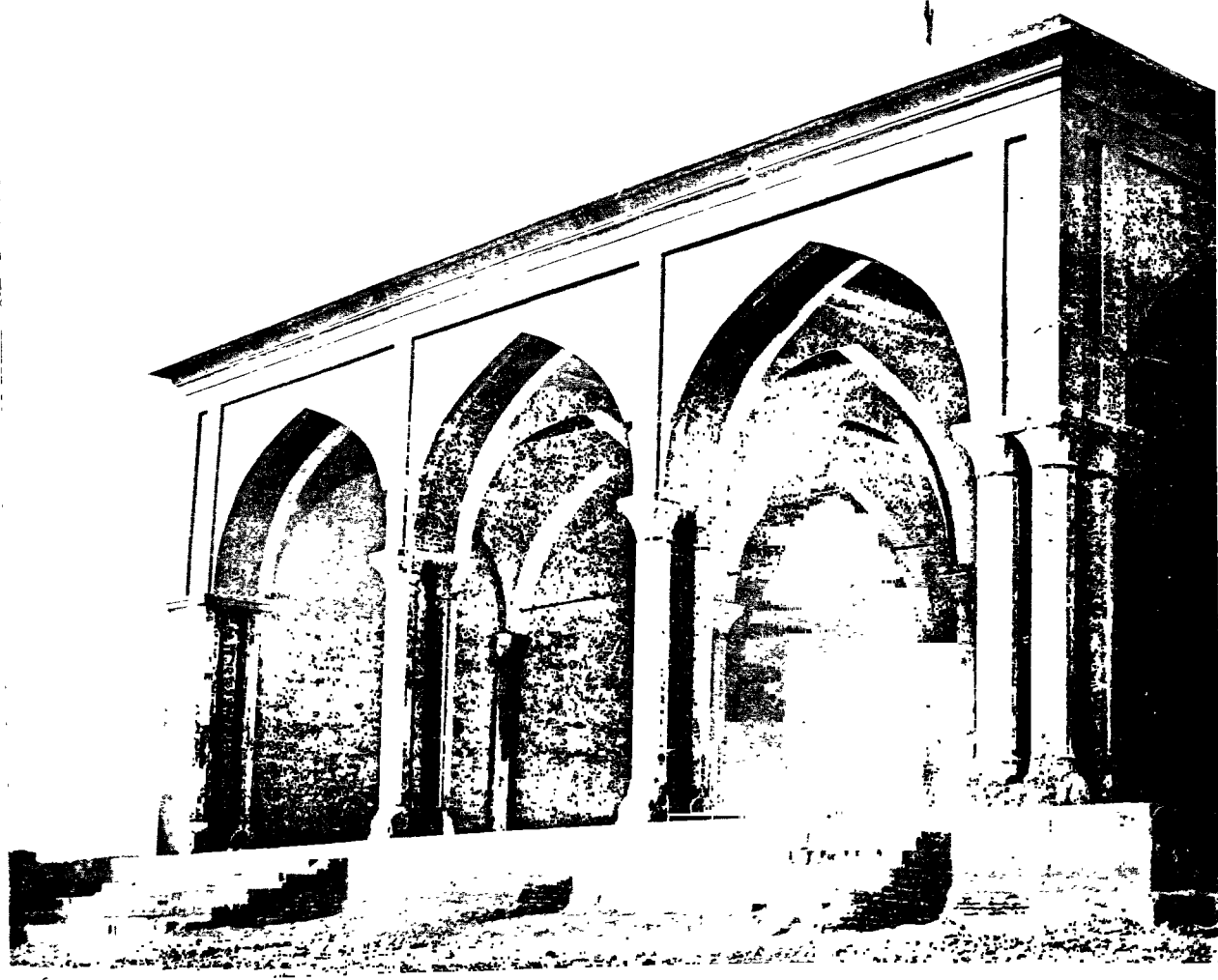


Channel

W. H. NICHOLLS.



a. before the demolition of modern partitions.



b. after the demolition of the partitions.

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PART I.

1. *Office routine.*—On June 26th, 1907, Mr. W. H. Nicholls resigned the post of Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, on his appointment as Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras.

I entered on my duties on December 8th, 1907, receiving on the 10th the keys and documents from the officer in charge of the current duties who was absent on tour on the date of my arrival.

Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib acted as officer in charge from June 27th until December 9th inclusive.

2. *Diary.*—

Late Archæological Surveyor's Diary.

April	1st	...	...	Left Sarnath for Jaunpur.
"	2nd	...	...	Left Jaunpur for Lucknow.
"	3rd	...	...	At Lucknow.
"	4th	...	...	Inspected Rae Bareli.
"	5th	...	...	Left Lucknow for Agra.
"	6th to 9th	...	...	At Agra.
"	10th	...	...	Left Agra.
"	11th	...	...	Arrived at Karnal and inspected Panipat.
"	12th	...	...	Left Karnal.
"	13th to 17th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	18th	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	19th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	20th and 21st	...	...	At Lahore.
"	22nd	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	23rd	...	...	Arrived at Naini Tal.
"	24th to June 23rd	...	...	At Naini Tal.
June	24th	...	...	Left Naini Tal.
"	25th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	26th	...	...	Left for Madras.

Diary of the officer in charge of current duties.

"	27th to August 9th	...	At Agra.
August	10th	...	To Sikandarrah.
"	11th and 12th	...	At Agra.
"	13th	...	Left Agra.
"	14th	...	Arrived at Bareilly.
"	15th to 27th	...	At Bareilly.
"	28th	...	Left Bareilly.
"	29th	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	30th to September 13th	...	At Agra.
September	14th	...	Left Agra for Fatehpur Sikri.
"	15th	...	At Fatehpur Sikri.
"	16th	...	Left Fatehpur Sikri for Agra.
"	17th	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	18th to 20th	...	At Delhi.
"	21st	...	To Badarpur and back to Delhi.
"	22nd and 23rd	...	At Delhi.
"	24th	...	Left Delhi.
"	25th	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	26th to October 14th	...	At Lahore.
October	15th	...	Left Lahore.
"	16th	...	Arrived at Multan.
"	17th and 18th	...	At Multan.
"	19th	...	Left Multan.
"	20th	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	21st	...	At Agra.
"	22nd	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	23rd	...	To Tughlaqabad and back to Delhi.
"	24th to 26th	...	At Delhi.
"	27th	...	To Qutb and back to Delhi.
"	28th to 1st November	...	At Delhi.
November	2nd	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	3rd to 24th	...	At Agra.
"	25th	...	Left Agra.
"	26th	...	Arrived at Lahore.

November 27th to December 8th ... At Lahore.
 December 9th ... Left Lahore.
 „ 10th ... Arrived at Agra.

Archæological Surveyor's Diary.

„ 6th ... Left Bombay.
 „ 7th ... Arrived at Agra.
 „ 8th to 11th ... At Agra.
 „ 12th ... Inspected Sikandarah.
 „ 13th and 14th ... At Agra.
 „ 15th ... Inspected Itimad-ud-daulah.
 „ 16th and 17th ... At Agra.
 „ 18th ... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
 „ 19th ... Left for Lahore.
 „ 20th ... Arrived at Lahore and inspected Shah-dara.
 „ 21st ... At Lahore.
 „ 22nd ... Inspected Lahore Fort and left for Agra.
 „ 23rd ... Arrived at Agra.
 „ 24th to 27th ... At Agra.
 „ 28th ... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
 „ 29th to January 3rd ... At Agra.
 January 4th ... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
 „ 5th ... At Agra.
 „ 6th ... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
 „ 7th ... Inspected Mariam's tomb at Sikandarah.
 „ 8th ... Inspected Sikandarah.
 „ 9th to 11th ... At Agra.
 „ 12th ... Inspected Chini-ka-Rauza.
 „ 13th ... Left Agra for Delhi.
 „ 14th to 23rd ... At Delhi.
 „ 24th ... Left Delhi.
 „ 25th ... Arrived at Agra.
 „ 26th ... Inspected Sikandarah.
 „ 27th to February 2nd ... At Agra.
 February 3rd ... Inspected Jaswant Singh-ki-Chhatra.
 „ 4th ... Left Agra.
 „ 5th ... Arrived at Benares.
 „ 6th to 8th ... At Benares.
 „ 9th ... Inspected Jaunpur.
 „ 10th ... Left Benares for Allahabad.
 „ 10th ... Left Allahabad.
 „ 11th ... Arrived at Agra.
 „ 12th to 14th ... At Agra.
 „ 15th ... Inspected Itimadpur.
 „ 16th ... At Agra.
 „ 17th ... Left for Ajmer.
 „ 18th ... Arrived at Ajmer and left for Agra.
 „ 19th ... Arrived at Agra.
 „ 20th to 23rd ... At Agra.
 „ 24th ... Inspected Sikandarah.
 „ 25th ... At Agra.
 „ 26th ... Inspected Fatehabad.
 „ 27th ... Left Agra for Delhi.
 „ 28th and 29th ... At Delhi.
 March 1st ... Inspected Tughlaqabad.
 „ 2nd and 3rd ... At Delhi.
 „ 4th ... Left for Lahore.
 „ 5th ... Arrived at Lahore.
 „ 6th and 7th ... At Lahore.
 „ 8th ... Left for Delhi.
 „ 9th ... Arrived at Delhi.
 „ 10th ... Left for Hissar.
 „ 11th ... Inspected Hissar.
 „ 12th and 13th ... At Delhi.
 „ 14th ... Inspected Qutb.
 „ 15th ... At Delhi.
 „ 16th ... Inspected Palwal.
 „ 17th ... Left Delhi for Agra.
 „ 18th to 29th ... At Agra.
 „ 30th ... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
 „ 31st ... At Agra.

3. *The year's work.*—The chief cases of conservation regarding which recommendations were made during the year were as follows :—

Agra	...	...	Delhi gate, in the Fort.
			Akbar's palace, in the Fort.
			Samman Burj, railing, in the Fort.
			The Taj, Jawab.
			Ditto, Seats.
			Jaswant Singh ki Chhatra.
			Idgah mosque.
			Sikandarrah. East false gate.
			Fatehpur Sikri, Masjid.
			Ditto Rang Mahall.
Delhi	...	...	Ditto King's Baths.
			Ditto Buland Durwaza.
			Hayat Bakhsh and other gardens in the Fort.
			Diwan-i-amm, Mosaics, in the Fort.
			Naubat Khana, Museum, "
			Rang Mahall, "
			Shah Burj, "
			Jami Masjid, Lamp posts.
			Purana Qila, Gateway.
			Ditto, Masjid.
Hissar	...	...	Humayun's Tomb, gates, channels and paving.
			Nizam-ud-din, Jama, at Khana.
			Isa Khan, well superstructure.
			Tomb of Safdar Jang, Masjid.
			Moth ki Masjid.
			Tomb of Sahab-ud-din, Bagh Alam.
			Tomb of Firoz Shah and adjacent buildings.
			Qutb, Colonnades, Ilahi gate, Tomb of Shah Altamsh.
			Kirki, Masjid.
			Tughlaqabad, causeways.
Panipat	...	...	Town walls.
Thanesar	...	...	Kabul Bagh, Masjid.
Lahore	...	...	Tomb of Sheik Chilli.
			Diwan-i-amm, in the Fort.
			Shish Mahall, ceiling, in the Fort.
			Chhoti Khwakh, "
			Mosque of Wazir Khan.
			Badshahi Masjid.
			Shahdara, Tomb of Jahangir.
			Ditto, Akbari Serai.
			Ditto, Tomb of Nur Jehan.
			Ditto, Tomb of Asaf Khan.
Benares	...	...	Shalimar Bagh.
			Aurangzeb's Mo-que.
			Jami Ma-jid.
			Lal Darwaza Masjid.
			Khusru Bagh.
			Badshahi building.
			Al-ud-din's tomb.
			Tombs of Abdullah Khan and his wife.
			The Fort.

Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib, during a tour made while in charge of the current duties of the office, visited the following places :—

Bareilly, Badarpur, Lahore and Multan.

On more than one occasion he was called to Delhi to assist Dr. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and myself in the preparation of the catalogue of the Naubat Khana Museum. Throughout the year he has been engaged in making translations from native authors and in completing an article on Delhi Fort.

4. *Conservation.*—The amounts spent upon conservation during the year were as follows :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	...	...	...	1,02,272	0	9
In the Punjab	...	...	...	66,799	1	7
At Ajmer	...	...	...	13,559	6	10

Details will be found in Appendix A.

5. *Protected monuments*.—The Tomb of Mariam Begam at Sikandarahr has been purchased by Government for the sum of Rs. 60,000.

Akbar's palace in the Fort, Agra, has been entered under Class I. A. (a) in Appendix V of the Public Works Manual of Orders.

6. *Native States*.

7. *Excavations*.—In Delhi Fort certain excavations were carried out between the Rang Mahall and the Diwan-i-amm with a view to locating the foundations of the Mughal palaces. These were discovered, and in addition a small mutilated marble tank immediately before the Rang Mahall and another of sandstone and plaster of large dimensions in the centre of the garden.

In Agra Fort considerable excavation was necessary to lay bare the walls and Foundations of Akbar's Palace.

At Hissar tentative excavations were made with the idea of testing the tradition that there were passages connecting the Masjid and the Gugri Mahall with Firoz Shah's palace.

I explored certain of the passages thus opened up and also those in the Fort wall, but without satisfactory results.

In connection with the new approach to the garden at Sikandarahr, excavation has revealed the existence of a platform with a moulded *dasa* along the south wall of the garden, together with many fragments of piers and brackets.

As these proved to be of the same design as those of the pavilion on the other side of the wall within the garden, it was hoped that some connection would be traced between them, but a closer investigation showed that the platforms were on a different level.

The building, of which these are the ruins, is not shown in Daniell's drawing of the gate dated 1796, nor in an illustration in Sleeman's *Rambles and Recollections*.

8. *Original exploration*.

9. *Publications*.—An article on conservation in this circle for the year 1906-07 was contributed to the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India.

Annual Progress Report for the year 1906-07.

10. *Contravention of standing orders*.

11. *Office library*.—List of books purchased during 1907-08:—

- (1) Burn's Glossary of Technical Tables.
 - (2) Miller's Plastering.
 - (3) Colling's Medieval Foliage.
 - (4) Day's Anatomy of Pattern.
 - (5) Smith's Persian Art.
 - (6) Murray's Handbook to India.
 - (7) Lane Poole's Muhammadan Dynasties.
 - (8) Zafarnamah.
 - (9) Barni's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi.
 - (10) Afif's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi.
 - (11) Iqbarnamah-i-Jahangiri.
 - (12) Erskine's History of India under Baber and Humayun, 2 volumes.
 - (13) Al Qaran.
 - (14) Hearn's Seven Cities of Delhi.
 - (15) Fletcher's History of Architecture.
 - (16) Janucci's Storia de Mogol, 3 volumes.
 - (17) Maasir-i-Alan-giri.
 - (18) Fallon's English-Hindustani Dictionary.
 - (19) Fallon's Hindustani-English Dictionary.
 - (20) Farishta.
 - (21) Hayat-i-Khusro.
 - (22) Athar-i-Akbari.
 - (23) Brown's Care of Ancient Monuments.
12. *Compilation of lists*.—Vide no. 14.

13. *Annual office expenditure.*—*Salaries.*—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Archæological Surveyor's pay	...	...	3,607	3	2 (1)

Establishment.—

			Rs.	a.	p.
One Maulvi	...	...	1,652	2	11 (2)
One Clerk	...	...	660	0	0
One Photographer	...	...	511	0	0
One Draughtsman	...	...	535	10	8
Two Peons	...	...	179	0	0 (3)
Temporary establishment	168	0	4 (4)
				3,704	13 11

Allowances.—

Travelling allowances	2,789	3 9
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Supplies and service.—

Photographic materials	500	0	0
Purchase and repair of tents	13	10	6
				513	10 6

Contingencies.—

Purchase of books	...	...	200	0	0
Belts, badges and livery to peons	...	...	20	0	0
Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	352	0	0
Postage charges	...	...	36	5	6
Telegram charges	...	...	40	0	0
Conveyance of tents, etc.	...	...	250	0	0
Hot and cold weather charges	...	...	48	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	50	0	0
				1,096	5 6

GRAND TOTAL ... 11,711 4 10

14. *Museums.*—

The Taj Museum, Agra.—Two interesting pictures have been received from the Provincial Museum at Lucknow.

The first is divided into three sections and shows the Fort from the river.

On a metal plate attached to the middle frame the date 1680 is given, but this is obviously incorrect.

The other picture is also in three parts but to a smaller scale. It represents the Taj and the Fort with the intervening river bank. It is dated 1818.

Nanbat Khana Museum, Delhi Fort.—Considerable advance has been made in the collection of exhibits and in their arrangement.

The various sections are as follows:—Inscriptions, sculptures, furniture, pictures and maps, portraits, photographs, coins and weapons, and in each a very good nucleus has been gathered from various sources but chiefly from the Delhi Municipal Museum.

A detailed catalogue with descriptive notes is in preparation.

Museum at Ajmer.—It is expected that a curator will shortly be appointed by the Government of Rajputana, and that he will commence work on the collection and arrangement of the antiquities.

15. *Programme for 1908-09.*—Early in July a brief tour of inspection will be made to those places where important work is in progress.

			Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Late Archæological Surveyor's pay, March 1st to June 26th	...	...	2,220	1	8
Archæological Surveyor's pay, December 1st to February 29th	...	...	1,357	1	6
(2) Includes charge allowance (Rs. 50 per mensem) from June 27th to December 31st	...	...	271	2	11
(3) Includes grain compensation allowance for five months	...	...	11	0	0
(4) Ditto ditto	...	...	11	0	0

In October a visit will be paid to the eastern districts of the United Provinces.

In November at the request of the Director-General of Archæology I shall accompany him on a tour in Northern Punjab when I expect to have opportunity for compiling the list of monuments in that district.

Later in the year I purpose to tour and, if time permits, to compile the lists for the Mianwalli district of the Punjab.

PART II.
LIST OF PLATES.

- I.—AGRA, the Taj. The central tank, showing new seats.
- II.—(1) AGRA, the Fort. The Samman Burj, showing marble railing.
- (2) DELHI, the Fort. The Rang Mahall after removal of partitions, showing
old channels and fountain.
- III.—LAHORE. Tomb of Jahangir at Shahdara—
- (a) Before restoration of balustrade and garden.
- (b) After restoration of balustrade and garden.

Notes on conservation in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer.

AGRA.

THE TAJ.

Dalans.—The rebuilding of the arcade surrounding the forecourt of the Taj, referred to in the last report, has been continued along the north side of the Fatehabad road opposite the Saheli Burj No. 2.

When the *dalans* along the south wall are rebuilt the restoration of the quadrangle will be completed.

Jawab.—As much damage had been done by the birds in the central chamber, the experiment of stretching lines of wire from side to side of the dome was tried with much success, the birds having completely deserted the building.

Seats.—In accordance with the orders of the late Viceroy, four new marble seats have been placed round the central tank in the garden. They replace the old wood and iron seats of conventional design so inappropriate to the surroundings (*vide* Plate I).

The stability of the dome of the Burj to the south of the Jawab being threatened by the cracking of one of the capitals, it was found necessary to truss up the dome and replace the damaged masonry by new stone.

Minor items of conservation were the repointing of the east and west channels and the resetting of bulging stones in the façade of the Jawab.

THE FORT.

Delhi Gate.—The repairs to the east and west façades are now completed and the gateway is in a structurally sound condition.

The bases of the bastions on the west side were in a very unsafe condition, many of the stones being badly cracked and out of plumb. These have been renewed where necessary, together with all the decayed and broken stonework of other parts of the gate. In some cases on removing a surface coating of plaster, marble inlay work was disclosed, and it was in the hope of a similar discovery that the crumbling plaster which covered the spandrels of the main arch was removed. As, however, the backing proved to be only *akhouri* bricks, it was decided to reface the spandrels with sandstone without moulding or decorative features.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in inserting stones into the soffit of the dome as the roadway below had to be kept open for traffic.

It was found necessary to replace many of the brackets which were in a broken condition, and the groundwork of some of the inlaid panels had to be entirely renewed owing to the shivered state of the sandstone.

Samman Burj.—The existing marble railing on the west side of the platform has been continued round the balcony of the Burj (*vide* Plate II i.) The railing is shown complete in the old picture of the Fort now in the Taj Museum.

In the chamber opposite the lower storey of the Samman Burj a marble water channel has been repaired in agreement with the existing portions.

Akbar's Palace.—The buildings, situated to the south of the Jahan-giri Mahall, formerly used by the military as a prison, have lately been handed over to the Public Works Department for conservation.

The removal of modern accretions has *exposed* an interesting range of chambers and courts along the east or river side of the Fort.

Unhappily the façade of the central block is not in a good state of preservation and somewhat extensive structural repairs will have to be carried out for its conservation.

Excavations of an average depth of 3 feet over the whole area between the Jahangiri Mahall and the south wall of the Fort have disclosed a large courtyard surrounded by the ruins of a fine range of buildings.

It may be added that the buildings handed over by the military authorities include the interesting old Baoli constructed by Baber in 1526.

A further account of the palace will be submitted for insertion in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1907-08.

The King's Baths.—The brackets and balustrade on the east front were restored, being in an unsafe condition.

Jahangiri Mahall.—A pierced jali screen, removed to make a convenient exit from the building during repairs in 1905, has been reinserted in its original position in the north screen wall.

SIKANDARAH.

East False Gate.—This gateway was in a very bad state of repair and is being entirely restored with the exception of the battlements, finials, etc., and the plaster work.

In 1905 the late Viceroy ordered that a new roadway to the Dak Bungalow should be constructed, cutting through the south wall of the garden. This has now been completed and a gateway of suitable design provided in the wall at a point due south of the bungalow. Up till the present time carriages have been admitted to the garden through the south gate. This undesirable practice will now be discontinued and the platforms to the north and south of the gate restored to their original state.

It may be interesting to note here that the walls appear to have been originally only half their present height as is indicated by the battlemented parapet now built into the wall.

South Gate.—The spandrels of one of the side alcoves on the north of the gateway was badly decayed and the long curved ribs were too badly cracked to be considered safe. The whole face of the alcove was removed and new work inserted in place of that which was unsound. The old marble inlay was carefully reset in the spandrel and the missing parts supplied.

Kanch Mahall.—One of the brackets supporting the balcony window on the east side of the building had cracked and was causing the whole balcony to settle. It was unfortunately found impossible to replace it without dismantling the superstructure which was most successfully accomplished.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

Rang Mahall.—This is the only work of marked importance carried out here during the year under review.

The building was purchased last year at a cost of Rs. 1,150 and is situated to the south-west of the Buland Darwaza. It consists of an open court surrounded by two stories of chambers which for the most part open on to the court through colonnades.

It was hoped that the conservation of the Mahall would be effected without the need for over much new material, the introduction of which so inevitably detracts from the interest of an archaeological monument. Unfortunately on dismantling those parts which, owing to their unstable condition, it was proposed to rebuild using the old material, the Public Works Department was of the opinion that much of the stone was not sufficiently sound to be utilised again.

Hakim's house.—The work here has been brought to a finish and consisted this year of repairs to the roof.

Jami Masjid.—The netting, suspended under the dome of the prayer chamber to keep out birds, and which was such an eyesore in addition to the fact that it effectually obscured the beautiful color-decoration of the soffit, has been removed.

In its place piano-wires have been fixed across the springing of the dome about 9" apart. They are scarcely noticeable and, so far, have served their purpose very well, the birds appearing to have forsaken the building.

Ram Bagh.—The north-east Burj of the garden enclosure was repaired.

Idgah.—Although this mosque is not on the list of Muhammadan buildings in charge of the Public Works Department, it has been repaired at the special request of the Muhammadan community on a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,995.

The work consisted mainly of repairs to all three gateways, enclosure walls and the tank and petty repairs to the main building.

J A U N P U R .

The interesting monuments in this city and its neighbourhood are now in a most satisfactory state of conservation. During last year the Atala, Jami, Lal Darwaza and Jhanjri Masjids all received attention, mostly in the form of small repairs.

In addition, at the Lal Darwaza Masjid one bay of the external colonnade was rebuilt to afford access to the roof and in the Atala Masjid the replacing of broken *jalis* was completed.

A masonry drain to receive the rain water from the roof has been provided at the Jami Masjid and the repairs to the bed of the Gumti have been effected.

L U C K N O W .

Apart from the usual Annual Repairs the only works of any importance that have been carried out in this circle are the reroofing and reflooring of the Chattar Manzil Palace, reroofing the north gate of the Bahu Begam's Tomb at Fyzabad, reroofing the old Nawabi Masjid at Akbarpur and repairs to the Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan at Shahabad.

It is interesting to note that the exact position of the breach in the Sikandarbagh at Lucknow has lately been determined and the tablet marking the spot has been moved accordingly.

D E L H I .

THE FORT.

Hayat Bakhsh Garden.—Owing to a necessity for a revision of the estimate and to lack of funds but little progress was made with this restoration until late in the financial year. A re-appropriation having been sanctioned, the work proceeded apace and the four main channels with their causeways and ornamental beds and the paving round the tank and Bhaddon and Sawan, are now completed.

As many of the old fountain bases as were recovered have been inserted in the floors of the channels. During the excavations, subsidiary channels were discovered, dividing each quarter into four equal squares.

The existence of the barracks to the west and the Moti Masjid Battery to the east, prevents a restoration of the garden to its full extent.

It has been decided to surround the Hayat Bakhsh and the other gardens to the south of it with an unclimbable iron fence, within the lines of which the greater number of the Mughal buildings in the Fort

will be enclosed. It is hoped that in a year or two the hedges which it is proposed to plant inside this fence will effectually conceal this unsightly, but very necessary, structure.

Shah Burj.—The conservation of the pavilion, so severely damaged by the earthquake of 1905, was taken in hand in February 1908. After careful consideration it was agreed to rebuild the central dome, of which there fortunately was photographic record available. To do this with safety the Chief Engineer decided that it was necessary to dismantle the greater part of the pavilion and build it afresh, as the weight of the new dome would be more than the walls, in their shaken and broken condition, could bear.

Every stone was numbered before being moved and it was hoped that the greater number would be able to be replaced, as the cracks were for the most part along the joints. At the end of the financial year, such progress had been made that the reconstruction had been carried as far as the springing of the arches, and it is expected that the work will be completed in May.

Naubat Khana.—The brickwork closing in the archways of the upper storey has been removed. On the ground floor the two rooms have been fitted up as a museum which it is hoped to open in a few months.

Dewan-i-Amm.—Signior Menegatti expects to complete the work of restoring the mosaics in the throne, on which he has been engaged for the last three years, by the 6th of May. All the plaques and small inlay are finished and the month of April will be spent in polishing the surface of the new work.

Rang Mahall.—The modern partition walls erected by the British to convert the palace into a mess, have been demolished. A few trial holes revealed the existence, beneath the sandstone floor, of marble channels and a fountain basin. The channels have inlaid paving and moulded and carved sides, while the basin, which is twenty feet square, is remarkably fine. It has three terraced borders, carved and inlaid, with a design of lotus leaves in the centre. This was formerly surmounted by a lotus-bud cup, but this, needless to say, has disappeared (*vide* Plate II 2).

The marble water channel named *Nahr-i-Bahisht* by Shah Jahan, now runs unbroken from the Hammam to the far side of the Rang Mahall where it ends abruptly.

Further investigation revealed a marble tank with cusped border in front of the Rang Mahall and a double row of eleven candle niches.

Zinat-ul-Masjid.—Certain repairs to brickwork, etc., have been executed.

Jami Masjid.—It still remains to place the marble lamp posts on the corners of the tank and to supply the metal lamps.

Purana Qila.—In the mosque, repairs to the inlaid work of the *mihrab*, the removal of whitewash and the replacing of some salt-eaten stones in the façade have been effected. The Muhammadan community having complained of the lack of water for the purpose of ablution, a well has been sunk in the courtyard of the mosque.

This is the gift of His Majesty the Amir of Kabul.

While sinking the well, a wall built of Delhi stone in lime, about nine feet thick, was met with at a depth of six feet. This extended to a depth of forty-three feet below the level of the court. This discovery, together with the presence of cellars under the mosque, proves the existence here of a building of some magnitude before the foundation of Purana Qila.

certain petty repairs to the Sher Mandel, consisting mostly of edging the plaster and making weather tight, have been effected.

Tomb of Humayun.—The replacing of the plaster edging to the channels by red sandstone is approaching completion, the west, north and south sides being practically finished.

The missing marble inlay round the sarcophagus has been replaced. Minor works of conservation here include repairs to the west gateway and rebuilding the fallen east wall of the compound.

Nizam-ud-din. Jamdat Khana.—Repairs to the plaster work and to damaged stone work have been effected and twelve *chiragh* brackets provided in the prayer chamber.

The marble finials to the *guldastas* of the screens round the tombs of Jahan Ara Begam and Muhammad Shah have been completed.

Tomb of Tagah Khan.—A new copper-gilt finial is ready to be fixed on the dome.

Chausrath Khamba.—A wall, four feet high, has been built to keep out cattle.

Moth-ki-Masjid.—The huts and the *débris* from inside the mosque and courtyard have been removed preparatory to effecting the conservation of this interesting building.

Tomb of Firoz Shah.—Some necessary structural repairs have been completed and the smoke stains which blackened the interior removed.

Qutb.—Only minor works of conservation have been carried out here during the year.

Tughlaqabad.—The causeway leading from the tomb to the fort is being rebuilt in coursed rubble of large size, as the rains of 1906 proved the uselessness of restoring Pathan work in random rubble of small size.

LAHORE.

THE FORT.

Diwan-i-Amm.—The whitewash has been removed from the pillars, new brackets have been inserted under the throne in place of modern brick piers and the modern platform all round the hall has been dismantled.

Further investigation has proved that before the pillared hall was added by Shah Jahan, the arcading in the back wall was continuous, forming an open gallery on either side of the *jasokha*.

The removal of the whitewash from the columns has made it even more evident than before that the bases and columns were not designed to fit each other. The bases are apparently of Akbar's period, and it is obvious that Shah Jahan had intended to cover the pillars with shell plaster as in the Diwan-i-Amms at Agra and Delhi. No trace of the *chunam*, however, remains to show that this intention was ever carried out.

Chhoti Khwabgah.—Certain repairs to the floor of the sleeping chamber have been executed in marble, Badal and Khattoo stone.

The garden has been laid out according to the plan referred to in last year's report. It will be some years before it will look its best, as the present effect is marred by the old trees which it has been thought advisable to leave until the newly planted cypresses and *tun* trees have had time to grow.

Badshahi Mosque.—In consequence of the discovery of some fragments of the original stone covers to the drains in the courtyards, which fully establish the design, red sandstone has been substituted for the iron gratings with which it was proposed to cover these holes.

Shahdara Jahangir's Tomb.—In accordance with the orders of the late Viceroy, the marble *ja'i* balustrade has been re-erected along the

west facade of the mausoleum and round the lower stage of the north-west minaret (*vide* Plate III).

Garden of Jahangir's Tomb and Serai.—The scheme of improvements has been steadily carried on throughout the year.

The southern gateway to the Serai, from which practically all the facing stone has been removed and replaced by mud plaster, has been covered with a sheet of Railway creeper which has considerably improved its appearance.

The cubicles in the wall of the Serai are in a very dilapidated condition. Repairs have been carried out in the most urgently needed cases and openings in the wall between the Serai and the garden have been filled up. But much remains to be done by degrees before the walls of the garden and Serai can be considered in a satisfactory state of conservation.

The civil authorities purpose to plant some more trees in the Serai as its appearance is still somewhat bare. They will be arranged symmetrically, the greater number of the existing trees being worked into the scheme, and while providing that most desirable element of shade, they will be so placed as not to interfere with the present satisfactory appearance of the spacious stretches of grass.

In the gateway leading to the garden from the Serai small repairs to the sandstone panelling have been necessary.

The improvement in the garden is very marked, the work of converting a tangled waste into a well-kept garden in keeping with the mausoleum being nearly completed in so far as the western half is concerned. It still remains, however, to remove the grass slopes from the sides of the causeways. When these are removed it is suggested that their place be taken by long borders of flowers at least 5 or 6 feet wide.

It would be well if the small flower beds in the grass plots on the causeways could be removed when these borders have become well established.

In themselves they are very effective, but they are not the treatment that a garden of this description calls for.

With regard to the water supply, the well near the service-gate of the garden, in addition to providing water for the grass in the Serai and garden, supplies the three tanks to the west of the tomb. A long narrow reservoir has been constructed on the top of the west wall of the garden where a channel originally ran. Thence the water is conducted along a main with three branches to the tanks.

Shalimar.—Necessary repairs to the sandstone facing of the walls of the first terrace have been effected and the marble cascade cleaned of the cement which filled the carving.

It would be a great advantage if the little building near the Baoli, built by Ranjit Singh, and in which that intrepid explorer, Morecroft, slept on one occasion, could be evacuated by *malis*. The interior is in a filthy condition.

The appearance of the causeways has been much improved by the removal of sundry palms in wooden tubs.

AJMER.

Tahsil.—With the exception of the necessary furniture this building is now ready to receive the antiquities which it is intended to exhibit here.

Badshahi.—The conservation of this building is well advanced—the modern additions have been removed, and more than half of the colonnade, the condition of which was so unsafe, has been dismantled and rebuilt, every sound stone being reinserted in its original position.

R. FROUDE TUCKER,
Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate, 1907-08.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Special repairs to the tombs of <i>Sayed</i> Diwán Muhammad Khan, <i>Sayed</i> Saif Khan, <i>Sayed</i> Chhajju, <i>Sayed</i> Umar Núr and octagonal well.	3,500	...	1,247 12 7	Completed
		Annual repairs to tombs of <i>Sayed</i> Husain, <i>Sayed</i> Muhammad, <i>Sayed</i> Umar Núr and <i>Sayed</i> Saif Khan.	100	...	100 0 0	Ditto.
Bareilly ...	Fatehganj, west of Bhaitaura village in Tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	Repairs to obelisk of red sandstone	33	33	31 8 5	Ditto
Bijnor ...	Jahanabad ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Nawab Shujait Khan.	30	30	30 0 9	Ditto.
Moradabad	Amroha ...	Special repairs to great Badi	1,275	...	323 3 2	Completed. The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1908 was Rs. 1,148-15-1.
	The Taj, Agra	Restoring the <i>balans</i> round the Taj quadrangle	81,811	16,200	16,339 0 0	In progress. Rupees 36,285 spent up to end of 1906-7
		Providing four marble seats for the gardens	1,200	820	821 0 0	Completed
		Special repairs to the Burj south of Jawab	420	420	420 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the Inner Delhi gate.	33,954	14,516	13,777 0 0	In progress. Rupees 3,289 spent in 1906-07.
		Levelling ground in front of Akbar's Palace.	2,678	2,678	2,657 0 0	In progress.
		Completing marble railing round the balcony of the Samman Burj.	1,370	1,370	1,427 0 0	Completed.
Agra		Restoring in marble the channel in the floor of the chamber opposite to the Samman Burj.	200	200	198 0 0	Ditto.
	The Fort ...	Restoring shell plaster and gilt roof of the pavilion to south of Khass Mahall.	11,362	11,141	500 0 0	Shell plaster is completed, but the gilding work has not been started as yet. Rupees 221 spent in 1906-07. Balancing has been resumed.
		Restoring the brackets and balustrade on the east front of the King's bath	1,467	1,467	1,466 0 0	Completed.
		Carried over	...	...	38,78 8 11	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed in progress or proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agra (continued)	Sikandarah	I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued). Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. a. p. 38,738 8 11	...
		Special repairs to the servants' houses and cattleyard	199	199	195 0 0	Completed.
		Constructing a new road to the Dak Bungalow and a gate in the south wall of the garden.	4,279	4,279	4,206 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring parts of west face of East False Gate.	16,058	8,000	7,987 0 0	In progress.
	Fatehpur-Sikri	Restoring the mother-of-pearl work in the canopy of Salim Chishti's tomb.	12,207	...	205 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring the floor in the Hakim's bath.	3,217	1,617	1,614 0 0	Ditto
		Conservation of the Rang Mahall.	8,353	8,000	8,055 0 0	In progress.
		Restoring north-east Burj at Ram Bagh.	1,495	1,495	1,495 0 0	Completed.
	Agra ...	Special repairs to the great Idgah.	3,995	3,995	3,989 0 0	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings at the Taj Mahall.	2,000	2,000	2,288 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings in the Fort.	3,063	3,063	2,935 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings at Sikandarah.	918	918	1,091 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	5,946	5,946	5,995 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings at Ram Bagh.	440	440	1,516 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings, Itimad-ud-daulah.	460	460	102 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings, Chini-karauza.	55	55	46 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings, Firoz Khan.	105	105	239 0 0	
		Lal Bārdārī (Museum) ...	226	226	291 0 8	Annual repairs.
		Kaisar Prasad (Deputy Commissioner's Court)	500	500	515 0 0	Ditto
	Lucknow ...	Chhattar Manzil Palace ...	3,000	3,000	3,100 0 0	Ditto
		Chhattar Manzil Palace ...	30,939	5,200	5,194 8 5	Re-roofing in progress
		Chhattar Manzil Palace ...	2,241	2,249	2,236 0 0	Ditto
		Old Palace at Dilkusha	500	500	499 0 0	Annual repairs
		Sikandar Bagh building	300	300	295 0 0	Ditto
		Alam Bagh house	500	500	515 0 0	Ditto
		Nawabi or Machhi Bhawan Bridge	1,000	1,000	1,000 13 9	Ditto
		Carried over ...	...	...	93,560 0 9	

N. B.—There are several other Muhammadan buildings in Lucknow on which annual repairs have been incurred by the Public Works department, but as they are not shown in Appendix V of the Public Works Department Memorandum Orders they are not mentioned in the statement.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending 31st March 1908—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (concluded).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	93,560 0 9	
Hardoi	Shahabad ...	Maqbara of Nawáb Diler Khán.	200	200	207 0 0	Completed.
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	Constructing a marble stone enclosure wall inside Saiyid Masud's shrine.	9,773	125	125 0 0	Ditto.
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	Reroofing the north gate of the outer courtyard of the Bahu Begam's tomb.	2,124	2,097	1,718 0 0	In progress.
	Akbarpur ...	Reroofing the old Nawabi mosque in the compound of Akbarpur Tahsil.	541	96	96 0 0	Completed.
Allahabad	Allahabad ...	Annual repairs to the three tombs in the Khusrú Bagh.	130	130	126 0 0	Ditto.
Banda ...	Banda ...	Restoration of Jami Masjid	1,045	...	90 0 0	Completed Rupees 896-13-11 spent during 1906-07.
Benares	Bakasia kund, Benares City	Repairs to Battis Khamba ...	187	187	182 0 0	Completed.
	Benares City.	Madho Das ka Dharahra Repairs to lightning-conductor.	50	50	50 0 0	Ditto
Jaunpur	Jaunpur city	Conservation of ancient monuments.	10,337	3,604	3,453 0 0	Atala Masjid at a cost of Rs 1,090. Amount spent last year, Rs. 1,405. Jami Masjid at a cost of Rs 552. Amount spent last year Rs 1,618. Lal Darwaza Masjid at a cost of Rs. 1,756. Amount spent last year, Rs. 3,102. Jhanjri Masjid at a cost of Rs. 42. Royal Cemetery at a cost of Rs. 13. All the above are completed.
		Constructing a masonry drain at Jami Masjid.	1,088	1,088	1,087 0 0	Completed.
		Repairs to the bed of the Gomti river at the stone bridge at Jaunpur.	2,961	1,574	1,578 0 0	Ditto.
		Total, United Provinces ...	...	...	1,02,272 0 9	
		II.—PUNJAB. ORIGINAL WORKS.				
Delhi	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of mosaics in the Throne Diwan-i-amm.	8,356	8,500	6,606 0 0	Work in progress. It will be completed by the 6th May 1908.
		Constructing a new museum in the Naubat Khana.	303	300	303 0 0	Completed.
		Certain petty works in connection with new museum in the Naubat Khana.	180	180	80 0 0	In progress.
	Humayun's Tomb	Filling in joints of stone work in Naubat Khana, east side.	178	178	177 0 0	Completed.
		Edging the water channel with sand stone.	14,532	8,500	11,228 0 0	In progress. About 200 feet length of drain and repair to duct remain to be done. Reallotment from Hayat Bakhsb garden. Preparation of ground.
		Carried over ...	...	...	18,394 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi— (continued).	II.—PUNJAB—(continued). ORIGINAL WORKS —(concluded).		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p	
	Brought forward ...		...	...	15,554 0 0	
	Nizam-ud-din	Four foot high wall behind Chansith Khauba.	172	172	170 0 0	Completed.
	Safdar Jang's Tomb.	Laying 4" earthenware pipes across Bajri path.	181	180	175 0 0	Ditto.
	Taga Khan's Tomb.	Providing a copper finial ...	151	150	43 0 0	In progress, but practically completed. The finial remains only to be put up.
	Jami Masjid ...	Constructing marble lamp posts.	3,225	900	634 0 0	In progress.
	Qutb ...	Constructing stone flagging round the tomb of Shah Altamash.	194	194	137 0 0	Completed.
	Isa Khan's Tomb.	Providing pakka irrigation channel.	634	Awaited	302 0 0	Ditto.
	Delhi ...	Scaffolding for Nili Chhatri Temple.	35	35	35 0 0	Ditto.
	Repair works.					
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Hayat Bukhsh Garden.	20,380	9,000	9,121 0 0	Revised estimate Rs. 28,732. Total spent up to March 31st, 1908, was Rs. 28,228.
		Restoration of Nanbat Khana Restoration of Shah Paoj	2,715 ...	970 2,200	1,183 0 0 1,708 0 0	Completed. In progress, rebuilding up to springing or arch level.
	Humayun's Tomb.	Removal of partition walls in Rang Mahall.	79	79	81 0 0	Completed.
		Replacing the damaged marble flowers in the platform round the cenotaph.	224	234	207 0 0	Ditto.
		Rebuilding fallen east compound wall.	225	570	400 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to Jamiat Khana.	413	413	187 0 0	In progress, but practically completed.
	Nizam-ud-din	Certain restoration works at Nizam-ud-din's Tomb.	757	770	715 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of Tombs of Jahangir, Babar and Muhammad Shah.	51	43	555 0 0	Ditto.
	Safdar Jang's Tomb.	Special repairs to—	102	400	324 0 0	In progress but practically completed.
		Certain repairs to mosque ...	9	59	56 0 0	Completed.
	Qutb ...	Special repairs to Feroz Shah's Tomb at Feroz Khass.	320	320	100 0 0	In progress, approaching completion.
		Special repairs to Rai Pithora's Temple.	96	53	83 0 0	In progress, but practically completed.
		Special repairs to Prithi Raj's Temple, Jain colonnades.	168	...	64 0 0	Completed.
	Bagh Alam on Delhi Qutb road.	Special repairs to Shahab-ud-din's Tomb.	55	55	55 0 0	Ditto.
	Purana Qila ...	Special repairs to Purana Qila mosque.	105	105	123 0 0	In progress but practically completed.
		Special repairs to Sher Mandir	80	80	84 0 0	Completed.
	Isa Khan's Tomb.	Repairing damaged wall of Halima's garden.	78	78	78 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to—	123	128	131 0 0	Ditto.
	Carried over ...		...	...	35,978 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi— (concluded).	Daryaganj. ...	II.—PUNJAB—(concluded). Repair Works—(concluded). Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Special repairs to Zinat-ul-Masjid.	152	152	153 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of causeway to the Tomb of Muhammad Tughlaq Shah.	13,722	2,000	3,797 0 0	In progress, approaching completion to the extent of allotment for 1907-08.
		Restoration of Moth-ki-Masjid.	2,000	500	1,527 0 0	An additional Rs. 1,500 was reallocated from "Hayat Bakhsh Gardens, preparation of grounds" The expenditure represents value of ground acquired.
	Delhi.	Annual repairs to historical buildings in the Delhi district.	2,600	2,600	2,728 0 0	Completed.
	Shahdara ...	Carrying out certain restorations in Akbari Sarai.	10,124	600	472 6 7	Completed.
		Water supply to gardens of Jahangir's Tomb and Akbari Sarai.	4,607	4,600	3,670 1 9	Ditto.
		Watering grass plots in Akbari Sarai and Jahangir's Tomb.	3,321	3,000	3,132 11 8	Ditto.
		Improvements to gardens of Jahangir's Tomb.	16,341	600	705 0 11	Ditto.
		Renewing marble jali work and restoration of balustrades of Jahangir's Tomb.	6,887	6,800	6,632 5 4	Ditto.
	The Fort, Lahore.	Carrying out certain improvements to Chhoti Khwabgah.	1,835	1,000	821 4 6	Ditto.
		Certain alterations to gardens in front of Chhoti Khwabgah.	200	200	195 0 0	Ditto.
Lahore	Lahore ...	Special repairs to historical buildings.	2,000	1,500	1,971 4 1	Ditto.
		Certain improvements to historical buildings (Diwan-i-amm and Jahangir's Tomb).	2,497	2,000	2,345 12 9	Ditto.
	Shahdara ...	Annual repairs.				
		Annual repairs to Dai Anga's Mosque.			99 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Moti Masjid, Lahore Fort.			84 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Gateway, Gulab Bagh.			95 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Jahangir's Tomb.			1,455 0 0	
	Lahore ...	Annual repairs to Shish Mahall, Lahore Fort.			39 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Hazuri Bagh Baradari.			41 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Diwan-i-amm Lahore Fort.			176 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Shalimar Gardens.			288 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Chhoti Khwabgah, Lahore Fort.			218 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Ali Mardan's Tomb.			11 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	66,374 15 7	Completed.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(concluded.) <i>Annual Repairs—(concluded).</i> Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p. 66,374 15 7	
Jullundur.	Dakhni ...	Annual repairs to Delhi Gateway.	394	800	299 2 0	} Completed.
	Nur Mahale ...	Annual repairs to Lahore Gateway.				
	Nakodar ...	Annual repairs to Abdul Mali's tomb.				
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Churatta ...	Annual repairs to Ghazi Khan's Tomb.	142	90	125 0 0	} Completed.
		Total, Punjab ...	...	...	66,799 1 7	
		III.—AJMER.				
Ajmer-Merwara.	Ajmer ...	Restoration of Badshahi buildings.	16,086	8,592	8,901 0 7	In progress.
		Converting old Tahsil into museum.	32,180	4,650	4,649 6 3	Ditto.
		Total, Ajmer ...	...	...	13,550 6 10	

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1908.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Sizes of plates in inches	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1550	Runkuta, dist. of Agra	Tomb of Sikandar Sultan	8½ × 6½	View showing interior of tomb	North-east.
1551	"	"	10 × 8	General view showing 1st and 2nd storeys	"
1552	"	"	"	General view showing missing part	East.
1553	"	"	"	General view of entrance gateway	"
1554	"	"	8½ × 6½	Detail view of 1st storey from courtyard	North-east.
1555	"	"	"	Detail view of south-east corner showing broken walls	South-east.
1556	Sikandarrah, Agra	Tomb of Akbar	10 × 8	General view of east gateway	East.
1557	"	"	8½ × 6½	Detail view of east gateway	"
1558	Agra	Ram Bagh	"	View of north-east tower showing missing ekhatri	North-east.
1559	Jaunpur	Atala Masjid	12 × 10	View showing new screens after restoration	North-west.
1560	"	"	8½ × 6½	Detail view showing new screens in north wing	East.
1561	"	"	10 × 8	View of steps between mosque and graveyard	West.
1562	"	"	"	Prayer chamber. General view of propylon after restoration	South-east.
1563	"	"	"	General view of east façade of east gate before restoration	East.
1564	"	Lal Darwaza Masjid	8½ × 6½	View showing new limited adjoining east gateway	South.
1565	"	"	"	General view of new jali screens	North.
1566	Rae Bareilly	Old Baoli	10 × 8	View showing details	North-west.
1567	"	"	"	General view	West.
1568	"	Old Fort	"	General view of gateway, west façade	South-west.
1569	"	"	"	General view of gateway, east façade	South-east.
1570	"	"	8½ × 6½	View showing detail of large bricks and carved pillar	"
1571	Agra	Taj	12 × 10	Saheli Burj No. 2. View showing newly built <i>dalan</i>	North-west.
1572	"	"	10 × 8	General view of upper part of Hathiya Paul, east façade, from terrace, after restoration.	North
1573	Agra Fort	Delhi Gate	12 × 10	General view	North-east
1574	Delhi	Memorial slab to Charles Todd	10 × 8	General view	"
1575	Agra	Tomb of Salim Shah	"	General view	North-west
1576	Shahdara, Lahore	Jahangir's Tomb	"	View of the platform above tomb after removal of the skylight	South-east
1577	Agra Fort	Anguri Bagh	8½ × 6½	Portion of the railing restored	West
1578	Agra	Sitting of Queen Victoria	12 × 10	General view of the statue and tank	North-west
1579	Phulok Katta, Tajganj, Agra	Zulfikar Mosque	"	View of inscription	"
1580	Lahore Fort	Shah Mahal	10 × 8	View after removal of parapet round tank	East.
1581	"	"	12 × 10	View showing repaired ceiling	West
1582	"	"	10 × 8	General view of garden after repairs	North.
1583	Shahdara, Lahore	Chhoti Khwabgah	"	View of screen in west wall after repair	East.
1584	"	Naulakha Burj	"	General view of garden after restoration	North
1585	"	Tomb of Jahangir	"	View of tank to south of tomb during repair	North-east
1586	"	"	"	General view of garden after repair	North-west.
1587	"	"	"	View showing channel and arches, &c., after repair	East.
1588	"	"	8½ × 6½	View showing water channel on top of west wall during repair	South.
1589	Mehripur near Lahore	Tomb of Nusrat Khan	10 × 8	General view	South-east
1590	Lahore	Tomb of Ali Mardan Khan	"	General view of the gateway	South.
1591	Shahdara, Lahore	Akbari Sema	6½ × 4½	General view of the gateway	West.
1592	"	Tomb of Jahangir	10 × 8	General view of garden after alterations	"

...	Shahdara, Lahore ..	...	Tomb of Jahangir	...	10 X 8	...	View showing tank after repairs	...	...	...	West.
1593	" "	...	" "	...	" 4½	...	View showing new fountain and south causeway after repairs	...	...	...	South.
1594	" "	...	" "	...	10 X 8	...	View showing north tank after repairs	...	...	...	West.
1595	" "	...	Akbari Sarai	...	6½ X 8½	...	General view of Sarai after repairs	...	...	...	South-east.
1596	" "	...	Diwan-i-Anam	...	" "	...	View showing plinth and brick piers to throne	...	...	...	West.
1597	Lahore Fort	...	Chhoti Khwabgah	...	" "	...	Garden after repairs	...	...	...	South-east.
1598	" "	...	Hazari Bagh Pavilion	...	" "	...	View showing repaired ceiling of north wing	...	...	...	East.
1599	Lahore	...	" "	...	" "	...	View showing repaired ceiling of west wing	...	...	...	North.
1600	" "	...	Palace of Akbar	...	10 X 8	...	General view showing excavation	...	...	...	North-west.
1601	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	General view showing modern additions in course of dismantling	...	...	...	South-west.
1602	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	General view	...	...	...	West.
1603	" "	...	Tomb of Humayun	...	8½ X 6½	...	View showing west tank after repairs	...	...	...	South.
1604	Delhi	...	" "	...	6½ X 4½	...	View showing south tank after repairs	...	...	...	North-west.
1605	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	View showing south-west tank during repair	...	...	...	West.
1606	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	View showing south-west tank after repair	...	...	...	North-west.
1607	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	General view of tomb showing Chhatris	...	...	...	West.
1608	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	Detail of Chhatris showing tile work	...	...	...	South.
1609	Thanesar	...	Tomb of Sheikh Chilli	...	" "	...	General view of tomb	...	...	...	South-east.
1610	" "	...	" "	...	10 X 8	...	Interior view of tomb	...	...	...	South.
1611	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	General view of exterior	...	...	...	South-west.
1612	" "	...	" "	...	8½ X 6½	...	General view of east faCade	...	...	...	East.
1613	" "	...	Mosque south-west of Sheikh Chilli's tomb.	...	6½ X 4½	...	Detail of a <i>mihrab</i>	...	...	...	North.
1614	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	View of gateway	...	...	...	South-east.
1615	" "	...	Mosque at Kabul Bagh	...	10 X 8	...	General view of east faCade from courtyard	...	...	...	South-east.
1616	Patna	...	" "	...	6½ X 4½	...	General view of interior of prayer chamber	...	...	...	East.
1617	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	<i>Mihrab</i> showing inscription	...	...	...	West.
1618	" "	...	" "	...	6½ X 4½	...	General view of courtyard showing new dwarf wall	...	...	...	South-west.
1619	" "	...	" "	...	8½ X 6½	...	General view	...	...	...	South-east.
1620	Delhi	...	Tomb of Isā Khān	...	6½ X 4½	...	General view	...	...	...	West.
1621	" "	...	Chhatris between the tombs of Isā Khan and Humayun.	...	" "	...	General view	...	...	...	South-west.
1622	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	General view	...	...	...	South-east.
1623	" "	...	Mosque of Purana Qila	...	8½ X 6½	...	General view of west faCade	...	...	...	West.
1624	" "	...	Purana Qila Gateway	...	6½ X 4½	...	View of east faCade	...	...	...	East.
1625	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	Exterior view showing partitions	...	...	...	North.
1626	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	Interior view showing partitions	...	...	...	South.
1627	Delhi Fort	...	Rang Mahall	...	" "	...	General view showing modern building	...	...	...	South-west.
1628	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	General view	...	...	...	"
1629	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	View of south channel	...	...	...	South.
1630	" "	...	Hira Mahall	...	10 X 8	...	Detail view of courtyard	...	...	...	South-west.
1631	" "	...	Hayat Bakshish garden	...	8½ X 6½	...	Detail view of corner Chhatris	...	...	...	South.
1632	" "	...	Shams-i-Talib Mosque	...	6½ X 4½	...	General view of gateway	...	...	...	South-east.
1633	Mahrauli, Delhi	...	" "	...	" "	...	After repairs	...	...	...	"
1634	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	Showing broken parts	...	...	...	South.
1635	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	Before restoration	...	...	...	South-west.
1636	Quth, Delhi	...	Steps on south of courtyard	...	8½ X 6½	...	View of platform after repairs	...	...	...	South-east.
1637	" "	...	Alai Darwaza	...	10 X 8	...	Interior in course of repairs	...	...	...	South-east.
1638	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	General view of causeway	...	...	...	West.
1639	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	Detail of causeway during restoration	...	...	...	South.
1640	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	...	...	"
1641	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	...	...	"
1642	Tughlaqabad, Delhi	...	Tomb of Tughlaq Shah	...	6½ X 4½	...	" "	...	...	...	"
1643	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	...	...	"
1644	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	" "	...	...	...	"

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1908—(concluded).

Number.	Place.	Title.	Sizes of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1645	Delhi	Khirkhi Mosque	8½ X 6½	General view of roof showing domes	South-east.
1646	"	"	10 X 68	General view of east façade	"
1647	"	"	8½ X 8½	General view of south façade	South.
1648	"	"	10 X 4	Detail of <i>mihrab</i> in prayer chamber	East.
1649	"	"	6½ X 4	Detail of cracked columns	"
1650	"	"	"	View of courtyard	North-west.
1651	"	"	"	View showing broken north-east dome	"
1652	"	"	"	View showing south-west courtyard	South-west.
1653	"	"	8½ X 6½	General view of west façade	"
1654	"	"	10 X 8	General view from courtyard	South-east.
1655	"	Mosque of Firoz Shah	8½ X 6½	General view of courtyard showing new lamp posts	South-west.
1656	"	Jami Masjid	10 X 8	General view of garden from roof of barracks	"
1657	Fort	Hayat Bukhsh Garden	"	General view showing east channel	East.
1658	"	"	6½ X 4½	View of old bulis before removal of modern superstructure	North-west.
1659	Agra Fort	Akbar's Palace	"	Showing ramp to Amar Singh Gateway	North-east.
1660	"	"	"	View of north courtyard after demolition of modern buildings	North-west.
1661	"	"	6½ X 4½	Interior view showing modern partition wall in course of dismantling	South-east.
1662	"	"	10 X 8	Arched in Fort wall from roof	South-west.
1663	"	"	"	West façade after demolition of Mughal buildings	West.
1664	"	"	8½ X 6½	Bay of arcade in Fort wall before restoration	"
1665	"	"	10 X 8	View of river front from ramparts of Akbar's Palace	South-east.
1666	"	"	8½ X 6½	Inscribed Tablets of water pipes. Roof of Jahangiri Mahall	South.
1667	"	"	"	General view	West.
1668	"	Inner Amar Singh Gato	10 X 8	General view of Chhatra	South-west.
1669	Agra	Jaswant Singh ki Chhatra	8½ X 6½	Detail view of <i>dar</i> screen	South-east.
1670	"	"	8½ X 6½	General view of garden	North-west.
1671	"	"	12 X 10	General view of river front	East.
1672	"	"	10 X 8	General view of Chhatra	South-east.
1673	"	"	6½ X 4½	View of Chhatra and garden from well	"
1674	"	"	"	View of south west Chhatra	"
1675	"	"	12 X 10	View of central tank	"
1676	Delhi Fort	Rang Mahall	8½ X 6½	View after removal of partitions from arches	South.
1677	"	"	"	View from exterior showing the channel opened up	North.
1678	"	"	"	East causeway before restoration	"
1679	Sikandarsh, Agra	Tomb of Akbar	"	View of pedestal behind cenotaph of Akbar	East.
1680	"	"	10 X 8	Central tank showing new marble seats	South-west.
1681	Agra	The Taj	"	General view of south façade before restoration	South.
1682	Delhi Fort	Shah Burj	"	View in south chamber	North.
1683	Fatehpur-Sikri	Rang Mahall	6½ X 4½	East façade	West.
1684	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1685	"	"	"	"	West.

APPENDIX C.—*List of drawings made in the office of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1908.*

Annual number.	Serial number	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1	1280	Delhi Fort ...	Dewan-i-Amm. Mosaics in Throne ...	
2	1281	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
3	1282	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
4	1283	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
5	1284	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
6	1285	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
7	1286	" " ...	" " " " " " ...	
8	1287	Agra Fort ...	Samman Burj. Detail of marble railing ...	1 inch = 1 foot.
9	1288	Agra ...	Taj Museum. Stand for photographs ...	2 inches = 1 foot.
10	1289	Lahore Fort ...	Shish Mahall. Proposed scheme for supporting ceiling.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
11	1290	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	Steps to Buland Darwaza. Proposed new approach.	{ 1 inch = 12 feet. 1 inch = 3 feet.
12	1291	Delhi Fort ...	Hayat Bakhsh Gardens. Sketch design for new iron railing.	1 inch = 2 feet.
13	1292	Delhi ...	Design for Memorial to Charles Todd ...	1 inch = 1 foot.
14	1293	Lahore ...	Aktari Sarai, Shahdara. Plan showing proposed arrangement of trees.	Ditto.
15	1294	...	Design for a Hanging Lamp ...	No scale.
16	1295	Agra Fort ...	Ramp leading to Amar Singh Gate proposed to be demolished.	$\frac{1}{4}$ th inch = 1 foot.
17	1296	Delhi Fort ...	Detail of Mutakka post for proposed marble railing.	Full size.
18	1297	Lahore ...	Plan showing <i>jail</i> balustrades round the upper terrace of Hazuri Bagh Pavilion.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.
19	1298	Shahdara, Lahore ...	Plan showing Mutakka holes on the roof of Jahangir's Tomb.	Ditto.
20	1299	Delhi ...	Charles Todd Memorial. Full size detail ...	Full size.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1908.

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. Agra ...	Tomb stone in cemetery, Civil Lines, Agra.	Portuguese, Roman.	Sháhjahán A. H. 1038, A. D. 1642.	Rubbing	Records the death of a Portuguese Christian in 1628, A. D.
2. Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sháhjahán A. H. 1030, A. D. 1649.	Ditto ..	Records the death of another Portuguese Christian in 1640 A. D.
3. Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Persian, Nastálíq.	Jahángír A. H. 1011, A. D. 1611	Hand copy	Records the death of an Armenian Bishop in 1611, A. D., and mentions his piety.
4. Do. ...	Marble slab on the façade of inner arch of the Zulfí Mosque in the Phulí Katrá, Tárganj, Agra.	Ditto ...	Sháh Alam A. H. 1196, A. D. 1781.	Ditto ..	Records the construction of a small mosque by Zulfí Sultán Bahádur in A. H. 1196.
5. Do. ...	Marble slab on the northern wall of the arcade of the Zulfí Mosque in Phulí Katrá, Tárganj, Agra.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1288, A. D. 1871	Ditto ...	Records the construction of an arcade in front of the Zulfí Mosque by Luddhu Khan, Subadar.
6. Do. .	Marble slab fixed in the west wall of a room attached to the Zulfí Mosque in Phulí Katrá, Tárganj Agra.	Arabic Naskh and Persian Nastálíq.	Aurangzeb A. H. 1073, A. D. 1664.	Rubbing and photo.	This marble slab is in the shape of a hand, and inscribed with a verse from the Qurán-Bismilláh, the Kalimah, or sacred words of the Muhammadan confession of faith, and the name of Khwájah Muín-ud-din Chistí of Ajmer, with the era given below as A. H. 1073, A. D. 1664.
7. Fatehpur-Sikri.	Red sandstone on the eastern wall of the central arch of the southern colonnade of the Fatehpur Mosque.	Arabic and Persian Nastálíq.	Akbar A. H. 1010, A. D. 1601.	Rubbing ...	Records the return of Akbar to Fatehpur-Sikri after he conquered the Deccan and Khándís.
8. Ditto ...	Red sandstone on the western wall of the above.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
9. Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Arabic, Tughrá.	Sháhjahán A. H. 1042, A. D. 1632.	Ditto ...	Contains the following names:—Allah, Muhammad, Abn Bakr, Umar, Usmán, Alí, Hasan, Husain. The name of the Tughrá writer or carver is written separately together with the era.
10. Bareilly (Rohilkhand).	Sandstone over the façade of the central arch in a mosque in old Bareilly.	Persian Nastálíq.	Akbar A. H. 987, A. D. 1579.	Hand copy	Records the construction of the mosque by the order of Akbar in 987 A. H., 1579 A. D.
11. Ditto ...	Sand stone over the façade of the central arch of the same mosque in old Bareilly below the inscription number 10.	Ditto ...	Ahmad Sháh A. H. 1164, A. D. 1750.	Ditto ...	Records the repairing of the mosque by Haq Dád Khán in 1164 A. H., 1750 A. D.
12. Ditto ..	In stucco over the façade of the gate of the cemetery in which the tomb of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán lies.	Ditto ..	A. H. 1250, A. D. 1834 and A. H. 1309, A. D. 1891.	Ditto ..	Records the construction of the gate by Háfiz Muhammad Yar Khán, and its repairing by the Government through Mr. A. Cadell, Commissioner of Bareilly.
13. Ditto ...	In stucco over the façade of the enclosure of the tomb of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1250, A. D. 1834	Ditto ...	Records the construction of the tomb of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán by his daughter in 1834 A. D.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1908—(contd.).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name, and date.	Hand copy photo. or rubbing.	Remarks.
14. Bareilly	In stucco on the western arch of the Chhatrí, above the grave of the said Nawab.	Persian, Nastálíq.	Sháh Alam A. H. 1189, A. D. 1775.	Hand copy	Contains a chronogram in the Pushtu language, giving the date of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán's death.
15. Delhi ...	Mihráb of sandstone in the Naubatkháná Museum, Delhi Fort.	Arabic, Naskh.	Altamash ...	Ditto ...	It belongs to the period of the early Patháns, and contains the name of Altamash who reigned from 1210 to 1235 A. D.
16. Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Altamash A. H. 608, A. D. 1211.	Ditto ...	Contains verses from different chapters of the Qurán with the Kalmah or Muham-madan confession of faith and the era.
17. Do. ...	Circular stool of sandstone in the Naubatkháná Museum, Delhi Fort.	Ditto ...	Akbar A. H. 968, A. D. 1560.	Hand-copy and rubbing.	Contains the well-known passages from the Qurán—Bismillah and Ayat-ul-Kursi, with a Persian phrase, together with the era given in figure.
18. Do. ...	Slab of white marble in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Persian, Nastálíq.	Jahángír A. H. 1002, A. D. 1593.	Ditto ...	Gives a considerable account of a person named Mahmúd, the expenditure incurred in connection with the cemetery and other buildings erected by him, and the date, together with the writer's name.
19. Do. ...	Slab of white marble in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Ditto ...	Jahángír, A. H. 1031, A. D. 1621.	Hand-copy	Records the construction of Sulimgarh Bridge by Jahangir in 1621 A. D., also the name of the man who superintended its construction and the name of the writer also.
20. Do. ...	Slab of red sandstone in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Ditto ...	Sháhjahán, A. H. 1052, A. D. 1642.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of a place named "Khássa Mahall," by the daughter of Zain Khán, one of the Generals of Akbar.
21. Do. ...	A stone of irregular shape inscribed on three sides, in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Arabic, Naskh.	Alamgir (Aurangzeb).	Ditto ..	Records the name of Aurangzeb and his accession, years given respectively as 47, 48 and 49.
22. Do. ...	Marble basin for Qadam Sharif in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Persian Nastálíq.	Akbar Shah II A. H. 1222, A. D. 1807.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of the marble basin in which the footprint of the prophet used to be placed.
23. Do. ...	Illuminated petition (framed) in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Ditto ...	Mirza Jahan-gir A. H. 1223 A. D. 1808.	Ditto ...	Records a petition presented to Mirza Jahan-gir, the elder son of Akbar Shah (II). The petitioner applied for a copy of the Sanad, which he had lost, and which recorded that the title of "Faujdar Khán Rafiq Jang," and the rank of four thousand feet and two thousand horses conferred upon Mir Ghulam was also given to Li son, the applicant, as inheritance.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1908—(concl.).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo. or rubbing	Remarks
24. Delhi ...	Illuminated Farman (framed) in the Naubatkhāna Museum.	Persian, Nas-tāliq.	Akbar Shah (II) A. H. 1221 A. D. 1806.	Hand copy	Records the presenting of the title of "Nāsir-ud-daulah Bahādur Alifing" on Colonel James Skinner by Akbar Shah (II)
25. Do. ...	Illuminated Farman (framed) in the Naubatkhāna Museum.	Ditto	Akbar Shah (II) A. H. 1230 A. D. 1814.	Ditto ..	Records the grant of the permanent lease of the Rabupurah village, to Colonel James Skinner by Akbar Shah (II.)
26. Do. ...	Marble slab on the gateway of the Moth-ki-Masjid near Mubārakpūr, old Delhi.	Arabic, Kūfī	Sultan Sikan-dar Lodi, A. H. 894, A. D. 1488.	Photo. ...	Contains verses from the Qurān.
27. Do. ...	Marble slab on the same gateway	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto.
28. Ajmer ..	Sandstone lintel to staircase in the back wall of the Arhāf Dīn kā Jhonprā.	Sanskrit	Vigrāhā-rājā	Rubbing	Records the building of the temple by Vigrāhā-rājā (probably the 4th of that name).

MUHAMMAD SHUAIB.

APPENDIX E.

*List of public libraries, institutions, &c., which are supplied with reports of the
Archæological Survey.*

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square,
London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen
Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi,
W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover
Square, W. London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen, Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale),
Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
Kgl Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften W. 35, Potsdamerstrasse, 120,
Berlin.
The Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome.
American School of classical studies at Rome.
The Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademië van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, the Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg,
Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
University Library; Upsala, Sweden.
University Library; Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—(concluded).**AMERICA.**

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
 Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
 Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
 Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole Francaise d' Extreme Orient, Hanoi.
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
 Institut Francais D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior,
 Manila.
 North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

II.—INDIA.**(1) IMPERIAL.**

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 *Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.
 Central Library, Army Headquarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.**MADRAS.**

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 University Library, Madras.
 Public Library, Madras.
 Presidency College, Madras.
 School of Art, Madras.
 Government Central Museum, Madras.
 Christian College Library, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 University Library, Bombay.
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
 School of Art, Bombay.
 The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
 Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
 University Library, Allahabad.
 Public Library, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Thomason College, Koorkee.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 University Library, Lahore.
 Government College Library, Lahore.
 Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
 Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
 The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
 The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

II.—INDIA—(*concluded*).

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.
Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General,
Ajmer.

College Library, Ajmer.

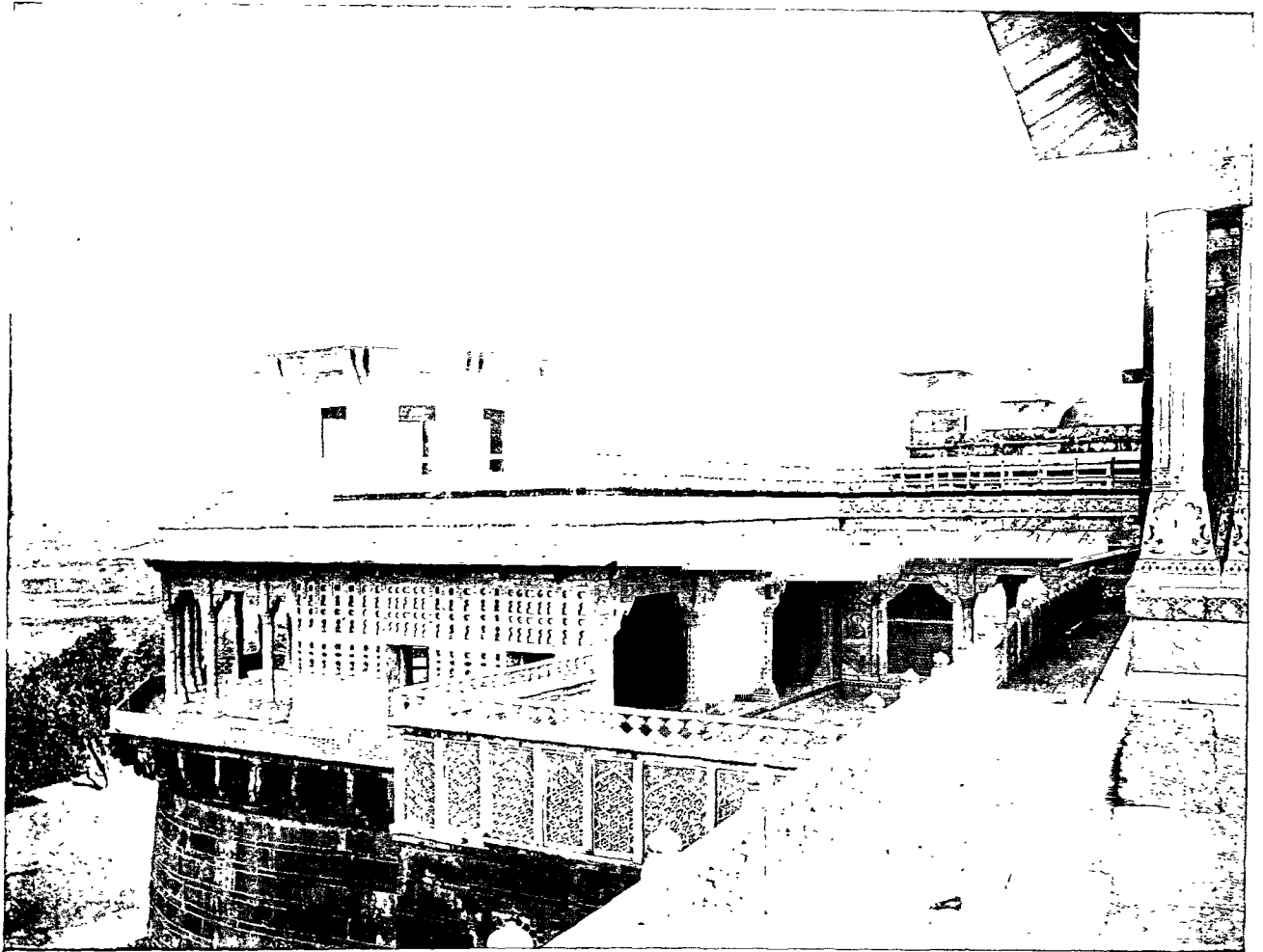
Public Works Department Secretariat Library, Rajputana.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

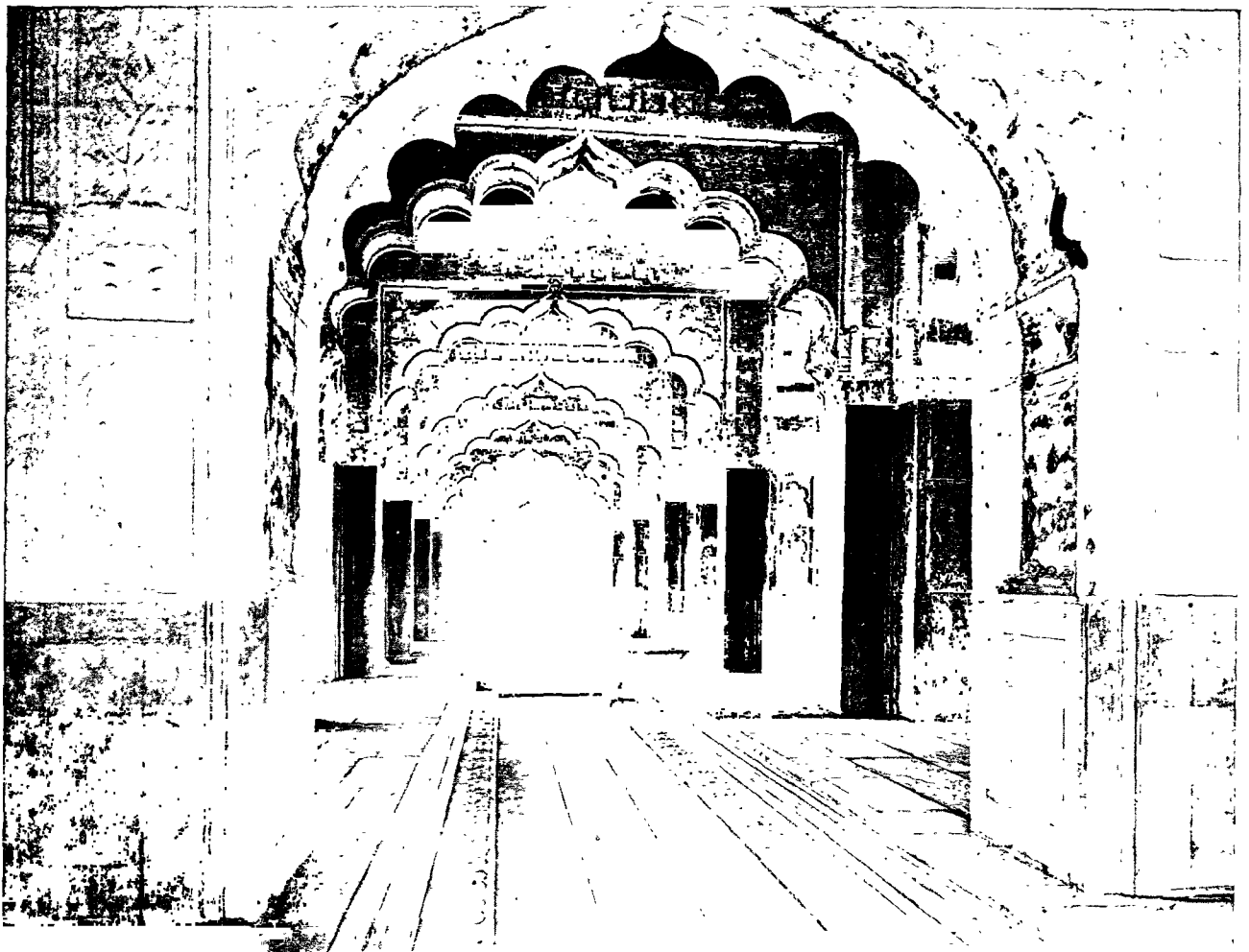


The Central Tank showing new seats.

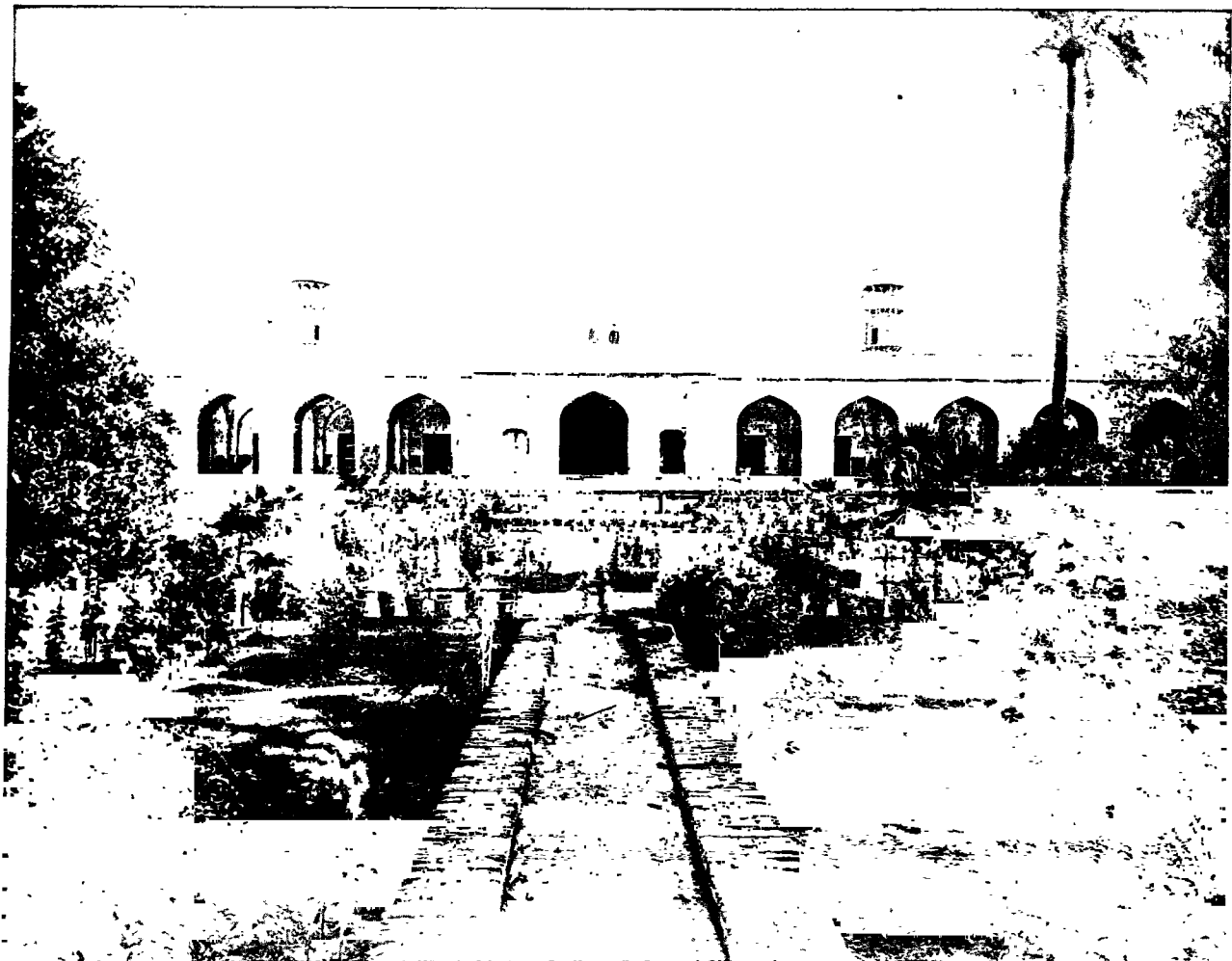


The Samman Burj showing marble railing.

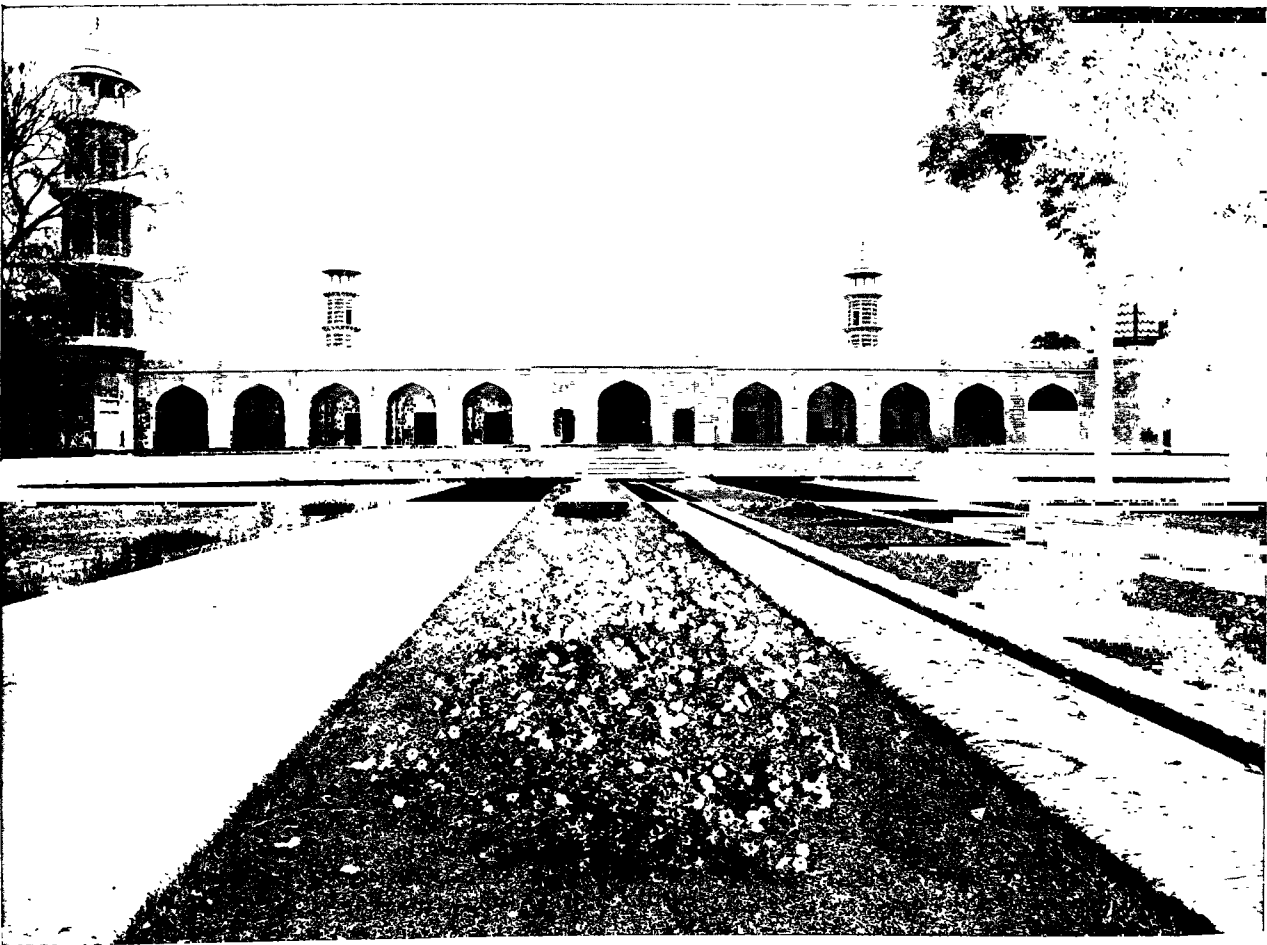
DELHI—THE FORT.



The Rang Mahal after removal of partitions, showing old channels and fountain.



(a). Before restoration of balustrade and gardens.



(b). After restoration of balustrade and gardens.

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PART I.

1. *Office Routine.*—There is no change to record in my office staff and, on the whole, useful work has been done by most of its members.

The orderly sequence of office routine was unfortunately broken by my illness in Simla, during the months of September and October. During this period M. Muhammad Shu'aib, my literary assistant, acted as officer in charge. I resumed control of the office on the 1st of November but did not find myself sufficiently recovered to commence touring till the following month.

Towards the end of the hot weather, the majority of the staff took their full privilege leave.

For the last six weeks of the year under review I have been engaged in preparing a list of Archaeological Monuments in the Punjab.

Maulvi Shu'aib has been occupied in translating the works of native authors and in supplying me with historical notes. He has also revised certain inscriptions of Multan, Kanauj and other places.

In addition to routine work, the photographer has had the onerous task of printing five copies each of every negation taken by this office between the years 1893 and 1905, upwards of 700 in number. This has now been accomplished and the prints forwarded to their respective destinations and the negatives sent for custody to the office of the Director General of Archaeology in India.

For the last six months, the draughtsman has been engaged in preparing plans of the buildings in Agra Fort, a systematic survey of which has not hitherto been undertaken.

Under the operation of Cantonment Law I was called upon early in July to leave my office at a fortnight's notice. I was unable to obtain an office in Civil Lines and so was compelled to occupy another house in Cantonments, an increased rental of Rs. 55 per mensem having been sanctioned by the Government of India, Home Department, Archaeology and Epiygraphy, No. 213, dated 7th August 1908. In November I was again turned out under the same regulations, but I was then fortunate in obtaining a very suitable house in Civil Lines.

2. *Diary.*—

Archaeological Surveyor's Diary.

April 1st to 10th	...	...	At Agra.
" 11th	...	...	To Sikandarah.
" 12th to 14th	...	...	At Agra.
" 15th ...	...	...	To Muttra and Delhi.
" 16th ...	...	...	At Delhi.
" 17th ...	...	...	Left Delhi for Lahore.
" 18th ...	...	...	Arrived at Lahore and inspected Shah-dara and Fort.
" 19th ...	...	...	Left Lahore for Karor.
" 20th ...	...	...	Arrived at Karor and visited Tomb of Hazrat Lal Isan.
" 21st ...	...	...	Left Karor for Multan.
" 21st ...	...	...	Left Multan.
" 22nd ...	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
" 23rd ...	...	...	Left Lahore.
" 24th ...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
" 25th to May 3rd	...	...	At Agra.
May 4th ...	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
" 5th ...	...	...	At Delhi.
" 6th ...	...	...	Left Delhi.
" 7th ...	...	...	Arrived at Simla.
" 8th to July 1st	...	...	At Simla.
July 2nd ...	...	...	Left Simla.
" 3rd ...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
" 4th to 9th	...	...	At Agra.
" 10th ...	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
" 11th ...	...	...	At Agra.
" 12th ...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.

July 13th to 16th	...	...	At Agra.
" 17th	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
" 18th	...	...	At Agra.
" 19th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
" 20th and 21st	...	...	At Agra.
" 22nd	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
" 23rd to August 6th	...	...	At Agra.
August 7th	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
" 8th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 9th	...	...	Left Delhi.
" 10th	...	...	Arrived at Simla.
" 11th to September 10th	...	...	At Simla.
November 1st to 9th	...	...	At Simla.
" 10th	...	...	Left Simla.
" 11th	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
" 12th to 18th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 19th	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
" 20th and 21st	...	...	At Agra.
" 22nd	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
" 23rd	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
" 24th to December 1st	...	...	At Agra.
December 2nd	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
" 3rd to 6th	...	...	At Agra.
" 7th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah and left for Delhi.
" 8th	...	...	Left Delhi.
" 9th	...	...	Arrived at Jaipur and inspected Sanganer.
" 10th and 11th	...	...	At Jaipur.
" 12th	...	...	Visited Ambar and left for Delhi.
" 13th	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
" 14th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 15th	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
" 16th to 18th	...	...	At Agra.
" 19th	...	...	Left Agra for Lucknow.
" 20th to 22nd	...	...	At Lucknow.
" 23rd	...	...	Left Lucknow for Benares.
" 24th	...	...	At Benares.
" 31st	...	...	Left Mughal Sarai for Allahabad.
January 1st	...	...	Left Allahabad for Agra.
" 2nd to 4th	...	...	At Agra.
" 5th	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
" 6th to 8th	...	...	At Agra.
" 9th	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
" 10th and 11th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 12th	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
" 13th to 20th	...	...	At Agra.
" 21st	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
" 22nd	...	...	At Delhi.
" 23rd	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
" 24th	...	...	At Agra.
" 25th	...	...	To Kagarol.
" 26th	...	...	Left Agra.
" 27th	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
" 28th to February 1st	...	...	At Lahore.
February 2nd	...	...	Left Lahore for Amritsar.
" 3rd	...	...	Left Amritsar for Batala.
" 4th	...	...	To Gurdaspur.
" 5th	...	...	To Kalanaur.
" 6th	...	...	Left Gurdaspur for Agra.
" 7th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
" 8th to 21st	...	...	At Agra.
" 22nd	...	...	Left Agra for Panipat.
" 23rd	...	...	At Panipat.
" 24th	...	...	Inspected Thanesar.
" 25th	...	...	Left Panipat for Delhi.
" 26th	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
" 27th	...	...	Inspected Jajao Sarai.
" 28th to March 1st	...	...	At Agra.
March 2nd	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
" 3rd	...	...	Inspected Palwal.
" 4th	...	...	Left Delhi for Gurgaon.
" 5th	...	...	Left Gurgaon for Riwari.

March	6th	...	...	At Gurgaon.
"	7th	...	...	Left Gurgaon for Sohna.
"	8th	...	...	At Sohna.
"	9th	...	...	To Nuh and Palla.
"	10th	...	...	Nuh to Kotla and Sohna.
"	11th	...	...	At Sohna.
"	12th	...	...	Left Sohna for Gurgaon and Delhi.
"	13th	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	14th	...	...	At Agra.
"	15th	...	...	Inspected Runkuta.
"	16th to 18th	...	...	At Agra.
"	19th	...	...	Left Agra for Hodal.
"	20th	...	...	Left Hodal for Punahana and Allahabas.
"	21st	...	...	Left Punahana for Hodal and Delhi.
"	22nd	...	...	Left Delhi for Qutb.
"	23rd to 31st	...	...	At Qutb.

Diary of the officer in charge of the current duties.

September	11th to 20th	...	...	At Agra.
"	21st	...	...	To Sikandarrah.
"	22nd to 27th	...	...	At Agra.
"	28th	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	29th	...	...	Inspected Khirki masjid and returned to Agra.
"	30th to October 5th	...	...	At Agra.
October	6th	...	...	To Sikandarrah.
"	7th to 22nd	...	...	At Agra.
"	23rd	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	24th	...	...	To Qutb.
"	25th	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	26th to 31st	...	...	At Agra.

3. *The year's work.*—The monuments on which I was required to report by the Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab were but few in number.

United Provinces	...	{	The Observatory, Benares.
		{	Kaiser Bagh gates, Lucknow.
		{	Mariam's tomb, Sikandarrah, Agra.
		{	Tomb of Sheikh Amber, Kargarol, Agra.
		{	Tomb of Shamsheer Khan, Batala, Gurdaspur.
Punjab	...	{	" Allah Yah Khan, Allahabas, Gurgaon.
		{	" Roshan Chiragh, Palwal, Gurgaon.
		{	Dargah of Shah Mussa, near Palla, Gurgaon.
		{	Tomb and mosque of Hazrat Shah Chiragh, Lahore.

Recommendations were also made regarding the following monuments :—

Agra	...	...	{	Akbars' palace, in the Fort.
			{	Amar Singh gate, in the Fort.
			{	Chittori gates, in the Fort.
			{	Moti Masjid, in the Fort.
			{	The Taj, Drinking Fountain.
			{	Channels.
			{	Fatehpur Sikri, Rang Mahal.
			{	" " Jami Masjid.
			{	" " Zenana garden.
			{	Jaswant Singh ki Chattri.
			{	Itimadpur, Buryha ka Talao.
Lucknow	...	...	{	Chattar Manzil.
Allahabad	...	...	{	Khusru Bagh.
			{	Gardens, in the Fort.
			{	Shah Burj Pavilion, in the Fort.
			{	Rang Mahal, in the Fort.
			{	Naubat-Khana, in the Fort.
			{	Baithak, in the Fort.
			{	Jami Masjid.
Delhi	...	...	{	Mosque of Ghazi-ud-din.
			{	Zinat-ul-Masjid.
			{	Moth-ki-Masjid.
			{	Khirki Masjid.
			{	Humayun's Tomb.
			{	Nizam-ud-din.

Panipat	...	...	Kabul Bagh Masjid.
Thanesar	...	...	Tomb of Sheikh Chilli.
			{ Mosque of Wazir Khan.
			" Dai Anga.
			Badshahi Masjid.
Lahore	...	...	{ Sarai and tomb of Jahangir.
			Shalamar Bagh
			Chhoti Khwabgah, in the Fort.
			Moti Masjid " "
			The old approach " "
Mianwali	...	...	Maqbara of Hazrat Lal Isan at Karor.

4. *Conservation*—The amounts spent on conservation of Muham-madan monuments during the year were as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	...	...	1,05,849	12	6
In the Punjab	...	...	55,626	2	9
At Ajmer	...	...	6,370	5	6

The accuracy of these totals cannot be vouched for, but they are taken from the statement of expenditure which will be found in Appendix A, the details of which were supplied by the various Superintending Engineers.

5. I have not been informed that any monument in this circle has been declared "Protected." A reclassification of certain monuments in the Agra district has been proposed and the pavilion in the tank at Itimadpur near Agra has been included in the list of Monuments of Archaeological and Historical Interest in Appendix V of the Public Works Manual of Orders under class IIA (a). The walls and gates of the Khusru Bagh at Allahabad have been added to the same list and under the same classification.

At Fatehpur Sikri it is proposed to acquire land to the west of the Buland Darwazah so as to afford direct access to the Rang Mahal, which has recently been conserved. It is also intended to acquire, during the ensuing year, the garden surrounding Jaswant Singh ki Chhatri. A space of approximately 40 feet surrounding the Khirki Masjid near Delhi will be purchased and the ground cleared of the mud huts which now encumber the mosque.

In letter No. 1100—147-2, dated 25th April 1908, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to Chief Secretary to Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, it was stated the Mosque, Gateway and Lat of Firoz Shah at Hissar, Delhi District, would be handed over for conservation as soon as a new godown, for which plans and estimates had already been called for, was completed. The transfer has however not been effected yet.

6. *Native States*.—In December, I visited Jeypur and Amber with the consent of the Darbar and the Government of the United Provinces.

7. *Excavations*.—The clearing of the ground in front of Akbar's Palace in Agra Fort is now completed. Some interesting features came to light, notably the foundations of a screen wall running southward from the south-west burj of the Jahangiri Mahal in continuation of the façade of that building. It repeats the details and arrangements of the adjoining elevation and the two façades, when completed, would have presented a frontage of 430 feet in length with two lofty gateways and three towers.

To the west of this wall, two open courts were discovered, measuring 90' × 40' and surrounded by the foundations of small chambers arranged symmetrically. They are of later date than the other ruins. In the excavations here a large marble bracket was found at a depth of one foot below the ground. It is similar in shape and size to the marble brackets now collected near the Somnath Gates where it also as been placed, but it lacks their inlay.

Several little clay models were found in one of the rooms of the Palace. They are very similar to those found in front of the Jahangiri Mahal in 1905.

At Lal Kot near Mahrauli the Executive Engineer of Delhi has excavated two of the gates.

8. *Original Exploration.*—

9. *Publications.*—

(1) Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, for 1907-8.

(2) Contributions to the Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archaeology.

(a) *Appendix A.*—"The Elephant Statues at the Delhi Gate of Delhi Fort".

(b) *Appendix B.*—"The Sultans of Delhi and their existing Monuments with approximate dates."

(3) Contributions to the Annual Report for 1907-8 of the Archaeological Survey of India.

(a) "The Palace of Akbar in Agra Fort."

(b) "Takht-i-Akbari at Kalanur."

(c) "The Rang Mahal in Delhi Fort."

(4) Report on the Tomb of Shamsheer Khan at Batala.

(5) Conservation notes on the following localities: Agra (2) Benares District, Delhi and Lahore.

10. *Contravention of Standing Orders.*—In the Punjab, excavations were carried out at the instance of the local Engineer without previous reference to the Archaeological Survey of India, in contravention of Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department Circular No. 21-40-1, dated 27th June 1895 and the same Department Resolution No. 26-28-2, dated 7th July 1903.

11. *Office library.*—The following books have been purchased for the library during the year 1908-09 :—

- (1) Manucci's *Storia do Mogor*, Volume IV.
- (2) Steel's *India through the Ages*.
- (3) Keene's *Fall of the Mughal Empire*.
- (4) Saladin's *L'Art Musalman*.
- (5) Constable's *Hand Atlas of India*.
- (6) Ali's *Short History of the Saracens*.
- (7) Travellian's *Cawnpore*.
- (8) Pierre Loti's *India*.
- (9) Carotti's *History of Art*.
- (10) Irving's *Alhambra*.
- (11) *Travels of Marco Paulo*.
- (12) Beveridge's *Gulbadan Begam*.
- (13) Smith's *Persian Art*.
- (14) *The Architectural Review*.
- (15) *The Pioneer*.
- (16) Beale's *Biographical Dictionary*.
- (17) *Maasu-l-Umrah*, 3 volumes.
- (18) *Tabugati-Akbari*.
- (19) *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*.
- (20) *Jahangir Namah*.

The following books have also been acquired :—

Imperial Gazetteer of India, volumes 1—24.
 District Gazetteer of United Provinces, 21 volumes.
 Gazetteer of Punjab, 19 volumes.
 Rajputana District Gazetteer.
 Indian Sculpture and Painting by Havell.
 Notes on Jeypur.
 List of Monuments in Punjab.
 Revised List of Monuments in Punjab.
 Grenada.

Archaeological Survey of India, Annual report for 1905-06.

12. *Compilation of Lists.*—Vide sections I and XV. The districts selected for inspection were those of Gurgaon and Delhi and in both the work is practically completed. The necessity for a revision of the existing lists was abundantly demonstrated by the frequent discovery in them of inaccuracies and omissions. It was obvious that many of the monuments described had not been visited by the compiler and I consequently have made a point of personally visiting each building where possible.

I have photographed such monuments as were of any interest while those of importance, which had hitherto escaped attention, have been taken by my photographer.

The photographs thus obtained will, I hope, prove a valuable record of the Archaeology of the Province.

The tour was unproductive of any noticeable discovery, but many monuments of interest and worthy of conservation have been noted together with some early inscriptions.

13. Annual office expenditure.—

Salaries.—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Archaeological Surveyor's pay	...	...	5,652	11	0 (1)

Establishment—

			Rs.	a.	p.	
One munshi	...	...	1,500	0	0	...
One clerk	...	...	660	0	0	...
One photographer	...	...	550	6	2 (2)	...
One draughtsman	...	...	611	4	7 (3)	...
Two peons	...	...	174	5	0 (4)	...
Temporary establishment	161	0	0 (5)	...
						3,656 15 9

Allowances.—

Travelling allowance	1,762	9	6
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Supplies and services.—

			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Photographs and photo materials	499	13	0
Purchase and repair of tents	...	...	49	3	9	...	...	...
						549	0	9

Contingencies.—

Purchase of stationery	...	...	14	8	0	...
Purchase of books and newspapers	...	...	199	11	0	...
Belts, badges and liveries to peons	...	...	19	0	0	...
Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	532	8	3	...
Postage charges	...	...	100	5	0	...
Telegram charges	...	...	20	0	0	...
Conveyance of tents, stores, records, etc.	...	...	182	2	6	...
Hot and cold weather charges	...	...	49	15	9	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	99	11	0	...
						1,217 13 6

Total ... 12,839 2 6

14. Museums.—

The Taj Museum, Agra.—At a meeting held at the Commissioner's house in January it was decided that, with the approval of Government, this Museum should be placed in my charge, the expenses of upkeep, etc. still being met from the Collector's budget. The Museum up till now has been under the management of the Taj Garden's Committee.

I have, however, not yet heard if this arrangement has met with the approval of Government.

No additions appear to have been made to the collection this year except one or two pictures which I procured.

Delhi Museum of Archaeology.—This is now established in the ground floor of the Naubat Khana in Delhi Fort. The exhibits have been arranged and a catalogue has been compiled and is on sale at the Museum, which was opened to the public in January 1909.

In letter No. 3072-S, Financial, dated 30th September 1908, the Government of the Punjab sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 500 for

(1) This total includes the following amounts which were drawn during the year 1909-10 :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
(i) Pay for 1st to 10th September 1908	...	...	166	10	8
(ii) Leave allowance from 11th September to 31st October 1908	...	...	416	10	8
Total	...	...	583	5	4

(2) Includes Rs. 10-6-2 being one week's pay for January 1909, as bonus sanctioned by the Government of India, Home department, notification No. 3, dated 1st January 1909.

(3) Includes Rs. 11-4-7 being one week's pay for January 1909, as bonus sanctioned by Government of India, Home department, notification No. 3, dated 1st January 1909.

(4) Includes Rs. 15-6-2 for grain compensation for seven months and Rs. 3-2-6 being one week's pay for January 1909, as bonus sanctioned by Government of India, Home department, notification No. 3, dated 1st January 1909.

(5) Includes Rs. 17 for grain compensation allowance for seven months.

the maintenance of the museum and the increase of the collection. The museum is under the direction of the following committee :—

The Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle.

The Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle (Curator).

I was fortunate in finding in the bazar, at Delhi a collection of Mughal pictures, 23 of which were purchased. They are of considerable interest, for although they are not very old, yet they show the court of the later Mughals as it was before the mutiny. Of the portraits, the most interesting is one of Shah Jahan showing the head in profile.

Among other acquisitions this year may be mentioned a Mughal Fish Standard (*Mahi Maratib*) and a complete set of portraits of Mughal Emperors.

Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.—This museum was formally opened on the 19th October 1908. As a member of the advisory committee, I was invited to attend but was unfortunately prevented from doing so through illness.

15. *Programme for 1909-10.*—In July a tour of inspection will be made to those places where work is actively in progress. September and part of November will be spent in compiling lists in the hills and this work will be continued later in the year. The winter months will, as usual, be spent in touring.

PART II.

**Notes on the conservation of Monuments in the
United Provinces, the Punjab and at Ajmer.**

AGRA.

THE TAJ.

Dalans.—No further reconstruction of the arcade in the forecourt of the Taj has been carried out this year.

Channels.—Despite repairs, these have been found to leak very badly. It is proposed to relay the channels on a bed of concrete and to utilise the water, which at present percolates through the joints, after it has passed through the fountains, for watering the nurseries attached to the gardens. The great advantage of this scheme is that the fountains will be kept playing the great part of the day instead of for a few hours on Sunday.

Garden.—The garden authorities have removed the flower beds which bordered the channels running east and west and have substituted grass in accordance with the main channel. As was anticipated this has greatly improved this part of the garden. It is much to be hoped that in a year or two the authorities will be able to remove the curved paths and irregular flower beds which so disfigure the northern part of the garden and to substitute straight borders of flowers.

Mausoleum.—On the 16th February 1909, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor installed within the Cenotaph Chamber a handsome lamp of bronze inlaid with gold and silver, the gift of Lord Curzon. It is suspended centrally over the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal and is a worthy and fitting tribute to the wife of Shah Jahan. (Plate I).

Drinking Fountain.—By order of the Lieutenant-Governor a scheme was prepared for supplying a drinking fountain for the use of soldiers and other visitors to the mausoleum. A design was submitted and approved by His Honour. The position chosen for the fountain is within the garden in the west walls at the end of one of the minor causeways; the municipality have not yet put the work in hand.

THE FORT.

Akbar's Palace.—The work of clearing the site, to which reference was made in my last report, has been proceeded with and the last of the modern excrescences, the magazine built in 1813, has now been demolished. The removal of this building has considerably delayed the work for it was so solidly constructed that it had literally to be chipped into small pieces. Reference is made in Paragraph VII of Part I to the ruins of the façade in continuation and duplication of that of the Jahangiri Mahal and also to the courts to the west of it. The line of these can be seen in the plan (Plate II), while Plate III shows the site and will give some idea of the difficulty of conserving the remaining chambers of the Zenana. Suggestions for the work and also for laying out the space westward have been submitted to Government and work on the former will commence this year.

An article on the subject of the Palace has been contributed to the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1907-8.

No other works on special estimates have been carried out in the Fort. The usual annual repairs have been effected including the replacing of some decayed plinth stones in the Anguri Bagh.

SIKANDARAH.

East False Gate.—The work of conserving this gate is now fully completed. It has been described in previous reports. (See Plate IV).

Kanch Mahal.—Certain repairs to the balconies were finished, as described in the report for last year.

Tomb of Maryam-uz-zamani.—This building, which was purchased by Government early last year, has not yet been evacuated. Measures for its conservation have been proposed.

RAM BAGH.

The caretaker's house has been rebuilt.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

Rang Mahal.—The conservation of this interesting little building has been completed. It is very much to be regretted that, during the rains, the whole of the west wall collapsed. The ruin was so complete owing to the great weight of the stone roof-beams that the delicately carved inner façade was crushed to pieces. As it was only desired to conserve the building from further ruin—which unhappily overtook it at the moment of its salvation—no attempt has been made to restore this fallen façade.

Annual Repairs.—Under this head much useful work, apart from recurring items, has been carried out; noticeably the rebuilding of the entrance to the Stone Cutters' mosque which had partly fallen during the rains. This is an excellent piece of dry rubble work and might well stand as an example of this class of work for Archaeological purposes. The court within the Hatya Paul gate has been cleared of accumulated debris and from this point a path has been made to the east gate of the Masjid and another has been cleared from the inner gate to the little garden of the Zenana, passing by the Nagina Masjid. As was surmised, this proved to be an original means of approach from the west side, as there are 3 or 4 steps *in situ*. The Zenana tomb chamber in the north gateway of the Dargah has been refloored and many other small repairs have been carried out.

ALLAHABAD.

Zenana in the Fort.—The modern additions in which this fine example of the architecture of Akbar's time has been enveloped, have now been removed. An estimate for the conservation of the building has been submitted for sanction and it is hoped that funds will be allotted this year.

Khusru Bagh.—The annual repairs to the tombs in this garden have placed them in a sound condition. I am glad to record that, acting on my suggestion, the garden authorities have taken in hand the plot of ground surrounding the tombs, have cleared it of undesirable trees and shrubs and have planted grass and introduced cypresses into the beds.

BENARES.

Aurangzeb's Mosque.—Doors of an approved pattern have been fitted to the staircases and to the entrance gateway. Certain ameliorations have been effected to the grills with which the arches of the mosque are blocked to keep out the birds.

The ablution tank has been excavated and was found to be in a *pakka* condition. It is proposed to restore the fountain which is damaged, to fill the tank with water and to abolish the present iron standpipe.

LUCKNOW.

The usual annual repairs have been effected to the following monuments :—Lal Baradari, Kaisar Pasand Kothi, Niel's gate, Residency Buildings, Chattar Manzil, Dilkusha, Sikandar Bagh, and Nawabi Bridge. In addition a supplementary grant of Rs. 10,032 was spent in special repairs to the Chattar Manzil which is in use as a Club House.

DELHI.

THE FORT.

The Hayat Bakhsh and other gardens.—The work of resuscitating the gardens in the Fort is proceeding but slowly. This is the more to be regretted because in the year under review ample funds, both Provincial and Imperial, were allotted. No less a sum than Rs. 20,000 was approved for the various works in connection with the gardens, but this sum was by no means fully utilized and a comparatively large

amount was expended on the collection of *kankar*, etc., which, it seems, will encumber the ground for many months to come. Later in the year, further funds became available and, if they could have been utilised, would doubtless have been assigned to this head.

The paving of the main causeways of the Hayat Bakhsh garden being already in hand at the close of the last financial year, was early completed. Nothing else was done until December. A start was then made on lowering the level of the ground. This was a work of primary urgency, as none of the other works could be satisfactorily carried out till this was completed. No reason suggests itself why this item could not have been put in hand much earlier in the year; the original estimate was countersigned in November 1906, and a revised estimate, on the 19th March 1908.

Considerable delay was also incurred in the preparation of the estimate for the conservation of the minor channels, and the work was not put in hand till January. Since its commencement it has been diligently proceeded with by the contractor, but it is considerably hampered by the fact that the greater part of this site has not yet been cleared—a work which, it seems to me, might have been finished before the channels were taken in hand. The natural result is that this estimate will require a revision to include plastering the outsides of the causeways, which, when they were eventually dug out, were found to be in a *kaccha* state; and also to provide for the increased rate of coolie labour which appears to have gone up in price since the estimate was framed. The consent of the Military, to throw spoil earth from the ramparts, does not appear to have been obtained previous to putting the work in hand, with the result that the lowering of the garden was delayed for some days before the Cantonment Magistrate would allow the work to proceed and a revision of this estimate will probably be necessary in consequence of the need to remove the spoil earth from the walls. The desirability of this removal was pointed out in my notes on the report of the estimate.

At the close of the year at least one-third of the area of the Hayat Bakhsh garden had still to be cleared of its surface earth and half the work on the minor causeways was incomplete.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was earmarked for the erection of the iron fence surrounding the Archaeological area of the Fort. Reference to this was made in my Report for last year. This sum appears to have been further increased to an allotment of Rs. 11,200. The net visible result of this on March 31st was a length of about 40 feet of railing adjacent to the Naubat Khana. The Public Works officer has certainly had difficulties to contend with in this case.

The consignment was delivered incomplete and it was not until the 22nd of February that the alignment was approved by the Military Works Department.

A scheme for the watering of the gardens has been in preparation for a long time but it was not until October 1908 that the Baoli, which had been counted on to provide the full supply of water, was tested and found to be unequal to the strain. Orders for the testing of the two other wells in the Hayat Bakhsh garden were issued by the Chief Engineer on the 29th October but up to the time of writing no information as to the result has been received. A revision of certain details of the scheme was necessitated by the decision of the Military Works Department, that the watering of the gardens must be done by sprayers and not by irrigation.

The Superintendent of Government Gardens, Delhi, reported in April 1909 that he was ready to commence the laying down of grass and the planting of shrubs and trees, which should be done before the rains. As the ground is not yet lowered and as work on the channels will be in progress for some months still, while the railing cannot be fully completed till the end of the year, it is much to be regretted that it seems impossible for this work to be carried out this year.

Happily there are more pleasing details for me to report, which concern the gardens in general. A conference was held at Simla on August the 7th 1908 at which the following were present :—

Sir Harold Stewart, Secretary to Government of India Home Department.

Mr. J. H. Marshall, Director General of Archaeology in India.

Col. F. G. Bond, R.E., Director General of Military Works.

Col. H. R. Cox, Deputy Quartermaster General.

It was then decided among minor points that the Zafar Mahal Tank and the channels may be filled with water from the 1st December to the 31st March, that certain servants-quarters, &c., within the gardens are to be demolished and that the Shah Burj, the Naubat Khana and the Mumtaz Mahal are to be included within the area enclosed by the iron fence. Such excavation as has been done this year has revealed little which was not anticipated. The wide causeways which bordered the Hayat Bakhsh garden on the north and south-west connected by another of the same width along the east side beneath the terrace. Adjacent to this causeway which like the others has been entirely stripped of its paving, are some dwarf walls which appear to be remnants of water tanks of a very late period. Adjacent, and on the platform beneath the Hira Mahal is the ruin of what appears to have been a water chute but it does not centralize or connect with the Hira Mahal, the channel from which can be clearly traced running across the terrace towards the minor channel in the garden beneath.

Shah Burj pavilion—The conservation of this marble hall, so severely damaged by the earthquake in 1905, was commenced in February 1908 and the work was brought to a most successful conclusion in June of the year under review. The broken domes have been reconstructed and finials supplied and the pavilion is now in a sound and stable condition (see plate V.)

Dewan-i-am.—The renewal of the mosaics in the Throne Room was completed early in the year. It is sad to have to record that before the work had been finished a month, one of the small panels and some surrounding inlay was wilfully smashed to pieces.

Marble Balustrade.—This has been erected along the river façade of the palace from the Hammam to the Rang Mahal, replacing the disgraceful iron and wooden railings which were such an eyesore. The advisability of attempting a restoration of the original railings and screens was considered fully but, although a certain amount of data was forthcoming for certain portions, yet this was not sufficient to ensure an accurate reproduction of the original. This of course prohibited any attempt at a reconstruction.

The problem to be dealt with was the selection of a balustrade of sufficient height to make it effectual, in architectural accord with its surroundings and authorised by contemporary examples in the period to which the palace belongs. All these requisites have been successfully secured and the appearance of the great terrace is much improved.

Baitak.—The buttresses of modern construction at the west end of the Emperor's private apartments have been removed and the *chajjas* repaired. On the south side considerable traces of colored decoration have been disclosed, thus demonstrating that the whole of this marble façade, as well as the interior, was at one time elaborately decorated. (For a reproduction of the decoration see A. S. I. Report for 1907-8).

Jami Masjid.—The marble lamp posts have been placed on the corner of the *wazu* platform but the metal lamps are of very unsatisfactory execution and will require considerable alteration.

The triangular plots of ground all round the masjid have been acquired and cleared of incumbrances. The Municipality proposes to lay these out with grass and shrubs and with that idea in view, the north-east parterre has been enclosed by a railing the design of which was kept as unobtrusive as possible.

Mosque of Ghazi-ud-din.—Some small repairs which were urgently required were carried out here.

Purana Qila.—The west gate has undergone considerable repairs of which it stood in need very badly. The northern bastion was very shaky and much of the façade required to be secured. No attempt at restoration has been thought desirable, and even the brick patching of a former conservation, which has weathered to a beautiful color and which much enhances the picturesqueness of the Gateway, has been retained.

The repairs to the Masjid, referred to in my last report, were completed as was also the well in the court. No attempt however appears to have been made to use the latter as it has always been locked on the occasions of my visits.

Humayun's Tomb.—The edging of the channels with sandstone, which received an Imperial Grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000, is not yet finished although approaching completion.

The garden appears to have been watered principally by the wells on the north and west. The water from the former of these unfortunately was found to be injurious to the grass and cannot be used; the other well was unequal to the task of providing water for the whole garden so for some time past, two wells in the lower garden to the west have been utilised. This will unfortunately necessitate the regrading of the paths in this part of the gardens as it has been necessary to raise the channels so as to get the necessary fall westward.

Syphons have been provided for each plot of the garden so that an even flooding may be secured and now that an adequate water supply is assured it is hoped that in a few years these gardens, which at present look rather barren, will be taken in hand by the Civil Authorities and planted out in a manner worthy of the monument they surround.

The east wall of the enclosure which overhangs the river bed, fell and was rebuilt last year. Again this year the same length of wall with some more, has collapsed and is being rebuilt on a special estimate amounting to Rs. 1,051.

Haliman's Garden.—The same thing has also happened here. Portions of the wall fell and were rebuilt in keeping with the rest of the wall. This year they again collapsed and have been rebuilt, unfortunately in ordinary rubble work and not as before.

Isa Khan's Tomb.—The superstructure of the well in the court before the mosque has been lowered.

Tomb of Tagah Khan.—The finial has now been fixed in position crowning the dome.

Nizamu-d-din.—The Jama'at Khana has received some slight attention and the corner of the Tomb of the Poet Khusru has been very successfully rebuilt.

Tughlaqabad.—The rebuilding of the causeway between the tomb and the fortress is still in progress, though approaching completion. The work was delayed by a reappropriation of the funds early in the year but they were reallocated. Certain battlements and chajjas of the tomb enclosure have been renewed.

Qutb.—A well in which the lightning conductor of the Minar is earthed, has been cleared out and repaired.

Khirkhi Masjid.—The very necessary repairs to this interesting mosque are now in hand and consist, for the most part, of raising the floors of the courtyards so as to drain them, and repairing the roof, domes and walls. It is proposed to acquire a space averaging 40 feet in width, all round the mosque and to construct a path to it from the main road.

Moth-ki-Masjid.—The huts and débris have been cleared from the mosque and its courtyard. The ruins of a small *kaccha* tank have been disclosed in front of the prayer chamber.

Hissar.—Extensive repairs had been carried out to the town walls. They are interesting and picturesque structures of burnt brick, with frequent circular bastions. In the vicinity of the Palace the walls are threaded by many passages interspersed with vaulted chambers carried on stone piers.

Three of the openings in the enclosure wall of the Mutiny Memorial have been filled up and the remaining one provided with a turnstyle. The compound was being used as a right-of-way and hence these alterations became necessary.

LAHORE.

THE FORT.

Liwan-i-am.—Little has been done to this building during the year but it is probable that its thorough conservation will be carried out during 1909-10.

Excavation in front of the hall has disclosed the fact that the original paving of the raised court in front, was at a depth of some 3'6" below the present level of the ground.

Chhoti Khwabgah.—In the garden attached to this monument various slight changes have been effected whereby its appearance is much improved.

Shish Mahal.—The roof has been repaired and all the modern beams and planks which blocked the windows have been removed.

Badshahi Masjid.—The appearance of the prayer chamber of this mosque has been considerably enhanced by the addition of a brass hanging lamp. The lamp is about 4'0" high with ornamental chains and was made at the Jeypur School of Art to a design prepared in my office. The court has been considerably improved by the removal of the walls which surrounded certain open drains and the substitution of stone gratings.

The Mosque of Wazir Khan.—Adjacent to the south-west minaret of the mosque are the roofs of certain houses from whence trespassers gained admittance to the roof of the masjid: a wall of burnt brick and plaster had been built round the 1st balcony of the minaret to prevent this intrusion. As it was a great disfigurement and was not thoroughly effective it has now been replaced by a row of unobtrusive iron spikes.

Other improvements are these—laying under the paving of the court an unsightly iron pipe which supplied the water to the central tank; certain repairs effected to the gateway and the open sinks have been covered with stone gratings.

SHAHJHARA.

Jahangir's Tomb.—Owing to leaks in the roof some of the plaster within the mausoleum became detached. This has been repaired. The steps leading to the minarets have been repaired when they were unsafe. In front of the west entrance of the tomb there was a very uneven junction, with the old work, of some repairs to the Badal stone paving which were carried out some 20 years ago. This has now been relaid so as to effect an even junction.

The Garden.—The platform of the central tank has been raised so as to mitre with the Agra stone facing renewed some few years ago. The improvement which is being carried out by the Civil Authorities in the garden, is making good progress, the eastern half of the enclosure having been taken in hand. Experiments with beds of flowers alternating with cypress trees have been tried on either side of the causeway near the tomb, but the results are not yet quite happy. The water supply for irrigation and for filling the fountains in the gardens appears to work satisfactorily and the general appearance of the surroundings of the tomb is much enhanced by the little water canals and the jets from three of the western tanks. The service entrance to the garden has been remodelled, the former opening being merely a hole cut through the wall. This has now been altered so as to follow the lines of the ornament of the wall and it will be fitted with a gate of suitable design.

The Sarai.—Previous to last year no attention had been paid to the dilapidated state of the walls of the Sarai. These have now been partially repaired with work which is well in keeping with the original. About half the extent of the enclosure walls still requires some slight attention when funds can be allotted.

The four grass plots have been planted with a variety of shade giving trees. These have been arranged on approximately symmetrical lines and while giving the shade which will be so welcome an addition to the *sarai*, they will not detract from the effect of the broad stretches of grass.

Asaf Khan's Tomb.—The platform has been cleared of vegetation and fenced in with barbed wire which had become necessary owing to the failure of the ordinary wire fence to keep out int ules. The iron water shoots which projected a long distance from the face of the walls and were very unsightly, have been cut short.

The Tomb of Nur Mahal.—On every occasion that I have visited the tomb of this remarkable lady I have found it dirtied and defiled by a mad *jakar* with his cattle and fies. The efforts of the authorities seem to have failed to exclude him from the precincts as he returns as soon as he is evicted.

It is hoped that the substitution of a stout barbed wire fence for the former one of ordinary wire will be effective in preventing this and other desecration of the tomb of one of the greatest women that India has produced.

Shalamar Gardens.—The channels have been repaired and vegetation eradicated from the brick walk which have been patched in places. It is satisfactory to record that the little Sikh house near the baoli has been wrested from the *malis*. Various other improvements have been effected by the Civil Authorities. The flower beds round the central tank have been decked with flowers and a few beds have been made experimentally at the far end of the garden. These, however, are far too small to be effective. The lines of the old channels and causeways have been preserved by the removal of all the trees planted in the vista and by banking up the earth along the original lines.

AJMER.

Tahsil.—The work of converting this building into a museum was completed early in the year and the exhibits have now been arranged.

Badshahi building.—The work of conservation was suspended pending sanction to a revised estimate which became necessary.

R. FROUDE TUCKER,

Archaeological Surveyor,

Northern Circle,

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1909.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1908-09	Amount spent during the year 1908-09.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Muzafarnagar.	Majhera ...	Repairs to tombs of Saiyed Husain, Saiyed Muhammad Khan, Saiyed Umar Nur Khan and Saiyed Sif Khan and octagonal well.	100	100	98 0 0	Completed.
Bareilly	Fatehganj west of Bitaura village in tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city	Annual repairs to a large obelisk of red sand stone.	33	33	31 8 1	Repairs completed.
Agra ...	Agra Fort ...	Levelling ground in front of Akbar's palace in the Fort at Agra.	5,921	4,000	3,999 14 0	
	Sikandarab ...	Restoring parts of the west face of the east false gate at Sikandarab.	16,058	7,000	7,000 9 1	
		Conservation of Kanch Mahal at Sikandarab	363	363	363 0 11	
	Ram Bagh ...	Rebuilding the warder's shed in the cattle yard at Ram Bagh	398	398	414 4 4	
	Sikandarab ...	Acquisition of Mariam's Tomb, adjacent buildings and ground for the Approach Road at Sikandarab	...	60,000	60,015 9 4	
	Fatehpur-Sikri...	Conservation of Rang Mahal at Fatehpur-Sikri.	8,300	500	499 13 0	
	The Taj ...	Expenses of hanging the lamp at the Taj.	...	...	665 11 0	
	Agra ...	Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings in Agra district	13,550	13,550	14,227 4 4	
		Lal Baradari (Museum) ...	226	226	329 0 0	} Represent "Annual repairs."
		Kansar Pasand (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	450	450	412 0 0	
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	Old palace at Dilkusha ...	500	500	487 0 0	Annual repairs.
		Sikandar Bagh buildings ...	300	300	150 0 0	Represents "Annual repairs"
		Nawabi or Machi Bhawan Bridge.	1,000	...	235 0 0	Annual repairs.
		Chattar Manzil palace ...	{ 4,000 30,030	4,000 10,000	3,487 0 0 10,032 0 0	Annual repairs. Re-roofing (in progress).
Hardoi	Madhoganj ...	Memorial, Madhoganj ...	30	30	29 12 10	} Ordinary repairs carried out.
	Khasaura ...	Memorial, Khasaura ...	20	20	19 5 4	
	Shahabad ...	Makbara of Nawab Diler Khan	200	200	349 7 6	Required more attention, hence more expenditure incurred on this item out of savings from others of less importance.
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	Re-roofing the north gate of the outer courtyard of Bahi Begam's tomb, Fyzabad	2,121	...	463 8 9	Completed. Expenditure in 1907-8, Rs. 1,752-15-10.
Allahabad	Allahabad ...	Dismantling the modern partitions and restoring roof of the Zananah Palace in the Fort at Allahabad.	22,660	...	1,400 0 0	The modern additions have all been dismantled now, but no restoration work has been put in hand as the estimate has not been received back sanctioned nor have the necessary funds been allotted during the current year. Rupees 94 spent during 1907-08.
		Carried over ...	...	...	1,04,709 12 6	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammada Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1909—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1908-09.	Amount spent during the year 1908-09.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (concluded).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	1,04,709 12 6	
Allahabad — (concl'd.)	Allahabad — (concl'd.)	Annual repairs to the three tombs in Khusru Bagh.	130	...	126 0 0	Completed.
Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	Annual repairs to ancient buildings at Jaunpur. Atala Masjid. Jami „ Jhanjri „ Royal Cemetery. Sheikh Buihan Masjid, Zafarabad. Sher Zamann Khan's tomb Kalich Khan ka Makbara.	482	482	447 0 0	The repairs are completed. They mainly consisted of removal of vegetation and white-washing from buildings, replacing some stones in steps and other minor works of conservation by filling gaping joints and carrying out sunk pointing, repairs to drains, metalling and the like.
Benares ..	Benares city ...	Annual repairs to Aurangzeb's Mosque (Madho Rao ka Lharahra) Benares.	100	100	97 0 0	Some finials have been restored and other minor repairs by way of removing vegetation, clearing site and the like have been carried out.
		Conservation works at Aurangzeb's Mosque (Madho Rao ka Dharahra) Benares.	494	494	470 0 0	Some doors have been fixed and the framing of the wire netting in the front openings remodelled.
		Total United Provinces ...	...	...	1,05,849 12 6	
		II.—PUNJAB.				
		Restoration of Shah Burj in Delhi Fort.	15,448	13,250	12,881 0 0	Completed except finials which are in hand.
		Fencing in the proposed extent of the Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	12,569	11,200	9,341 0 0	In progress. Some adjustments are yet to be made for iron railings received from England which will bring the expenditure nearly equal to the allotment.
		Laying out ground and water supply Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	...	3,750	3,450 0 0	In progress. Estimate's under preparation.
Delhi	Delhi ...	Lowering the level of Hayat Bakhsh garden in Delhi Fort.	1,791	1,200	1,018 0 0	In progress.
		Edging minor channels with Agra stone in Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	7,414	3,775	3,527 0 0	
		Restoration of Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	28,732	800	1,162 0 0	Completed.
		Mosaics in throne, Diwan-i-am, Delhi Fort.	8,356	1,700	1,810 0 0	
		Marble railing at Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi Fort.	1,307	1,300	1,252 0 0	Completed.
		Repairing Chajjas of Khas Mahal in Delhi Fort.	164	164	150 0 0	
		Constructing a new museum at Delhi Fort (Naubat Khana).	303	...	14 0 0	Completed.
		Excavation in Delhi Fort ..	150	150	158 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	34,763 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1909—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1908-09.	Amount spent during the year 1908-09.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi (concl'd.).	Delhi (concluded).	II.—PUNJAB—(continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward	34,763 0 0	
		Filling excavations made for exploring ancient buildings in Delhi Fort.	56	56	50 0 0	} Completed.
		Marble lamp posts for the Jami Masjid, Delhi.	3,295	1,000	861 0 0	
		Fencing the parterres round Jami Masjid, Delhi.	1,967	1,000	867 0 0	} In progress.
		Edging the water channels with Agra stone, Humayun's Tomb, Delhi.	14,532	2,200	2,078 0 0	
		Rebuilding compound wall at Humayun's Tomb, Delhi, which collapsed during last rains.	1,051	935	677 0 0	
		Special repairs to main gateway in the Old Fort, Delhi.	813	800	850 0 0	
		Special repairs to Mosque in Purana 'Qila, Delhi.	165	...	33 0 0	} Completed and account is being adjusted.
		Construction of a well at Sher Shah's mosque in Purana 'Qila near Delhi.	855	853	830 0 0	
	Nizam-ud-din	Special repairs to Jama'at Khana at Nizam-ud-din.	418	...	36 0 0	} Completed.
		Providing copper finials for Tagah Khan's Tomb near Delhi.	161	...	201 0 0	
		Special repairs to Safdar Jang's Tomb near Delhi.	402	...	64 0 0	
		Laying 4" earthenware pipes across bajri path at Safdar Jung's Tomb near Delhi.	181	...	29 0 0	
	Near Delhi...	Special repairs to Firoz Shah's Tomb at Hauz Khas.	320	...	90 0 0	} Completed.
		Dismantling and clearing away huts from the courtyard of the Moth ki Masjid.	2,000	470	346 0 0	
	Near Qutb ...	Special repairs to Khirki Masjid at Delhi.	2,768	1,764	1,504 0 0	} In progress.
	Qutb ...	Repairs to lightning conductor (cleaning adjoining well) Qutb Minar, Delhi.	135	135	99 0 0	
	Tughlakabad	Restoration of causeway to the Tomb of Emperor Muhammad Tughlak Shah.	13,722	2,780	2,606 0 0	} Completed.
	Near Delhi ...	Annual Repairs to Muhammadan Historical buildings.	2,083	2,050	2,235 0 0	
	Kaithal ...	Annual Repairs to Sheikh Shahab-ud-din's Tomb.	40	40	27 8 9	Expenditure on annual repairs was stopped, vide Archaeological Surveyor's No. S.—527, dated 5th November 1908, till his inspection which he did at the end of February 1909, after which the amount could not be spent. Only cleaning up compound and removing vegetable growth from buildings was done. NOTE.—The proposed annual repairs were not of such a kind as could be approved. (Sd.) B. FROUDE TUCKER.
	Thanesar ...	Annual repairs to Sheikh Chilli's tomb.	100	100	13 10 0	
	Panipat ...	Annual repairs to Ibrahim Lodi's tomb.	30	30	...	
	Do. ...	Annual Repairs to Kabul Bagh mosque.	150	150	...	
Karnal		Carried over	48,260 2 9	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1909—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1908-09.	Amount spent during the year 1908-09.	Whether completed in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(concluded).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	48,260 2 9	
Jallundar	Jallundar ...	Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings, Jallundar district (Delhi gateway at Dakhni, Lahori gateway at Nur Mahal and Abdul Mali's tomb at Nakader in Jallundar district).	...	...	108 0 0	
Amritsar	Amritsar ...	Annual repairs to Saragarhi Memorial.	...	...	405 0 0	No information is yet to hand regarding this Monument (Sd.) R. F. T.
Lahore	Shahdara ...	Certain restorations to Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	600	600	600 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration to the central tank, Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara.	436	400	399 0 0	
		Making an arch over the modern opening in the enclosure wall of Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara.	62	60	59 0 0	
		Special repairs to Akbari Sarai at Shahdara.	788	750	750 0 0	
		Removing rubbish from Nur Jahan's tomb at Shahdara	90	90	91 0 0	
		Certain works at Wazir Khan's mosque, Lahore.	825	800	795 0 0	In progress.
	Lahore ...	Dismantling walls and fixing iron bars around the edge of the south-west minaret of Wazir Khan's mosque at Lahore.	75	75	75 0 0	
		Carrying out certain improvements to Badshahi mosque.	655	400	410 0 0	
		Restoration to Badshahi mosque at Lahore.	138	138	138 0 0	
		Restoration to the south-east corner turret of Shalamar Garden.	1,595	1,050	910 0 0	
		Restoration of Shalamar Garden, Lahore.	165	162	162 0 0	
	Shah Bilawal ...	Fixing a marble tablet in the Baradari of Maharaja Sher Singh at Bilawal.	31	30	30 0 0	Completed.
	Lahore ...	Annual repairs to historical buildings in Lahore district.	2,445	2,440	2,434 0 0	"
		Total Punjab ...	...	...	55,626 2 9	
		III.—AJMER.				
Ajmer-Merwara.	Ajmer ...	Converting Tabsil building into Museum.	32,180	300	348 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of Badshahi building.	22,382	5,700	6,022 5 6	
			Revised estimate.			This work was suspended pending sanction to the revised estimate which has now been received and the remaining work will be completed during 1909-10.
		Total Ajmer ...	...	...	6,370 5 6	

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1909.

Serial No.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1686	Fatehpur Sikri	Rang Mahal	6½ × 4½	View of building above entrance	South.
1687	"	"	10 × 8	General view of west facade	East.
1688	"	Buland Darwaza	"	General view showing steps	"
1689	"	"	12 × 10	" walls to be demolished	South-east.
1690	"	King's Bath	10 × 8	"	North-west.
1691	"	"	6½ × 4½	Detail of interior	South-east.
1692	"	"	"	"	"
1693	"	"	"	"	South.
1694	Agra Fort	Palace of Akbar	10 × 8	General view of central building	North-west.
1695	"	"	"	" northern building	South.
1696	Delhi Fort	Rang Mahal	"	View of facade showing niches and tank	North-west.
1697	"	Hayat Baksh Garden	8½ × 6½	South channel	South.
1698	"	Shah Burj	10 × 8	General view of south facade	"
1699	"	Khas Mahal	8½ × 6½	View of buttress wall on north	"
1700	Shahdara, Lahore	Tomb of Jahangir	10 × 8	General view of tomb showing Jali balustrade restored	North-east.
1701	"	"	8½ × 6½	General view of east gate of Akbari Sarai (before restoration)	West.
1702	Agra	Ram Bagh	"	View showing railings	North-east.
1703	Agra Fort	Summan Burj	"	General view of east facade	"
1704	"	Inner Delhi Gate	12 × 10	General view showing excavations on north side	North-west.
1705	"	Palace of Akbar	10 × 8	View of north side	West.
1706	"	Moti Masjid	8½ × 6½	General view from south	East.
1707	"	Inner Amar Singh Gate	10 × 8	View of south side of north bastion, Hathiya Paul	South.
1708	"	Inner Delhi Gate	8½ × 6½	View of north side of south bastion, "	"
1709	"	"	"	General view	"
1710	"	Anguri Bagh	"	Plan of city of old Delhi	North-west.
1711	Delhi	Drawing	10 × 12	Interior	North-east.
1712	Agra Fort	Bengali Bastion	10 × 8	View after removal of modern additions	North-west.
1713	"	Palace of Akbar	"	View of interior	North-east.
1714	"	"	"	View showing foundations of west facade	South.
1715	"	"	"	View showing junction of external wall of Akbar's Palace with Mahal.	South-east.
1716	"	"	8½ × 6½	View after removal of the ramp to Amar Singh gate	North-east.
1717	"	Inner Amar Singh Gate	"	View of top terrace from inside	North-west.
1718	"	East False Gate	10 × 8	General view of west facade after conservation	West.
1719	Sikandarab, Agra	"	12 × 10	"	South-west.
1720	"	Rang Mahal	"	View of interior showing detail of central tank	South.
1721	Delhi Fort	"	"	"	South.
1722	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1723	"	"	"	"	South.
1724	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1725	"	"	"	"	South.
1726	Delhi	Tomb of Nizam ud-din	8½ × 6½	View of interior looking north (after removal of the partitions)	South.
1727	"	Jahanara	"	View showing new finials	North-west.
1728	"	Tagah Khan	10 × 8	"	North.
1729	Delhi Fort	Mumtaz Mahal	"	General view	North-west.

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1909—(continued).

Serial No.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1730	Delhi Fort	Well	8½ × 6½	Interior	East.
1731	Delhi	Purana Qila	10 × 8	West gate. General view (before conservation)	West.
1732	"	"	"	North gate. General view	South-west.
1733	Agra	The 'Taj' hand lamp	8½ × 6½	View of lamp	"
1734	Allahabad Fort	Zanana Palace	10 × 8	Copy of Daniell's picture	"
1735	Sikandarrah, Agra	Tomb of Akbar	"	General view of East causeway (before conservation)	East.
1736	"	"	"	" (before conservation)	North-east.
1737	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1738	Kagahol, Agra district	Barah Khamba	8½ × 6½	"	South-east.
1739	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1740	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1741	"	"	"	View of inside of dome	"
1742	"	"	6½ × 4½	View of inscriptions on the central grave	East.
1743	"	"	"	"	West.
1744	Agra	Horse of Amar Singh	"	General view	"
1745	Agra Fort	Palace of Akbar	10 × 8	View of interior	North-west.
1746	Sikandarrah, Agra	Tomb of Akbar	8½ × 6½	View of east causeway (before conservation)	East.
1747	"	"	"	Detailed view of chhatra on roof	South-west.
1748	"	"	8½ × 6½	General view (before conservation)	North-west.
1749	"	"	10 × 8	"	"
1750	Agra Fort	Anguri Bagh	8½ × 6½	General view	"
1751	Allahabad Fort	Zanana Palace	10 × 8	General view after demolition of modern additions	South-east.
1752	"	"	8½ × 6½	"	"
1753	Allahabad	Asoka column	"	View of Asoka column	"
1754	"	Khusru Bagh	10 × 8	General view of Tomb of Begam Nur-un-nisa	North-west.
1755	"	"	8½ × 6½	View of tomb of Begam Nur-un-nisa	South-west.
1756	"	"	6½ × 4½	General view of tomb of Shah Begum	North-east.
1757	"	"	"	View of Tomb of Khusru	South-east.
1758	"	"	"	View of Tomb of Bibi Tambolan	South.
1759	"	"	8½ × 6½	View of Dalans to west of south gate	South-east.
1760	"	"	10 × 8	View of wall to west of tombs showing well	South-west.
1761	"	"	8½ × 6½	View of south gate	East.
1762	"	"	10 × 8	View of north gate	South.
1763	"	"	6½ × 4½	View of north gate	North.
1764	Lucknow	Sarai south of Khusru Bagh	"	Inscriptions on west gate	North-east.
1765	"	Kaiser Bagh	"	Details of bronze pannels of east gate	West.
1766	"	"	10 × 8	East gate. General view	North-east.
1767	"	"	8½ × 6½	View showing iron gates	North-west.
1768	"	"	"	West gate. General view	West.
1769	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1770	"	"	"	General view of channel in lower garden	East.
1771	"	"	"	View of channel in upper garden	"
1772	"	"	"	View of north gate showing encaustic tile-work	North-east.
1773	"	"	6½ × 4½	" south "	South-east.
	"	"	"	View of Tomb below main tank	North-west.

No.	Date	Locality	Description	Dimensions	Remarks	Orientation
1774	"	Delhi	Hauz Khas near Qutb	12 X 10	General view	South-east.
1775	"	"	" " " Tomb of Firoz Shah.	8½ X 6½	" "	"
1776	"	"	" " " Tomb of Firoz Shah.	"	" showing bulks	"
1777	"	"	" " " Alam near Qutb.	6½ X 4½	General view	South-west.
1778	"	"	Tomb of Shahab-ud-din at Bagh Alam near Qutb.	"	View of inscription	West.
1779	"	"	Tomb of Sultan Ghazi near Qutb Alam near Qutb.	8½ X 6½	General view of interior	South-east.
1780	"	"	Mosque at Begumpur near Qutb	"	View of Qibla	East.
1781	"	"	" " " Ruins at Riji Mandal near Qutb	"	General view of entrance gateway	South-east.
1782	"	"	" " " Mosque at Kan Sarai near Qutb	"	View of west entrance	South.
1783	"	"	" " " Mosque at Khirki near Qutb	"	General view	South-west.
1784	"	"	" " " Tomb of Alan-din at Sheikh Sarai near Qutb.	"	Exterior of south side	South.
1785	"	"	" " " Tomb of Alan-din at Sheikh Sarai near Qutb.	"	General view	"
1786	"	"	" " " Tomb of Alan-din at Sheikh Sarai near Qutb.	"	View of inscription over south doorway	"
1787	"	"	" " " Tomb north of Munirka village Gumbaz north of Munirka village.	"	General view of ruins	East.
1788	"	"	" " " Ruins north of Munirka village Lal Gumbaz east of village Begampur near Qutb.	6½ X 4½	View of interior	"
1789	"	"	" " " Chhatra east of village Begampur near Qutb	"	General view	South.
1790	"	"	" " " Nili Masjid at Kharera near Qutb.	8½ X 6½	" "	South-east.
1791	"	"	" " " Idgah at Kharera near Qutb Mosque and Tomb near Idgah at Kharera, Qutb.	ft "	" "	East.
1792	"	"	" " " Tomb near Idgah at Kharera, Qutb.	10 X 8	Interior of dome	South-east.
1793	"	"	" " " Mosque of Jamali Kamali at Mahrauli.	8½ X 6½	General view	South.
1794	"	"	" " " Mosque of Jamali Kamali at Mahrauli.	"	" "	North-west.
1795	"	"	" " " Mosque of Jamali Kamali at Mahrauli.	"	View of interior	North-east.
1796	"	"	" " " Rajon ki Bain at Mahrauli	"	General view	South-east.
1797	"	"	" " " Tomb of Qutb Sahib at Mahrauli	10 X 8	General view of Chhatra	North.
1798	"	"	" " " View of canal tile work on wall to west of tomb	"	View of canal tile work on wall to west of tomb	South-east.
1799	"	"	" " " Modi Masjid at Mahrauli near Qutb	10 X 8	General view	"
1800	"	"	" " " Jataaz Mahal at Mahrauli near Qutb	6½ X 4½	View of Chhatra in the centre of west side	South.
1801	"	"	" " " Mosque to south of Mahrauli near Qutb.	"	View of back	South-west.

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1909—(concluded).

Serial No.	Place	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1808	Delhi	Ruins in Mahrauli near Qutb	6½ × 1½	General view	North.
1809	"	Tomb of Adam Khan at Mahrauli near Qutb	12 × 10	"	South.
1810	"	Qutb Minar	6½ × 4½	View of inscriptions below the first balcony	North-east.
1811	"	"	"	"	South.
1812	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1813	"	"	"	"	West.
1814	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1815	"	Tomb of Imam Zamin at Qutb	8½ × 6½	General view	"
1816	"	Tomb of Alaush at Qutb	"	View of interior	North-east.
1817	"	Masjid at Qutb	"	View showing road	South-east.
1818	"	"	"	View of northern arch	South.
1819	"	South gate at Qutb	10 × 8	General view	South-west.
1820	"	Tomb of Alaush at Qutb	12 × 10	"	"
1821	"	Tomb of Muhammad Shah at Khairpur.	10 × 8	View of interior	"
1822	"	Tomb of Sikandar Lodi at Khairpur.	"	General view	"
1823	"	Tomb with tiles at Khairpur	"	"	North-west.
1824	"	Mosque and gateway at Khairpur	"	"	South-west.
1825	"	Mosque at Khairpur	6½ × 4½	View of north side	North.
1826	"	Tomb of Sikandar Lodi at Khairpur	"	General view	South-west.
1827	"	Pali ka Gumbad and Dauli ka Gumbad near Qutb	12 × 10	"	"
1828	"	Idgah at Kharela near Qutb	10 × 8	View of inscription	East.
1829	"	Nili Masjid	12 × 10	"	"
1830	"	Tomb of Sul'an Ghazi	8½ × 6½	General view	South-east.
1831	Agra Fort	Alhar's Palace	12 × 10	General view of site	West.
1832	Fatehabad, Agra	Mahal	5 × 4	Interior	South.
1833	"	"	"	Exterior	South-west.
1834	Delhi Fort	Rang Mahal	"	Detail view of central tank	"
1835	"	"	"	View of interior	South.
1836	Delhi	Moth ki Masjid	"	General view during demolition of huts	East.
1837	"	"	"	View of inscription	South.
1838	"	"	"	"	North.
1839	Thanesar	Chini Wali Masjid	"	Inscription in wall to south of mosque	"
1840	"	Dargah of Sheikh Chilli	"	General view	South-east.
1841	"	"	"	"	East.
1842	"	House in main bazar	"	View of decorated plaster work	North-west.
1843	Faizpat	Pathariya Masjid	"	Exterior	North-east.
1844	"	Old Fort	"	General view	West.
1845	"	Kabul Bagh mosque	"	"	South-west.
1846	Batala	Tomb of Shamsah Khan	"	" showing gateway	"
1847	"	"	"	Inscription over door	South.

Year	Location	Monument	General view	Orientation
1848	Kalanaur	Tomb of Jamal Beg	General view	South-west.
1849	"	Akbar's Throne	"	South-east.
1850	"	"	"	"
1851	"	"	"	"
1852	"	"	"	"
1853	Ilahabas	Tomb of Allah Yar Khan	"	South-west.
1854	Palwal	Jami Masjid	"	South-east.
1855	Palla	Dargah of Shah Musa	"	East.
1856	"	"	"	South-west.
1857	"	"	"	East.
1858	Gurgaon	Mosque of Alawardi Khan	"	South-east.
1859	"	"	"	"
1860	Gurgaon district	Kotila Masjid	"	North-east.
1861	"	"	"	"
1862	"	"	"	North-east.
1863	"	"	"	South-east.
1864	Hauz Khas, Delhi	Firoz Shah's Madrasa	"	South-west.
1865	Delhi Fort	Hauz Baksh Garden	"	North-west.
1866	Lal Kot near Qutb at Delhi	Ranjit Gate	"	North-west.
1867	Qutb near Delhi	Tomb of Bulban	"	East.
1868	"	Alai Darwaza	"	North.
1869	"	Qutb Masjid	"	West.
1870	"	Lal Kot	"	East.
1871	"	"	"	"
1872	"	Qutb Minar	"	"
1873	"	Mosque of Jamali Kamali	"	South-east.
1874	South of Mahrauli near Delhi	Jamali Khana of Idgah	"	North-west.
1875	Kulu Sarai near Qutb, Delhi	Idgah	"	South-east.
1876	Mahrauli, Delhi	Mosque of Jamali Kamali	"	"
1877	"	"	"	"
1878	West of Mahrauli Bazar, Delhi	Idgah	"	"
1879	"	"	"	"
1880	"	"	"	"
1881	North of Moth ki Masjid, Delhi	Lal Masjid	"	East.
1882	Muradabad, west of Munirka, Delhi	Tomb of Muradabad	"	North-east.
1883	"	"	"	South-east.
1884	Kharera near Qutb, Delhi	Mosque	"	South-west.
1885	"	Bara Khamba	"	South.
1886	West of Chiragh, Delhi	Tomb	"	South.
1887	Chiragh, Delhi	Tomb of Roshan Chiragh	"	South-west.
1888	Katu Sarai near Qutb Delhi	Mosque	"	South-east.
1889	Near Munirka, Delhi	Tomb	"	East.
1890	North of Munirka, Delhi	"	"	South-west.
1891	Muha amadpur N.W. of Mahrauli	"	"	North-west.
1892	East of Kharera, Delhi	"	"	East.
1893	Mahrauli near Qutb, Delhi	Tomb of Channamahi Khan	"	South-east.
1894	Qutb, Delhi	Motef House	"	South-east.
1895	"	Lal Masjid	"	South-east.
1896	"	Chhatris of Bhagwala Talab	"	South-east.
1897	"	Bhagwala Talab	"	South-east.
1898	"	Dargah of Saiyid Ibrahim	"	South-east.
1899	"	Mosque of Saiyid Ibrahim	"	East.

APPENDIX C.—List of drawings made in the office of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern circle, during the year ending 31st March 1909.

Serial no.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1300	Delhi Fort...	Design for photograph stand. Detail for Naubat Khana Museum.	2' = 1'
1301	" " ...	Design for picture stand for Naubat Khana Museum ...	1' = 1'.
1302	Agra " ...	Plan showing proposed lay out of ground in front of Akbar's Palace.	1" = 13'.
1303	Delhi " ...	Delhi gardens	1" = 100'.
1304	" " ...	Sketch for case for maps, Naubat Khana Museum ...	1" = 1'.
1305	" " ...	Baithak. Painted decoration of the south-west corner ...	½ full size.
1306	Multan ...	Sketch for gateway for cemeteries ...	No scale.
1307	Sikandarah, Agra	Diagram of Akbar's tomb showing the 99 names of Allah.	1" = 1'
1307A	Agra ...	Design for drinking fountain for Taj garden ...	1" = 1'.
1308	Lahore ...	Design for a hanging lamp for Badshahi Masjid ...	No scale.
1309	Delhi ...	" for a railings, Jami Masjid ...	1" = 1'.
1310	Benares ...	Suggested designs for small doors to staircases, Aurangzeb's Masjid.	2" = 1'.
1311	Delhi ...	Sketch design for electric pendent lamp ...	Half full size.
1312	" Fort ...	Finial for Shah Burj pavilion ...	Half full size.
1313	" " ...	" " Revised design ...	"
1314	Delhi ...	Sketch design for railing, Jami Masjid ...	1" = 1'.
1315	Benares ...	Aurangzeb's mosque. Details of edging to tank and fountain head.	Approximately full size.
1316	Delhi ...	Jami Masjid. Head of Mutakka posts of railing ...	Full size.
1317	Sikandarah, Agra	Plan of the tomb of Mariam ...	1" = 60'.
1318	Agra Fort ...	Baoli in Akbar's Palace. Plan of ground and first floors...	1' = 100'.
1319	" " ...	" " second and third floors ...	1" = 100'.
1320	" " ...	" " fourth, fifth, and sixth floors,	1' = 100'.
1321	" " ...	" Section A—B ...	1' = 50'.
1322	" " ...	" Section C—D ...	1' = 50'.
1323	" " ...	Diwan-i-am. Survey plan ...	1' = 150'.
1324	" " ...	" " " ...	1' = 150'.
1325	" " ...	" " " ...	1' = 150'.
1326	" " ...	Machchhi Bhawan. Survey plan...	1" = 150'.
1327	Delhi Fort ...	Plan of excavations between Rang Mahal and Diwan-i-am	1" = 50'.
1328	" " ...	Plan of proposed lay out of gardens ...	1" = 100'.
1329	Agra Fort ...	Plan of Akbar's Palace ...	1' = 13'.
1330	Delhi Fort ...	Plan of gardens showing scheme for trees, shrubs, &c. ...	1" = 100'.
1331	Lahore ...	Sketch design for gates to garden of Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara.	1" = 1'.
1332	Delhi Fort ...	Detail of Jali screens for Rang Mahal ...	Half full size.
1333	" " ...	Plan of gardens showing proposed arrangement of shrubs, &c.	1" = 100'.
1335	Delhi ...	Sketch plan of the Qutb ...	No scale.
1336	Agra Fort ...	Sketch plan of Akbar's Palace showing proposed lay out.	1' = 20'.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1909.

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy or photo.	Remarks.
1. Palwal, District Gurgaon.	Stone slab to the right of the Central Mihráb at the back of the pulpit of the Jámí Masjid.	Arabic, Nasta'liq in Tughra character.	Sultan Shamsu-d-din Altimish.	Photo ...	This inscription seems to be an old one. From the characters we learn that it belongs to the early Pathan period.
2. Ditto ...	Red sandstone over the facade of the central arch of Tomb of Ghazi Shihabu-d-din.	Ditto ...	Ditto. A. H. 608. A. D. 1211.	Do. ...	This inscription is quite legible, and records the name of the King and the date as well.
3. Ditto ...	Carved on a small marble slab over the central arch of the small mosque built on the site of the Súk Táláb.	Persian, Nast'aliq.	A. H. 1202. A. D. 1808.	Hand copy	The language of the inscription is very obscure, and makes no sense. The year is given in figures.
4. Ditto ...	On red sand stone on the southern entrance of the Tomb of Sháh Roshan Chiragh.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1672, A. D. 1661.	Do. ...	Records the date of Sháh Roshan Chiragh's death.
5. Rewari, District Gurgaon.	A heavy square slab of marble lying in the north-east corner of the court of the mosque of Shah Ibrahim Bárah Hazárá.	Persian and Arabic Nast'aliq.	Akbar ... A. H. 969. A. D. 1561.	Hand copy and photo.	This inscription records that a pleasant building was erected in Akbar's time.
6. Ditto ...	Carved on chunam on the entrance gateway of the mosque and the Tomb of Sháh Ibráhím Bárah Hazárá.	Persian, Nast'aliq.	A. H. 419. A. D. 1029.	Hand copy	Records the date of Sháh Ibráhím's death. The inscription is a modern one, but gives a date in the time of Mahmúd.
7. Ditto ...	A Táwíz of red sand stone on a grave situated in the enclosure of Sháh Ibráhím Bárah Hazárá.	Ditto ...	Akbar ... A. H. 972. A. D. 1564.	Do. ...	Records the date of Nihál Khán's death.
8. Sohna, District Gurgaon.	A marble slab on the facade of the central arch of the mosque situated to the west of the hot spring.	Ditto ...	Sháh Alam ... A. H. 1188. A. D. 1774.	Do. ...	Records that Mír M'asúm Khán built this mosque in the tenth year of Shah Alam's accession or A. H. 1188.
9. Nub, District Gurgaon.	On the west side of tomb—Abdu-s-Samad stone of the Dargáh of Sháh Músá.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1142. A. D. 1728.	Do. ...	Records the date of the erection of the railing round the tomb of Sháh Músá, by Sháikh 'Abdu-s-Samad.
10. Mahrauli, District Delhi.	Carved on a tomb near Jharná, in Mahrauli.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1209. A. D. 1794.	Rubbing of pencil.	Records the date of the murder of a learned man by a robber.
11. Batala, District Gurdaspur.	Engraved on a slab of sandstone over the doorway on the south of Shamsheer Khán's tomb.	Arabic, Tughra.	Akbar ... A. H. 997-8. A. D. 1588-9.	Hand copy	Records the buildings erected by Shamsheer Khan, the date of the commencement and completion of the tomb, the name of the King in whose time it was constructed, and the name of the architect.
12. Shaikh Sarai, Tahsil Mahrauli, District Delhi.	Carved in raised letters on a white stone, at the southern entrance of 'Atau-d-din's tomb.	Persian, Naskh.	Sikandar Lodi A. H. 913. A. D. 1507.	Photo ...	Records the date of construction of a tomb in Sikandar Lodi's reign.
13. Hauz Khas, Tahsil Mahrauli, District Delhi.	Carved in raised letters, on a black stone slab, on the west wall of Alam Bagh.	Persian, Tughra.	Sikandar Lodi A. H. 906, A. D. 1500.	Photo ...	This inscription is written in very beautiful Tughra characters, and records that the Tomb of Sheikh Shihábu-d-din-Taj Khán and Sultan Abu Said was erected in A. H. 906, in the time of Sikandar Lodi.
14. Kharerah village, Tahsil Mahrauli, District Delhi.	On chunam plaster, in raised letters, on the ceiling of the dome of an unknown tomb near Kharerah village.	Do. ...	Pathan period	Do. ...	It contains chapters from the Qurán, and also the sacred words of Muhammadan confession. The great part of it has been peeled off. In its last line some of the names of God are to be seen.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1909.

Serial number and Locality.	Inscribed object	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date	Hand copy or Photo.	Remarks.
15. Kharerah village, Tahsil Maharauli, District Delhi.	Carved on a marble slab in raised letters, on the front central arch of the Nili Masjid.	Persian, Tugra.	Sikandar Lodi A. H. 911, A. D. 1505	Photo ...	Records the date of the construction of a (?) now known as Nili Masjid, by Fath Khān.
16. Ditto ...	Carved in raised letters on a red sand stone, on the wall of South-West wing of the Idgāh in the Kharerah village.	Persian, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	Gives a brief account of the erection of a building, by Iqbal Khān. Apparently it bears no date.
17. Delhi Fort, Delhi ...	Written on circular slabs of white marble on the bridges built before the Barbicans of the Lahori and Delhi Gates of the Fort.	Persian, Nasta'aliq(?).	Akbar II, A. H. 1226 A. D. 1811.	Hand copy	Records that these bridges were erected in 1811 during the reign of Akbar II, under the management of Dilāwar-ud-daulah, Robert Macpherson.
18. Ditto ...	On a white stone slab fixed inside of the well situated to the North of the Hammām in the Delhi Fort.	Do. ...	Bahādur Shāh A. H. 1256 A. D. 1840.	Hand copy and photo.	Records that the well in which this inscription is fixed, was built by Bahādur Shāh, the last Mughal Emperor.
19. Ditto ...	Written in gold letters on the cornices of the interior arches of the Diwān-i-khās, Delhi Fort.	Do. ...	Shāhjahān ...	Hand copy	This inscription gives no date nor historical account of the building. It was written simply to beautify the Hall, which it proclaims to be the only building which may be called a paradise in this world.
20. Ditto ...	Written on the southern and northern arches of the Baiṭhak, situated to the north of the Bang Mahal, Delhi Fort.	Do. ...	Shāhjahān A. H. 1058 A. D. 1648.	Do. ...	It was composed by Sa'ula Khān, the well known Prime Minister of Shāhjahān. It gives the dates of commencement and completion of the building and records that 50 lacs of rupees were spent over it. It contains also a poem in praise of Shāhjahān.
21. Ditto ...	Written on the wall of the Khwābgāh, situated behind the Baiṭhak.	Do. ...	Shāhjahān ...	Do. ...	It contains 4 hemstiches and has no historical values. The main object of inscribing these lines was to awaken the king and avoid him from indulging in luxurious life.
22. Ditto ...	Written round the Nashaman, or domed balcony of the Musamman Burj of the Delhi Fort.	Do. ...	Akbar II, A. H. 1223 A. D. 1808.	Do. ...	Records that this balcony was built by King Akbar Shah II in 1808. It consist of six distiches which were composed by Sayyid-nash-Shu'arā.
23. Sikandarah, Agra ...	On both ends of the marble Sarcophagus of Akbar's Tomb.	Do. ...	Jahāngir ...	Rubbing	Records two Arabic sentences which allude to Akbar's name and to his grandeur.

M. MUHAMMAD SHU'AIB.

APPENDIX E.

*List of public libraries, institutions, &c., which are supplied with Reports of the
Archæological Survey, Northern Circle.*

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square,
London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen
Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10 Buckingham Street, Adelphi,
W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover
Square, W. London.
Bendall Library at Cambridge.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen, Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale),
Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
Kgl Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften W. 35, Potsdamerstrasse, 120,
Berlin.
The Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome.
American School of classical studies at Rome.
The Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademië van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, the Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg,
Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
University Library, Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—(*concluded*).

AMERICA.

Field Museum of Natural History Chicago, U. S. A.
 American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
 National Museum Washington, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
 Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
 Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
 Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole Francaise d' Extreme Orient, Hanoi.
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia,
 Institut Francais D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior
 Manila.
 North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.
 Le Directeur de l'Institute Francais D'Archeologic Orientale due Caire, Cairo,
 Egypt.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 *Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.
 Central Library, Army Headquarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 University Library, Madras.
 Public Library, Madras.
 Presidency College, Madras.
 School of Art, Madras.
 Government Central Museum, Madras.
 Christian College Library, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 University Library, Bombay.
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
 School of Art, Bombay.
 The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
 Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
 Mahabodhi Society, Baniapoker lane, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
 University Library, Allahabad.
 Public Library, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Thomason College, Roorkee.
 Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares.
 The Archaeological Museum at Muttra.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 University Library, Lahore.
 Government College Library, Lahore.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
 Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

II.—INDIA—(*concluded*).

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.
Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General,
Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.
Public Works Department Secretariat Library, Rajputana.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

LIST OF PLATES.

- I.—AGRA. The Taj. The new hanging lamp within the Tomb chamber.
 II.—AGRA. The Fort. Akbar's Palace. Plan.
 III.—AGRA. The Fort. Akbar's Palace. The site.
 IV.—AGRA. Sikanadrah. The east false gate.
 (a) Before conservation. | (b) After conservation.
 V.—DELHI. The Fort. Shah Burj Pavilion.
 (a) Before the earthquake. | (b) After the earthquake.
 (c) After conservation.

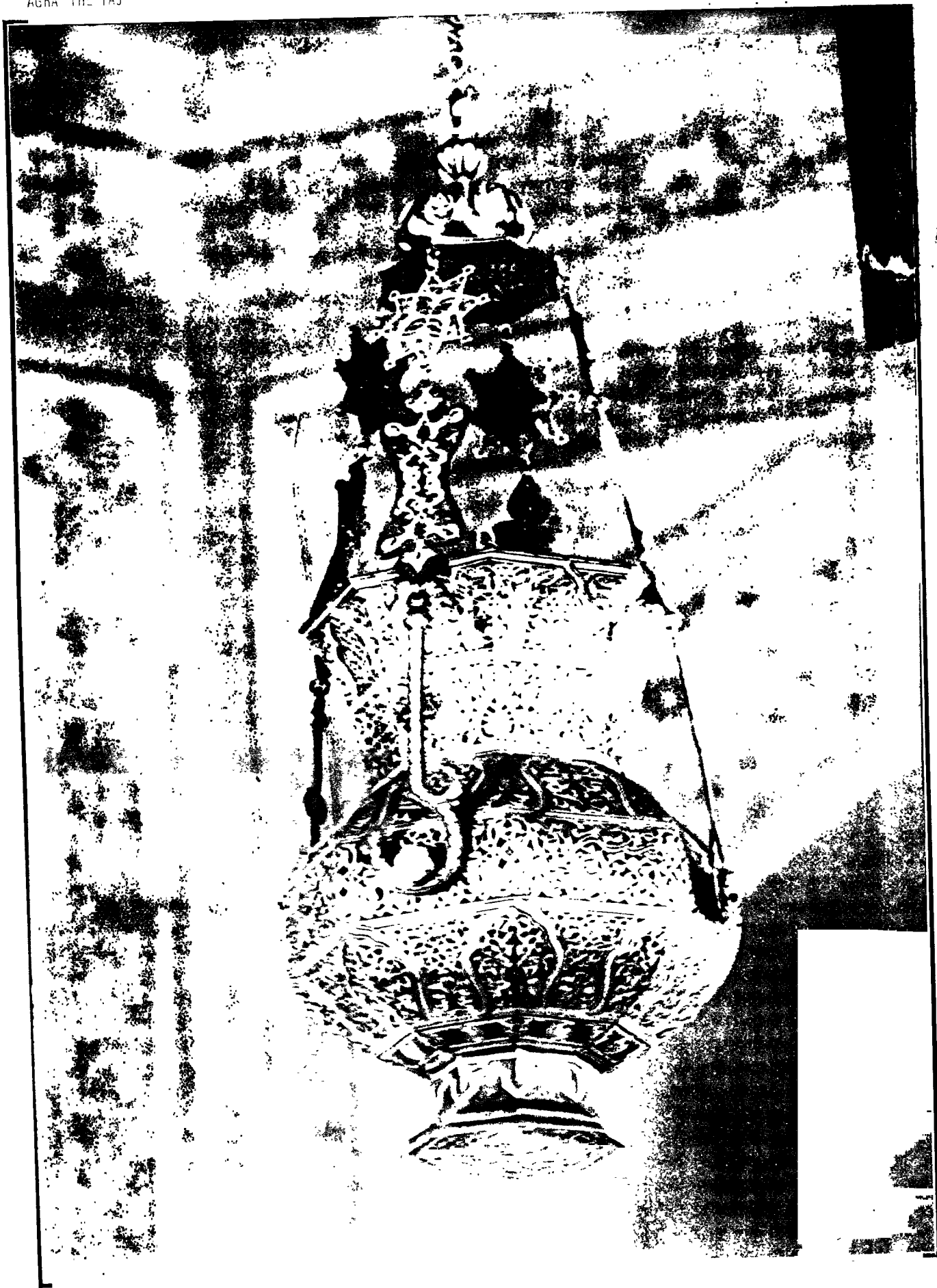


Photo-Mechl Dept. Thompson College, Rootway.

THE NEW HANGING LAMP IN THE TOMB CHAMBER.

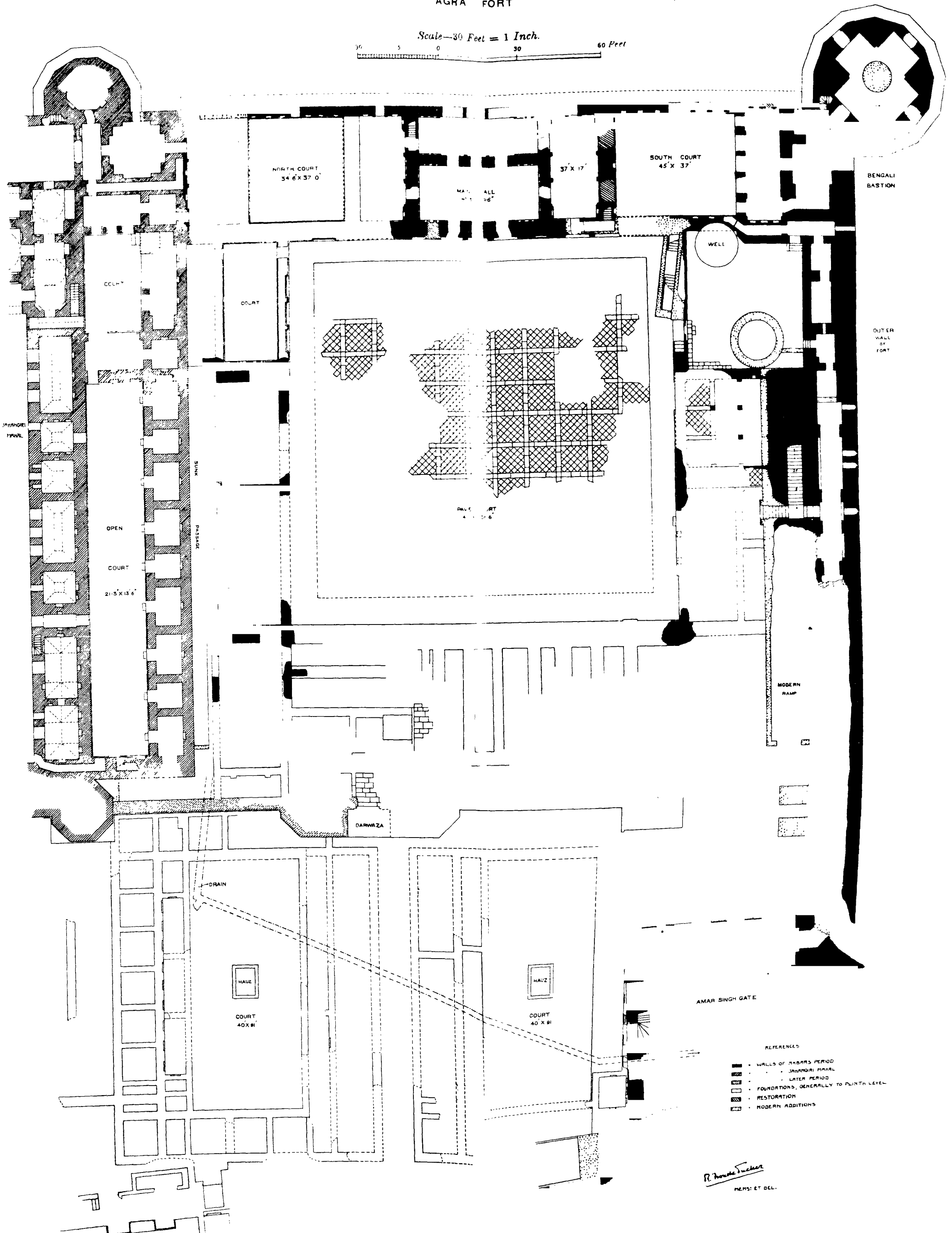
THE PALACE OF AKBAR

IN
AGRA FORT



Scale—30 Feet = 1 Inch.

30 5 0 30 60 Feet



AGRA THE FORT.

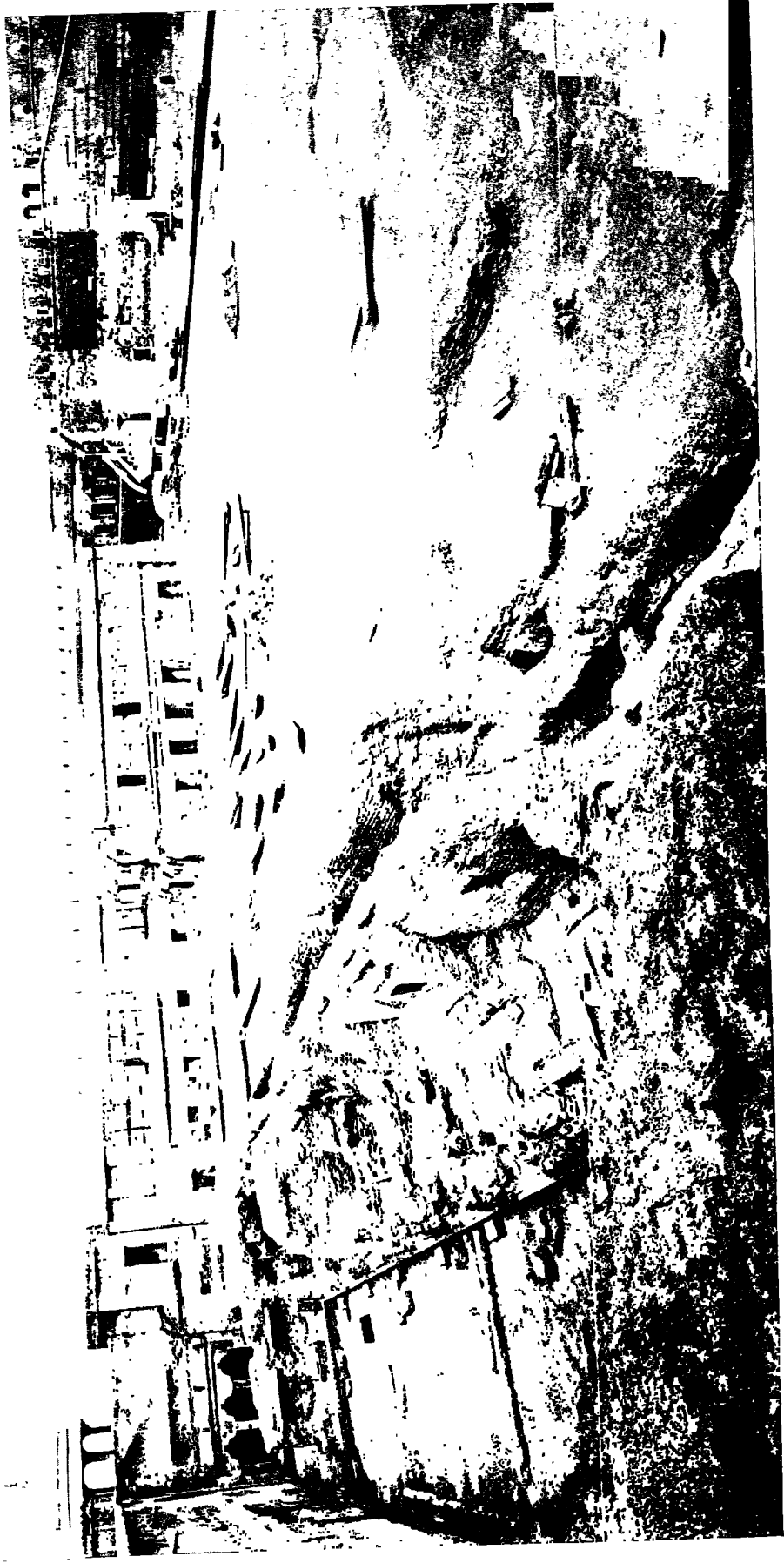
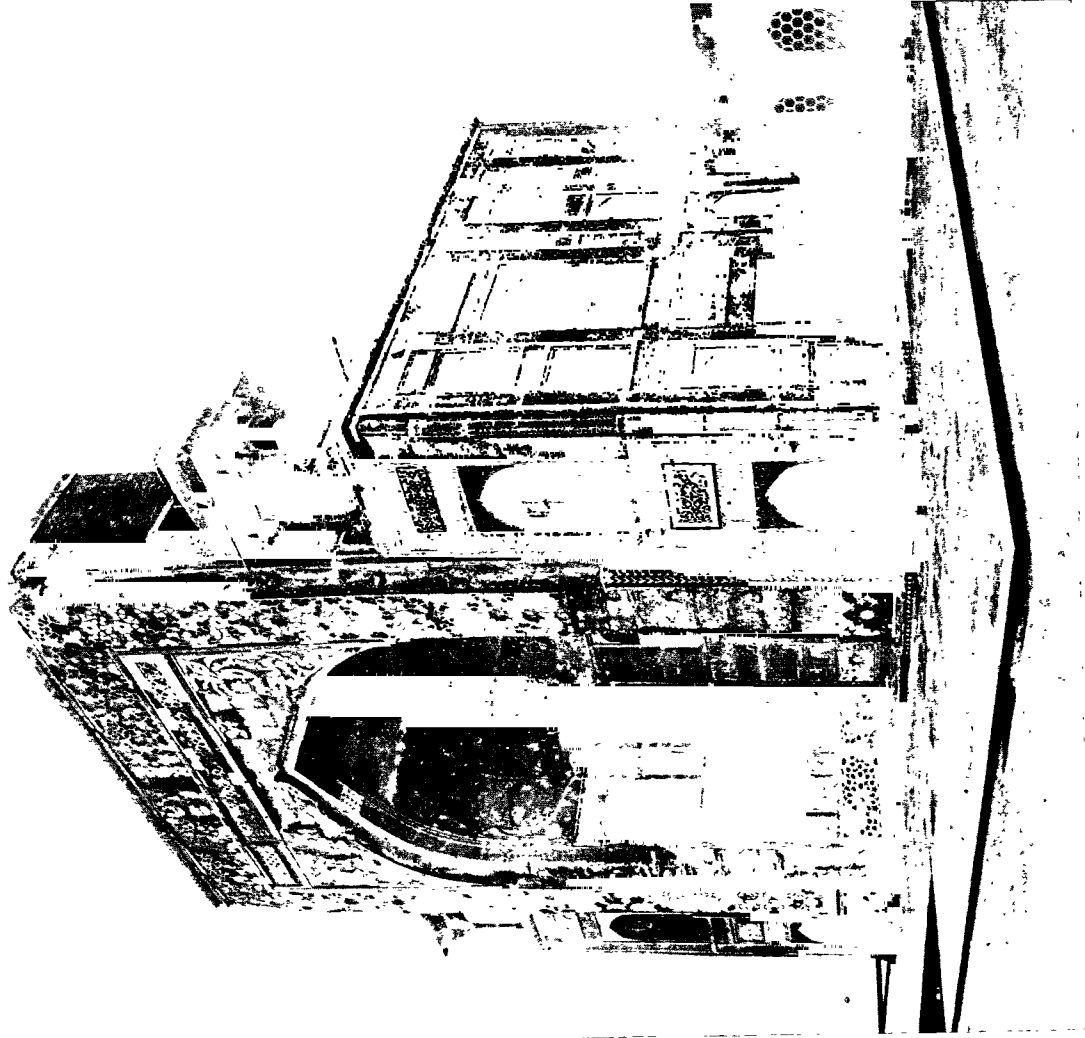
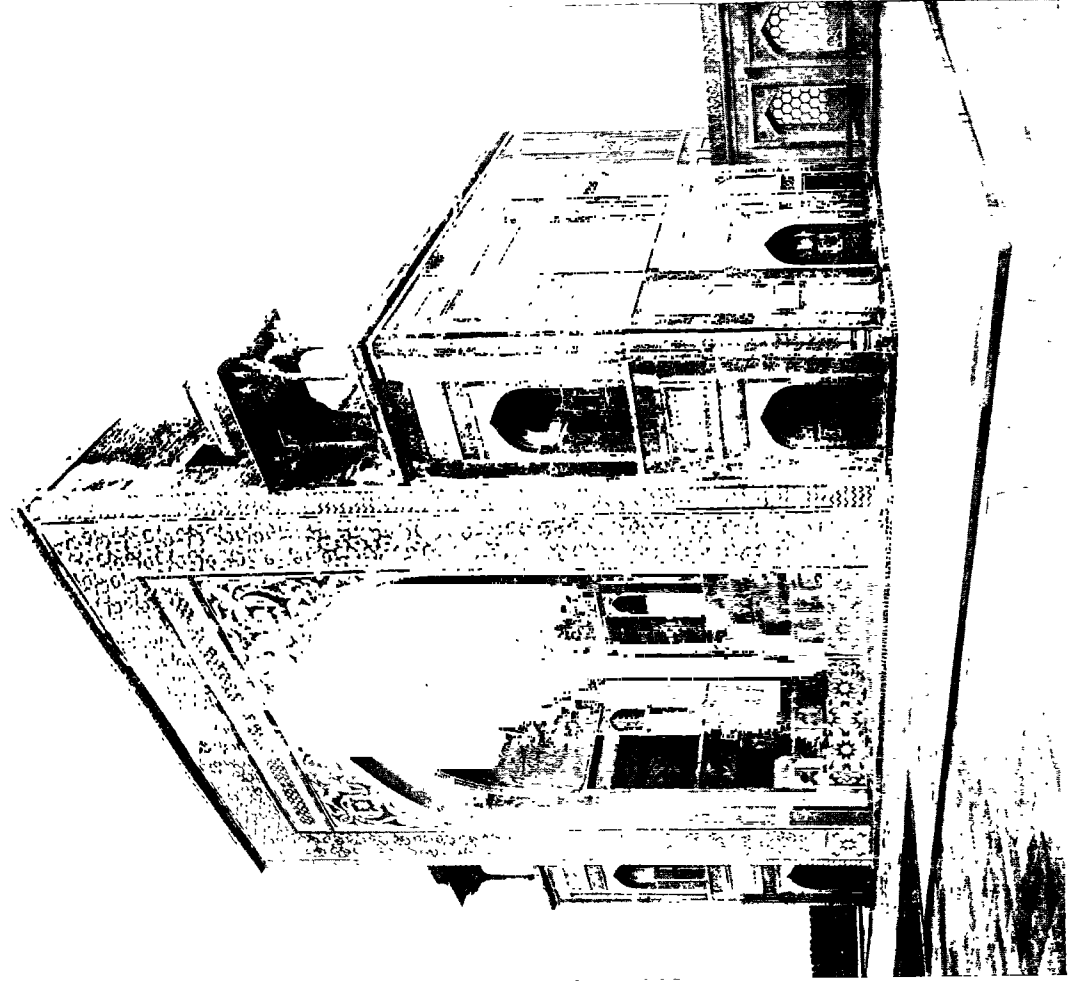


Photo-McL. 20. pt. 1 from east side of fort.

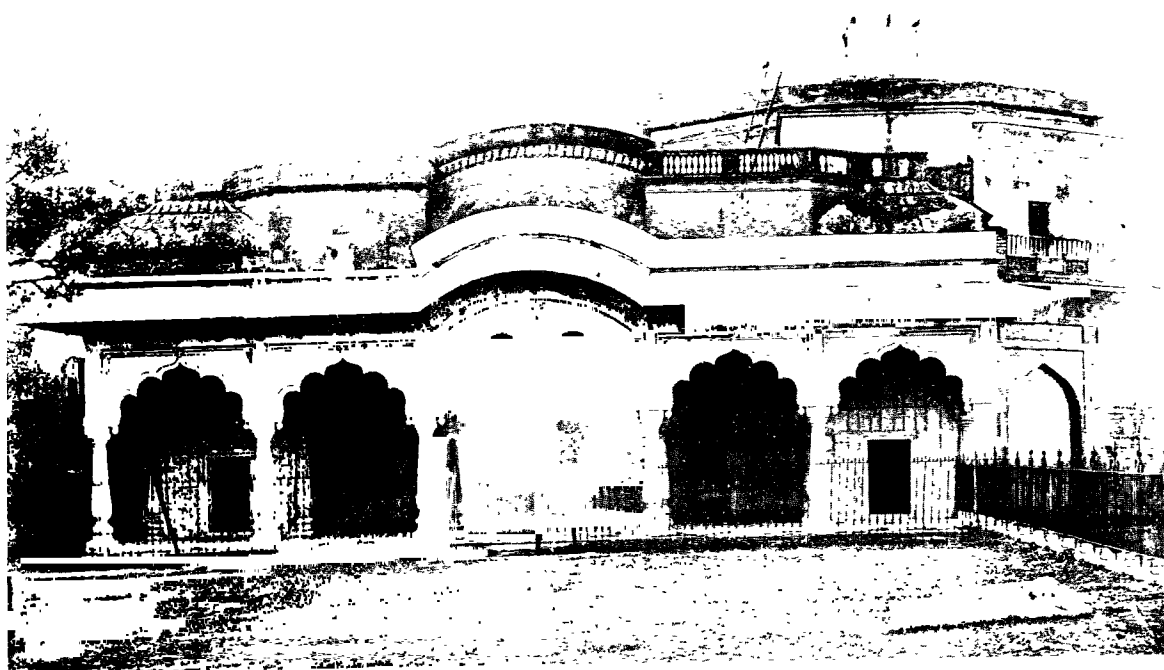
AKBAR'S PALACE THE SITE.



(A) EAST FALSE GATE--BEFORE CONSERVATION



(B) EAST FALSE GATE--AFTER CONSERVATION.



(A) BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE.



(B) AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.



Photo-Mon. Dept. Division, Calcutta, 1909.

(C) AFTER CONSERVATION.

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PART I.

NOTE.—Owing to my absence from India on long leave shortly after the end of the financial year, the greater part of this Report has been written in England and its proof-correcting has been entrusted to the officer-in-charge.

1. *Office routine.*—There is no change in my staff to be recorded and for the most part useful work has been done by its members. A brief account of their work will be found in section 3. It does not seem just that the clerk's labour should always pass without recognition by reason of its routine character and I would here record my appreciation of his good work and the many extra hours which he has devoted to the service of Government.

For the whole of the year under review, an apperntice, B. Muhammad Saleh, has been working in my office. During a very busy year his services have been of considerable value, as he has been able to relieve the draughtsman of much of the easier work and has been of assitance to the photographer also.

For two months the services of M. Zafar Hasan, Scholar of the Archæological department, were placed at my disposal with a view to his completing the record of inscriptions in the neighbourhood of Agra, for inclusion in the *Epigraphia Moslemica, Indica*, now in preparation. As will be seen from Appendix D, he has done excellent work, copies of 144 inscriptions having been taken. In this task he was assisted throughout by my photographer and the apprentice.

The only member of the staff to take privilege leave was the photographer who availed himself of the full time due to him.

Two changes in the scope of my work are now in contemplation by the Government of India. I have frequently been appealed to on the subject of Christian Monuments and as this formed no part of my specified duties I applied to Government for orders.

I gather from subsequent correspondence that it is the intention of the Government of India to place in my charge all British monuments of historical interest; but no orders on the subject have yet been received. The other matter to which I refer concerns my official designation. The ambiguity of the title "Archæological Surveyor" has made itself felt more and more, leading to much confusion and misdirection of correspondence; many letters, which should have been sent to me, being directed to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, and vice versa. The need of a distinctive title, clearly indicating my particular sphere of action—Muhammadan Archæology—and removing the implied subordination of my post to that of the Superintendent, has been recognized by the Government of India and the question of a suitable designation is now under consideration.

At my representation the Government of the United Provinces has passed orders to the effect that Completion Certificates and Annual Repair Estimates shall be forwarded to me for approval. These orders however although passed early in April, have produced but little result as yet.

In the Punjab also orders to much the same effect were issued to secure my fuller knowledge of the nature and progress of all archæological works in the province.

The Comptroller of India Treasuries having objected to my travelling allowance to and from the hills, and the matter having been referred to the Government of India, occasion was taken to lay down definite rules for the annual recess of Archæological officers. These, in so far as they affect me, decide that I am entitled to draw the usual allowances between my head quarters and Naini Tal, or any other hill station, duly authorized, provided that the former allowances be not exceeded.

2. *Diary*—

Archæological Surveyor's Diary.

April 1st and 2nd	...	...	At Delhi.
" 3rd	...	...	Left for Agra.
" 4th to 13th	...	...	At Agra.
" 14th	...	...	Left for Delhi.
" 15th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 16th	...	...	Left for Muzaffarnagar.

April	17th and 18th	...	... At Muzaaffarnagar.
"	18th	...	... Arrived at Delhi.
"	19th	...	... Left for Agra.
"	20th to May 5th	...	... At Agra.
May	6th	...	... Left for Delhi.
"	7th	...	... Left for Simla.
"	8th	...	... Arrived at Simla.
"	9th to July 11th	...	... At Simla.
July	12th	...	... Left for Agra.
"	13th	...	... Arrived at Agra.
"	14th and 15th	...	... At Agra.
"	16th	...	... Inspected Fatehpur-Sikri.
"	17th to 19th	...	... At Agra.
"	20th	...	... Inspected Itmadpur.
"	21st to 24th	...	... At Agra.
"	25th	...	... Left for Delhi.
"	26th and 27th	...	... At Delhi.
"	28th	...	... Left for Agra.
"	29th to August 20th	...	... At Agra.
August	21st	...	... Inspected Sikandrah and left for Simla.
"	22nd	...	... Arrived at Simla.
"	23rd to October 8th	...	... At Simla
October	9th	...	... Left for Agra.
"	10th	...	... Arrived at Agra.
"	11th to 21st	...	... At Agra.
"	22nd	...	... Left for Delhi.
"	23rd	...	... At Delhi.
"	24th	...	... Left for Ajmer.
"	25th	...	... Arrived at Ajmer.
"	26th to 28th	...	... At Ajmer.
"	29th	...	... Left for Agra.
"	30th	...	... Arrived at Agra.
November	1st to 6th	...	... At Agra.
"	7th	...	... Left for Lahore.
"	8th	...	... Arrived at Lahore.
"	9th to 11th	...	... At Lahore.
"	12th	...	... Left for Delhi.
"	13th	...	... At Delhi.
"	14th	...	... Left for Agra.
"	15th to 17th	...	... At Agra.
"	18th	...	... Left for Lucknow.
"	19th	...	... Arrived at Lucknow.
"	20th and 21st	...	... At Lucknow.
"	22nd	...	... Left for Allahabad.
"	23rd and 24th	...	... At Allahabad.
"	25th	...	... Left for Agra.
"	26th	...	... At Agra.
"	27th	...	... To Parkham and Muttra.
"	28th to December 1st	...	... At Agra.
December	2nd	...	... Left for Delhi.
"	3rd	...	... Visited Ghaziabad.
"	4th	...	... Visited Gurgaon.
"	5th	...	... At Delhi.
"	6th	...	... Left for Agra.
"	7th and 8th	...	... At Agra.
"	9th	...	... Left for Muzaaffarnagar.
"	10th	...	... Arrived at Muzaaffarnagar.
"	11th	...	... Left for Benares.
"	12th	...	... Arrived at Benares.
"	13th and 14th	...	... At Benares.
"	15th	...	... Left for Azamgarh.
"	16th	...	... Inspected Mehnagar.
"	17th	...	... Left for Jaunpur.
"	18th	...	... At Jaunpur.
"	19th	...	... Left for Bhita.
"	20th	...	... Arrived at Bhita.
"	21st to January 11th	...	... At Bhita.
January	12th	...	... Left for Agra.
"	13th to 16th	...	... At Agra.
"	17th	...	... Left for Delhi.
"	18th	...	... Left for Qutb.

January	19th to 23rd	...	...	At Qutb.
"	24th...	...	...	Left for Delhi.
"	25th and 26th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	27th...	...	...	Inspected Hashtsat and Sonepat.
"	28th...	...	...	Inspected Qutb.
"	29th to February 2nd	...	...	At Delhi.
February	3rd	...	...	Left for Kaithal.
"	4th	...	...	At Kaithal.
"	5th	...	...	Left for Delhi.
"	6th	...	...	At Delhi.
"	7th	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	8th to 10th	...	...	At Agra.
"	11th...	...	...	Left for Hissar.
"	12th	...	...	Arrived at Hissar.
"	13th to 18th	...	...	At Hissar.
"	19th...	...	...	Left for Hansi.
"	20th...	...	...	Left for Delhi.
"	21st...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	22nd	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	23rd to 31st	...	...	At Agra.
March	1st	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur-Sikri.
"	2nd...	...	...	Left for Multan.
"	3rd	...	...	Arrived at Multan.
"	4th to 6th	...	...	At Multan.
"	7th	...	...	Left for Lahore.
"	8th to 11th	...	...	At Lahore.
"	12th	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	13th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	14th to 18th	...	...	At Agra.
"	19th	...	...	Left for Cawnpore.
"	20th	...	...	Arrived and left for Lucknow.
"	21st	...	...	Inspected Bahu Begam's Tomb at Fyzabad.
"	22nd	...	...	At Lucknow.
"	23rd	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	24th	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	25th to 28th	...	...	At Agra.
"	29th	...	...	Visited Bayana.
"	30th and 31st	...	...	At Agra.

3. *The year's work.*—While at Simla I was chiefly engaged in writing up the notes on the Muhammadan Monuments of the Punjab obtained during the previous year and mostly from the Delhi division. The whole of the touring season has been fully occupied with visits of inspection and this has left but little time for any other work.

In November I attended a committee held at Lahore to consider the question of the transference to the Public Works Department of Mughal palaces in the Fort, now in military occupation. The proceedings of the committee are not yet published. At the end of December, three weeks were spent in excavating and for upwards of a fortnight in January I was Superintending the telephotographing of the inscriptions on the Qutb Minar near Delhi.

During the year I was fortunate in being able to meet the Director-General of Archæology on the occasion of his visits to Agra, Ajmer, Allahabad and Delhi.

Eighty-seven estimates were examined and countersigned in token of approval.

Maulvi Shu'aib has continued his routine work of translating the works of native authors, notably Sayyid Ahmad Khans. *Atharu-s-Sanadid*.—It is satisfactory to note that his article on Delhi fort which has been many years in the compiling is now ready for publication. He has also visited some places in the Punjab with me and has collected there many useful inscriptions amongst others of importance being one dated 593 A.H. = 1197 A. D.

The Photographer has been kept very busy and many photographs still remain to be taken before he will be abreast of his work.

For over a fortnight in January he was engaged in taking an exhaustive set of telephotographs of the inscriptions on the Qutb Minar near Delhi. At the instance of the home office a complete series of rubbings of these inscriptions has been in contemplation some months, but the work presented very many difficulties, the chief of which was the inaccessibility of the inscriptions and their large size. The intention to take rubbings had consequently to be abandoned as

being too expensive, and a telephoto lens having been purchased, the desired record has been obtained in a more expeditious and equally satisfactory manner.

In addition to some inscriptions over the doorways, there are ten inscribed bands encircling the *minar*. As is generally known the shaft alters its plan with each successive storey, except in the fifth which is circular like the one below. The first three stories are, roughly speaking, star-shaped in plan and the inscriptions are consequently broken by acute angles every foot or so. Each section of the shaft presents 48 different facets and in many cases it was necessary to take a separate photograph of each of these. In all, 160 exposures were made and the greater number of these I personally viewed on the screen before they were taken. A careful record was kept and the numbers of the facets taken with each exposure, carefully noted. The resulting prints have been mounted so as to present as far as possible a continuous reproduction of the inscribed bands. The difficulty of the task was much increased by the very cumbered state of the ground near the *minar* which prevented a clear view from many desirable points, so it was impossible to keep all the photographs the same size.

The Draughtsman, in addition to his ordinary work has completed the survey of the archæological buildings in Agra Fort. It is unfortunate that much that is of interest will have to be omitted from the finished plans, as all the outer wall, the gates, and that part of the fort which lies to the north and contains many Mughal buildings, are in the possession of the Military Works Department and the Government of the United Provinces were not of the opinion that it was desirable to apply for permission to measure in these prohibited places.

During the year under review I was asked to report on the following monuments :—

United Provinces	...	Nadan Mahal, Lucknow.
		Dianat-ud-Daulah, Lucknow.
		Kazmain Tomb, Lucknow.
		Dargah Hazrat Abbas, Lucknow.
		Tehsin Mosque, Lucknow.
		Walls of Khusru Bagh, Allahabad.
		Tomb of Bahu Begam, Fyzabad.
		Tomb at Mehnagar, Azamgarh.
Punjab	...	Tomb of Qutb-ud-din Ghorî, Lahore.
		Talaqi Darwaza, Purana Qila, Delhi.
		Well at Kaithal.
		Walls of Hissar.
		Gateway of Jalalabad, Gujranwala.
		Ten tombs at Multan.

Recommendation regarding the following buildings were also submitted :—

United Provinces	...	Zenana, Allahabad Fort.
		Raj Ghat Fort, Benares.
		Tomb of Lal Khan, Benares.
		Palang Shahid, Benares.
		Ganj-i-Shahidan, Benares.
		Battis Khamba, Benares.
		" " Mosque, Benares.
		Aurangzeb's Mosque, Benares.
		Jama Masjid, Jaunpur.
		Atala " Jaunpur.
		Lal Darwazah " Jaunpur.
		Khanqah, Jaunpur.
		Tomb of Ghairat Khan, Muzaffarnagar.
		" Jahan Khan, Muzaffarnagar.
Punjab	...	Akbar's palace, Agra Fort.
		Shish Mahal, Agra Fort.
		Fountains in Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
		Gardens in Delhi Fort.
		Shah Burj, Delhi Fort.
		Lahore Gate, Delhi Fort.
		Arab ki Sarai, Delhi.
		Nila Burj, Delhi.
		Kos Minar, Delhi.
		Purana Qila, Delhi.
		Road Diversion, Qutb, Delhi.
		Qutb Masjid, Delhi.
		Jahaz ki Kothi, Hissar.

Punjab	...	Firozi Masjid, Hissar.
		Ali Tajir's Tomb, Hansi.
		Unnamed Tomb, Hansi.
		Tomb of Shaikh Salah-ud-din Balakhi, Kaithal.
		Akbar's Throne, Kalanaur.
		Tomb of Shamsheer Khan, Batala.
Ajmer	...	New Approach, Lahore Fort.
		Tomb of Jahangir, Lahore.
		Ana Sagar Bund, Ajmer.
		Badshahi Building, Ajmer.
		Tomb of Abdullah Khan, Ajmer.
		„ Ala-ud-din, Ajmer.
		Tahsil Ajmer.

Of the proposals submitted by me to the Government of the United Provinces this year, by far the most important relates to the Nadan Mahal at Lucknow. It is astonishing that this veritable archæological treasure should have remained so long unnoticed. Not only is it a generous and perfect example of the best period of the Hindu-Mughal style, decorated with carving, encaustic tile work, marble and inlaid pavement, but in a city like Lucknow, where all that is most debased in Mughal architecture grew and flourished exceedingly, its value is proportionately increased. In recommending its thorough conservation, I have also advocated the clearance of the whole tomb enclosure of the squalid hovels with which it is now crowded and its conversion into a shady open space in the heart of the city.

At Benares I have put forward for consideration a proposal to convert the old Raj Ghat Fort into a garden in conjunction with the conservation of the monuments which crown this picturesque plateau. A slight outlay would turn it into a delightful spot with a fine view, picturesque buildings, shady trees and, a not unimportant factor, a breeze in the evening.

In July 1910, I had the privilege of meeting His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and discussing with him various archæological projects brought forward by me.

These met with His Honour's approval and were incorporated in a printed note issued with his authority.

Of these projects, one schemed for a new approach to the interior of Lahore Fort. The present road which debouches in the midst of a barren waste bordered by unsightly barracks, is an eyesore and cannot fail to disenchant the visitor. The new proposal is to utilize the old Mughal paved ramp, down which the ladies of the *harem* proceeded on elephants on the rare occasions when they left the palace. From just within the Hathi Pol gate this leads up, round three sides of an open court, to an enclosure on the upper level of the palace and thence to the Samman Burj court through a fine marble archway.

The whole of this proposed route is in the charge of the Military Works Department but the scheme has been given very sympathetic consideration.

Another proposal relates to the conservation of the famous groups of buildings at the Qutb, Delhi, and to the amelioration of their present surroundings, which detract so much from their beauty and interest. The general lines of the scheme are to remove all modern additions which do not tend towards the improvement of the monuments (this includes the expulsion of the modern, cupola, once erected on the *minar*, and its mound which form so prominent and incongruous a feature in every view of the Qutb); to remove the ever-encroaching scrub and excavate the soil down to the proper level at which the Muhammadan builders left it; to lay down grass and shrubs in place of the present untidy scrub-grown waste; and to divert the traffic which now passes through the midst of the mosque, by completing the enclosure and making a small diversion of the Delhi-Gurgaon road. To the last part of this project His Honour made reference in his speech at a Divisional darbar held in the Delhi Fort on 2nd February 1910.

In January, I accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor on an inspection of the archæological buildings in Delhi Fort; the Museum was visited also, the Diwan-i-khas, the Shah Burj, and the Hayat Bakhsh Garden where His Honour gave instructions regarding the new water supply, in the new scheme for which electricity is to form the motive power for the pumps.

Other proposals submitted to Government relate to the conservation of a most valuable groupe of tombs at Multan, a place whose monuments, great in

interest both from their history and structure, and rich with the colour of their famous tiles, have been too long neglected; to the preservation of the picturesque city walls of Hissar with some of the monuments they encircle, and to certain relics in the Gurdaspur district where the rough brick throne on which Akbar was crowned Emperor of Hindustan, will be rescued from the oblivion with which it was threatened.

4. *Conservation*.—The amounts spent on the conservation of Muhammadan monuments during the year were as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	46,375	5 3
In the Punjab	52,812	0 2
At Ajmer	5,381	5 10

The accuracy of these totals cannot be vouched for, but they are taken from the statement in Appendix A, the particulars of which were supplied by the various Superintending Engineers.

The grants-in-aid from Imperial revenue, included in the above statement, were :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
To the United Provinces	17,740	0 0
To the Punjab	13,000	0 0
To Ajmer

Although the sums expended on special works in the United Provinces (as opposed to maintenance and repair) fall far short of the totals of preceding years, yet but few works of conservation were carried out. The cause of this was the heavy allotment to the new Sarnath museum, which is now close on completion. It absorbed no less than Rs. 34,051 of the special grants and in view of the depleted funds, the Government of the United Provinces decided to defer the conservation of the zenana in Allahabad fort, which headed my list of proposals for last year. It is understood that it will be put in hand this year.

The only other work of any magnitude, executed in 1909-10, was the conservation of Akbar's palace in Agra fort, which, it will be seen, is practically completed.

In the Agra district it was found possible to effect some useful works from the annual repairs allotment, notably repairing the fountains in the Anguri Bagh in the fort, and the conservation of Jodh Bai's garden at Fatehpur-Sikri.

At Fatehpur-Sikri also, a brass hanging lamp, purchased from funds provided by the Dargah committee, has been hung in the mosque. The municipality of Agra have placed a drinking fountain in the garden of the Taj. Both the above were executed from designs supplied by me and will be found illustrated at the end of the report.

In the Punjab a large proportion of the grant was again devoted to the Hayat Bakhsh Garden in Delhi fort, but funds were also allotted to the first fourteen items on my list of proposals. Also, late in the year, special funds were provided for new proposals of the Public Works department at Shahdara and Shalimar, at Lahore. The year's work in the Province is very satisfactory, for it has witnessed the execution of many works of an urgent nature, the completion of which will render it possible to enlarge the sphere of activity and to include in the annual programme the conservation of many monuments outside the capitals of divisions, which are waiting for attention.

A noticeable feature of the year under review is the number of lamps which have been provided to monuments or are on order. Last year, as noted in my report, a silver and bronze lamp was suspended over the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal in the Taj; another lamp has recently arrived and this will be hung in the Taj gateway. A short time ago a brass hanging lamp was presented by the local Government to the Badshahi Masjid at Lahore; a somewhat similar one is now on order for the mosque of Wazir Khan in the same city, and also a standard lamp for its courtyard. The neighbouring tomb of the Emperor Jahangir is soon to be provided with much needed light, from a bronzed hanging lamp; while hand lamps for illuminating the inlaid work of the sarcophagus will probably be shortly added. Similarly handlamps for Salim Chishti's tomb at Fatehpur-Sikri will be designed and reference has already been made to the lamp newly hung in the prayer chamber of the mosque. The majority of these lamps are sadly needed and replace dirty *chirags* or ordinary hurricane lamps. With the exception of the first two, all are from designs which I have supplied.

5. *Protected Monuments.*—The only monument in my circle which has been declared protected under the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act of 1904, is Jaswant Singh ki Chattri, Agra (*United Provinces Gazette*, Part I, page 291, Notification no. 758M, dated the 31st March 1910). It is understood however that agreements have been drawn up and will shortly be signed, transferring to the possession of Government the Nadan Mahal at Lucknow, and the Khanqah at Jaunpur to its charge for conservation.

The following monuments have recently been recommended for protection :—

Locality.	Name of Monument.	Proposed classification.
Lucknow	Nádán Mahal	I. A. (a)
"	Kazmain Tomb	III. A.
"	Dianat-ud-daulah Tomb	"
Benares	Tomb of Lal Khan	I. A. (a)
"	Mosque at Bakaria Kund	II. A. (a)
Jaunpur	Khanqah, Jami Masjid	III. A.
Azamgarh	Tomb of Harbans at Mehnagar...	"
Delhi	Ala-ud-din's Minar	II. A. (a)
"	Ala-ud-din's Extension of Masjid	"
"	Nila Gumbaz near Humayun's Tomb	III. A.
"	North and East Gateways, Arab-ki-Sarai	"
Gurdaspur	Tomb of Shamsher Khan at Batala	II. A. (a)
"	Takht-i-Akbari at Kalanaur	"
Hissar	Part of town wall	"
"	Gujari Mahal	I. A. (a)
"	Jahaz-ki-Kothi	"
"	Firozi Masjid	"
Hansi	Barsi Gate	I. A. (b)
"	Tomb of Ali Tajir	I. A. (a)
"	" Diwans	III. A.
"	Unnamed Tomb	"
Gurgaon	Tombs of two French officers	I. A. (a)
Multan	" Ruku-ud-din	III. A.
"	" Shams-i-Tabrez	"
"	" Baha-ul-Haqq	"
"	" Mai Pakdaman	"
"	" Shah Yusuf Gardezi	"
"	" Khwaja Wais	"
"	" Ali Akbar at Surah Miyani	"
"	" Ali Akbar's Mother	"
Ajmer	" Ala-ud-din	"

6. *Native States.*—In March with the approval of the local Government and of the Bhurtpur darbar, I accompanied the Director-General of Archaeology to Bayana, where my advice was required on the conservation in progress there.

7. *Excavation.*—From December 21, 1909, to January 11, 1910, I joined the Director-General in camp at Bhita, near Allahabad, and assisted him in the excavation he was conducting there. Under his guidance I was thus enabled to study the principals of scientific excavation.

Under instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, I had proposed to carry out some small excavations at the Talaqi Gate of Purana Qila, near Delhi. This was with the object of ascertaining if the real gateway were blocked or not and its state of repair, the entrance being now buried deep under an accumulation of debris. Unfortunately however the Deputy Commissioner was unable to supply me with the information necessary before I could break the soil. Consequently the project had to be abandoned and the Imperial Grant, which had been promised for the purpose, forfeited.

8. *Original Exploration.*—

9. *Publications.*—

(1) Annual report of the Archaeological Surveyor for 1908-9.

(2) Article on "The Elephant Statues at Agra and Delhi" contributed to the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for March 1910.

(3) Contribution to the annual report for 1908-9 of the Archaeological Survey of India; "Delhi fort as described by native historians" (by M. M. Shuaib).

(4) Report on the Nádán Mahal at Lucknow.

(5) "The Archaeology of the Gurgaon district" contributed to the new Gazetteer.

(6) Conservation notes on the following localities: Agra, Ajmer, Benares district, Delhi, Hayat Bakhsh Garden, Hissar district.

10. *Contravention of standing orders.*—

11. *Office library.*—The following books have been purchased during the year :—

Roe's Embassy to India.
 Fryer's Travels in India.
 Bellew's Memoirs of a Griffen.
 Oaten's European Travellers in India.
 Archer's Tour in Upper India.
 Hakluyt's Voyages. - Volumes I to VIII.
 A. D's Tour in the Upper Provinces.
 Gerrard's Tour in the Himalayas.
 Moorcroft's Tour in the Himalayas.
 Ryley's Ralph Fitch.
 Lane Poole's Baber.
 Lane Pool's Aurangzeb.
 Stewart's Humayun's Memoirs.
 Price's Jahangir's Memoirs.
 Gillman's The Saracens.
 Pierrot et Chipriez, Persia.
 Furnival's Decorative Tile Faience.
 Journal of Indian Arts, July 1903.
 Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, January 1910.
 Furgusson's Lecture on Indian Architecture.
 Newton's Essay on Art and Archæology.
 Sleeman's Illustrations of Art.
 Corot's History of Art, Volume II.
 Constable's Hand Gazetteer of India.
 Coomaraswami's Indian Craftsman.
 Keene's Agra, 7th Edition.
 Grave's Benares.
 Atlas of Ancient Geography.
 Pioneer.
 Vergleichangs Tabellen der Christlichen Zeitrechnung. Muhammedanischen und.
Jahangir Namah.
Imadu-s-Saadat.

The following books have also been acquired among many others :—

Archæological Survey of India, Report for 1906-7.
 The Tomb of Akbar.
 Gujarat Architecture.
 Ahmadabad Architecture.
 Pallava Architecture.
 Proceedings of the Archæological Society of Agra.
 Imperial Gazetteer of India, Panjab, 2 volumes.
 District Gazetteer of United Provinces, 6 volumes.
 Report of the Punjab Circle, Archæological Survey, 1888-89.
 Golden Temple of Amritsar.
 History of Badshahi Masjid, Lahore.

Extracts have been taken from the following private manuscripts.

Tazkiratu-s-Salatin, by Shah Rukun-ud-din of Hissar.
Tarikh Hissar-i-Firozshah, by Maulvi Rukun-ud-din of Hissar.
Mirat-i-Masudi, by Abdu-n-Nabi, obtained in Rewari.

12. *Compilation of Lists.*—The predominant claims of conservation and touring left but little time for the systematic listing of monuments. An attempt was made to carry on this work *pari passu* with my other duties but the results are naturally spasmodic and scattered. Experience has shown that it is impossible to visit a place and return from it with the list of its monuments written up and ready for press. The material to be incorporated requires much greater time for collection and arrangement.

The year's work under this head may be summed up as follows :—

Hissar District, Kaithal, Sonpat, and Delhi Town listed; Gurgaon and the south of Delhi District written up. Several buildings of interest have been noted and certain of them recommended for conservation. The first-fruits of the undertaking have been already reaped, as I was able to contribute an article on the Monuments of the Gurgaon District to the new Gazetteer.

In his No. 1541, dated the 6th November 1909, the Director-General of Archæology addressed the Government of the Punjab on the subject of the List of Monuments, requesting the assistance of local officials in the early stages of the work and detailing the proposed outlines of the publication. At my request the

Commissioners of Delhi and Lahore have kindly supplied me with preliminary lists of the antiquities in the following districts :—Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala, Simla, Gujranwala and Gurdaspur.

13. *Annual office expenditure.*—

SALARIES.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Archæological Surveyor's pay	...	...	...	6,369	5	8			
<i>Establishment.</i> —									
One Munshi	...	...	...	1,705	5	4*			
One Clerk	...	...	...	660	0	0			
One Photographer	...	...	...	554	8	0			
One Draughtsman	...	...	...	600	0	0			
Two Peens	...	...	...	166	0	0			
Temporary Establishment	...	...	...	154	2	6			
							3,839	15	10
<i>Allowances.</i> —									
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	2,722	4	0			
<i>Supplies and services.</i> —									
Photographs and photo. materials	...	...	...	380	12	0			
Purchase and repair of tents	...	...	...	50	0	0			
							430	12	0
<i>Contingencies.</i> —									
Purchase of Stationery	...	...	...	2	9	6			
Purchase of Books and Newspapers	...	...	...	217	4	0			
Belts, Badges and Liveries to Peons	...	...	...	15	0	0			
Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	662	0	0			
Postage charges	...	...	...	170	0	0			
Telegram charges	...	...	...	20	0	0			
Conveyance of Tents, Stores, Records, &c.	...	...	...	130	0	0			
Hot and Cold weather charges	...	...	...	38	8	0			
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	99	13	6	1,355	3	0
Total	...	...	...				14,717	8	6

14. *Museums, the Taj Museum, Agra.*—In G. O. No. 2035/595, dated the 21st July 1909, I was nominated to the 'Taj and other Gardens Committee,' under whose control the museum is and, at a committee meeting held subsequently, it was resolved that "the Archæological Surveyor be treated as curator." Unfortunately, the same resolution stated that there were no funds for the maintenance of the museum, so any progress will be entirely dependent on the generosity of the imperial Government.

Very late in the year my proposals for the rearrangement of the museum were approved by the committee, but without funds, it is impossible to do much.

The Delhi Museum of Archæology.—Most satisfactory progress has been made here both towards the completion of the necessary fittings and with the acquisition of exhibits, though it must be confessed that many of the latter have been purchased with imperial funds and are consequently only on loan by the Director-General of Archæology. The year's allotment of Rs. 500 has been fully expended, for the most part in providing three new cases for dresses, jewels and coins, while the pay of the chowkidar further depleted the narrow margin left for the purchase of exhibits.

Some very interesting relics have been acquired. At my instance the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Frontier Province kindly presented to the museum the coat which was worn by General Nicholson at the time he received his mortal wound. A dress of cloth of gold and embroidery, belonging to Zinat Mahal, the last queen of Delhi, and also a collection of her jewels have been secured, while I was fortunate in obtaining many other exhibits, closely related to the past history of the palace. Notable among these are a Mughal presentation robe (khilat), a marble unguent dish from the Hammam, marble slab with inlay of precious stones, newspapers with daily accounts of the progress of the mutiny, and forty-five pictures. Among the water-colours are now included portraits of ten Mughal emperors with numerous Wazirs and the more prominent Generals and Governors of the first half of the 19th century.

On January the 29th the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab visited the Museum and subsequently referred to it in his divisional darbar speech, wherein he

* This includes charge allowance from the 11th September to 31st October 1908 at Rs. 50 per month.

named it "asmall but most interesting collection" and called upon his distinguished native audience to assist it with gifts and loans. It is much to be hoped that His Honour's appeal will bear good fruit, for there must still be in existence very many relics of the splendour of the Mughal Court.

In addition to the exhibits received on loan from the Director-General, the following presents have been made to the museum :—

Khilat ...	...	...	...	Mr. Imre Schwiger.
Picture ...	...	...	...	Mr. Imre Schwiger.
Picture ...	...	...	...	Dr. Vogel.
Seal ...	...	...	...	Mr. Tucker.

In January of this year, I approached Government on the question of the administatrion of the museum. The Commissioner of the Delhi Division has now been placed in full control of this collection (initiated, inaugurated and very largely endowed by the Archæological Department) and by him the Deputy Commissioner has been made chairman of the committee, apparently with full control over all matters of finance and administration. The other members of the committee (the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, and myself) will merely act as technical advisers.

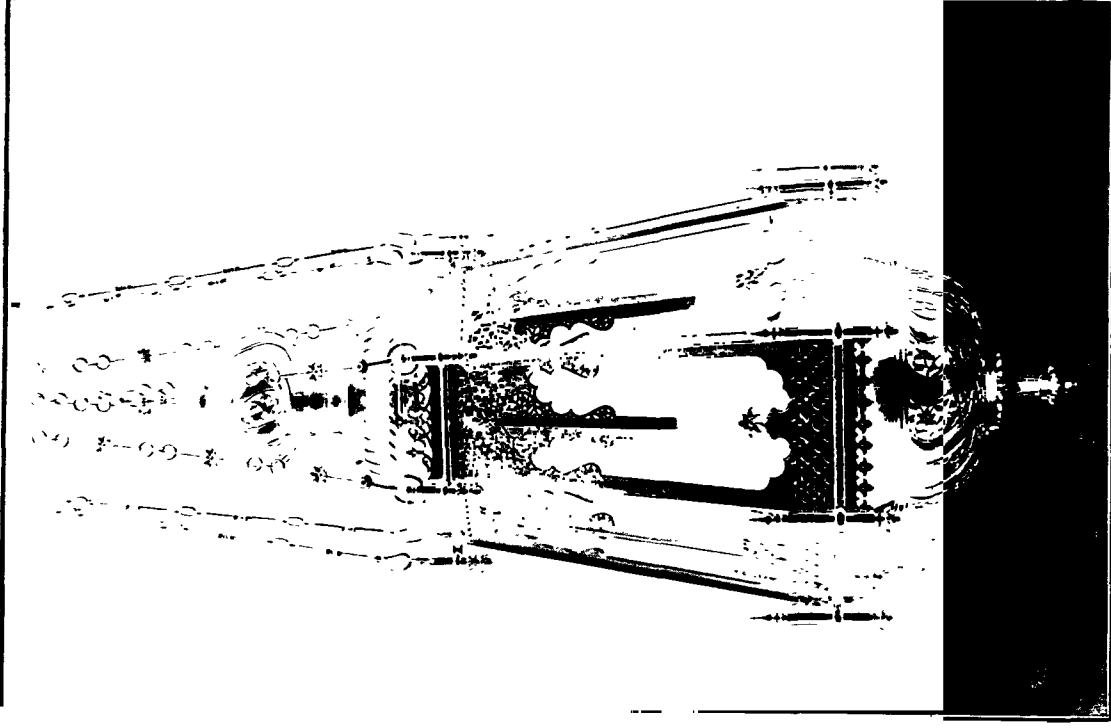
During the 15 months for which it has been on sale Rs. 133 have been realized from the proceeds of the catalogue, and this sum has been duly placed to the credit of Government.

In letter No. 624 (C. and I.), dated the 4th November 1909, from the Punjab Government a special grant of Rs. 500 was sanctioned to pay the outstanding bill for the printing of the museum catalogue (Rs. 302-6-0) and for that of the coin catalogue, compiled by Mr. Whitehead. This is now in the press.

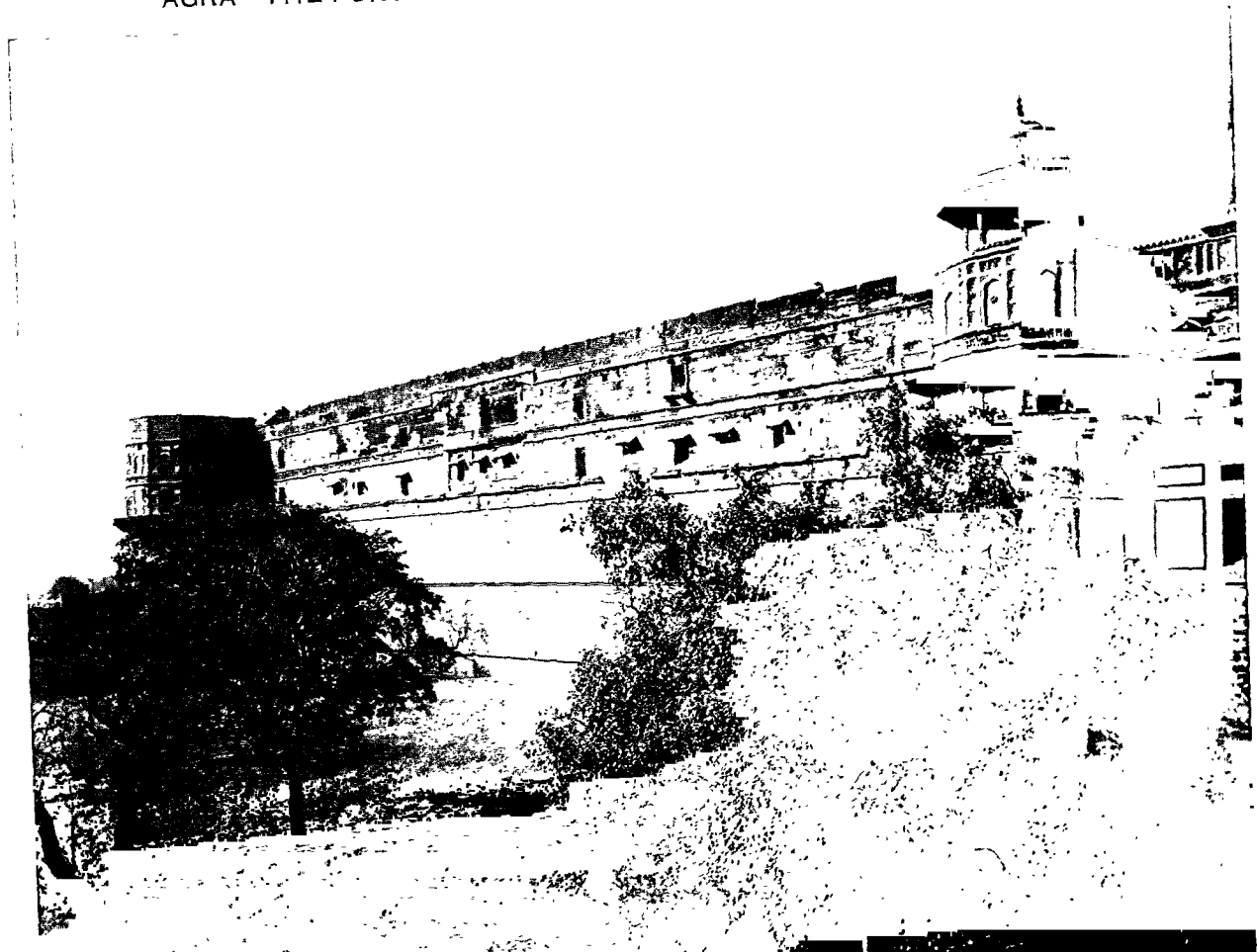
Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.—My services as a member of the Advisory Committee have not yet been called upon. I visited the museum in November.

15. *Programme for 1910-11.*—The month of April will be spent at head quarters in writing reports and in completing the year's work. Combined leave for six months has been granted to me from the 29th of that month. November to the end of March will, as usual, be spent in touring and in compiling the Lists of Monuments in the Punjab.

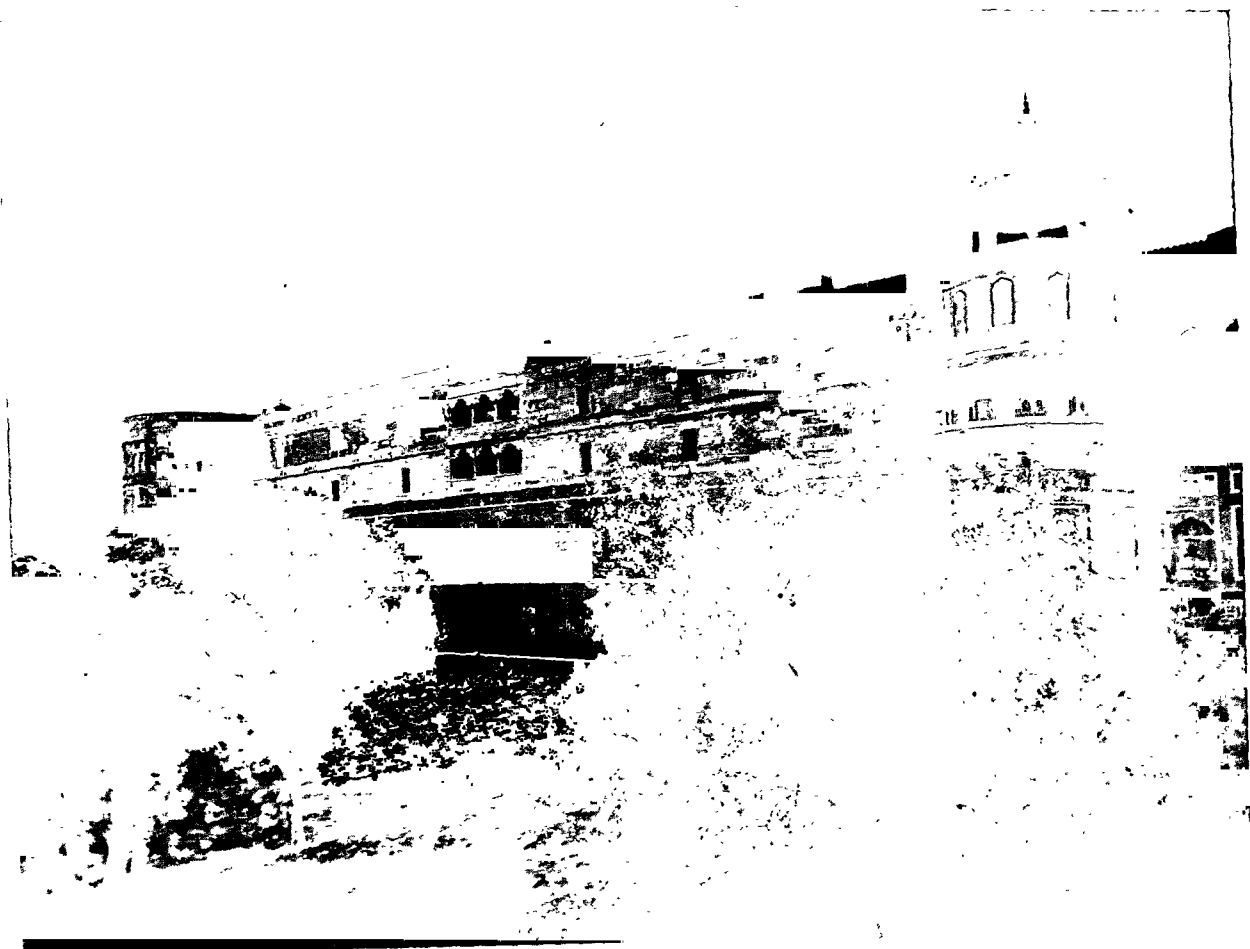
Plate I.



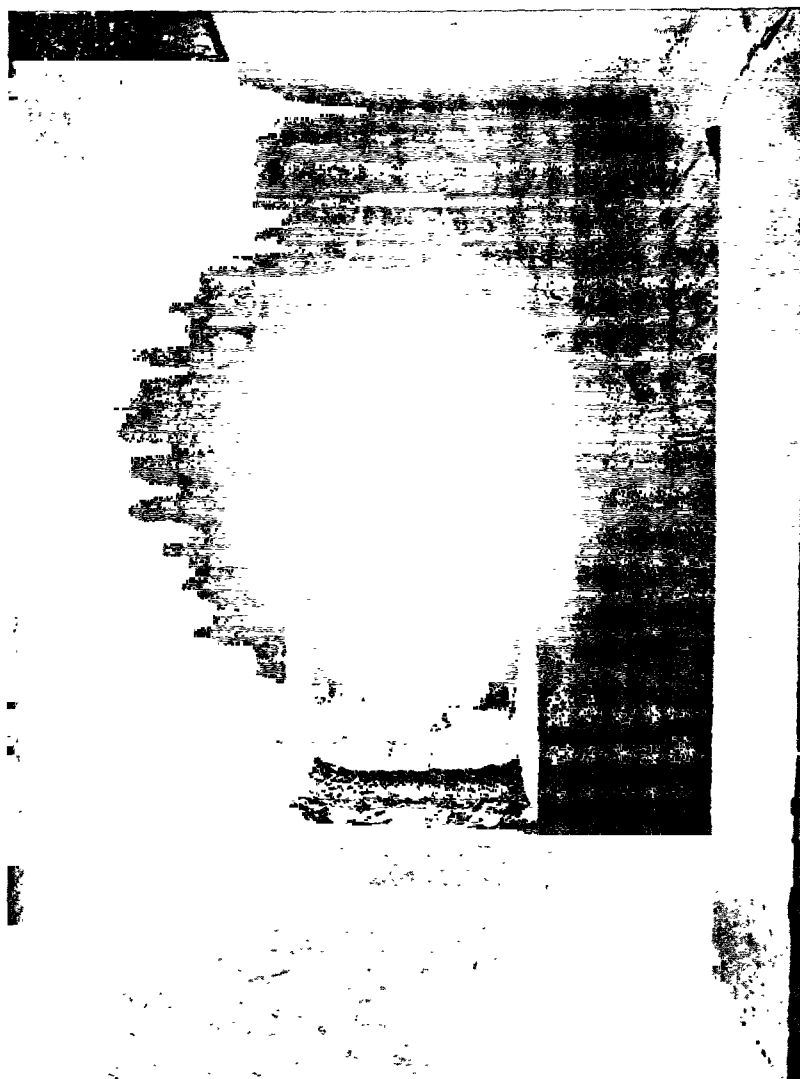
(B). New hanging Lamp.



(A). Before conservation.



(B). After conservation.



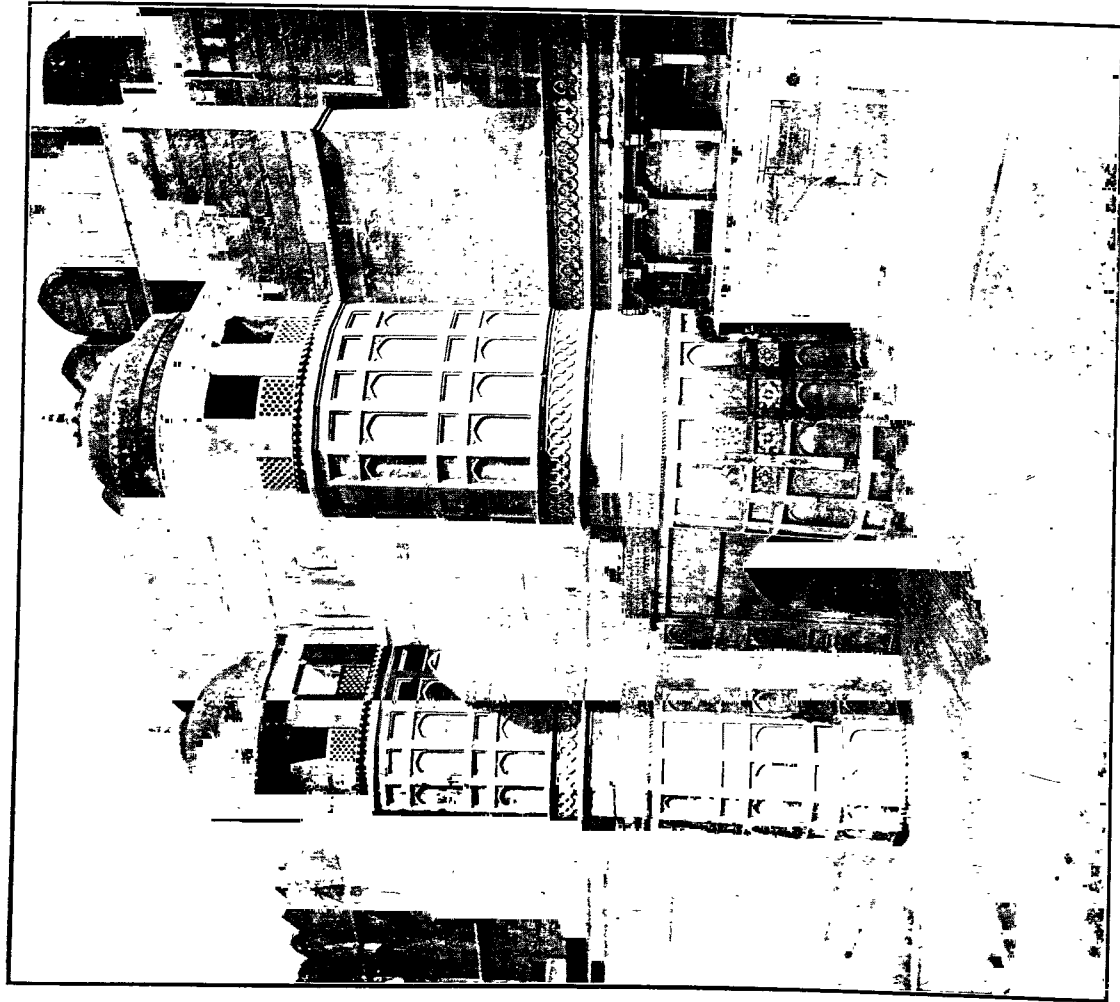
(A). Before conservation.



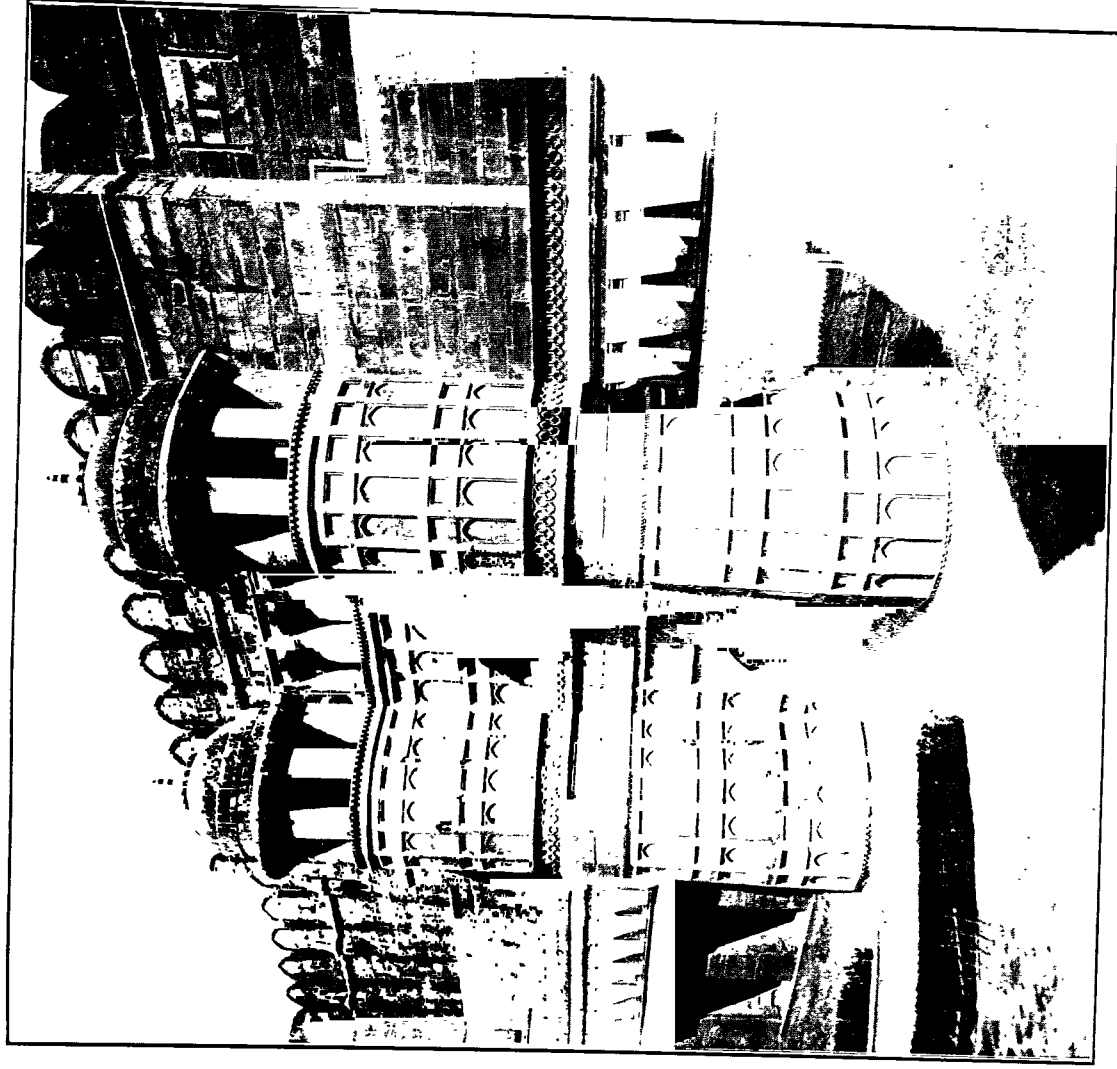
(B). After conservation.

AGRA—THE FORT. AMAR SINGH GATE.

Plate IV.



(A). Before conservation.



(B). After conservation.

PART II.

Notes on the conservation of Muhammadan Monuments in the United Provinces, in the Punjab and at Ajmer.

AGRA.

THE TAJ.

Lamp.—The large bronzed lamp, executed some years ago by order of Lord Curzon, at the Mayo School of Art at Lahore, has at last been delivered at Agra after being exhibited in England at the "White City Exhibition." It will be hung in the entrance gateway which is badly in need of illumination. The question of the source of this illumination is still under discussion, various projects having been put forward. The Gardens Committee have unanimously voted for an electric instalation to light this lamp, the one in the mausoleum and the lamp posts which it is proposed to set in the fore court at some future period in place of the inelegant stone pillars crowned by ordinary street lamps which now do duty there.

Channels.—Some repairs to the beds of the waterways have been carried out (my conservation notes, dated the 3rd December 1909, section 2) but it has not yet been possible to give effect to my other proposal by which the fountains will be kept playing continuously.

Fountains.—At the end of the south-western avenue, a drinking fountain has now been placed in the west wall of the garden. The design was kept as unobtrusive as possible and in accord with its surroundings. It is illustrated in Plate I(α) at the end of the report.

THE FORT.

Akbar's Palace.—The conservation of this interesting relic is now approaching completion C. N. 20th June 1908, section 1) as was anticipated, the work especially as regards the shattered west front has proved of exceptional difficulty and every praise is due to the Public Works department officer who has been in charge. I inspected the progress made every time I returned to head quarters and the difficulties of the case required my frequent advice. The policy adopted was that of strict conservation, but structural demands necessitated an extension of this in a few cases. From the west face, a good deal of the old face work had to be removed as it was absolutely shattered, but every piece of stone which could be left with safety has been kept *in situ*.

The south-west corner has been rebuilt. For the most part it consisted of a facing of modern brick work supporting a broken wall. Not only was this unsafe but it marked any remaining fragments of the old work. Careful demolition revealed several of the old facing stones and also a staircase in the upper storey of which the steps and one wall were nearly intact, while a passageway leading to another staircase was opened upon the ground floor.

Throughout the course of the work, where stone has been removed owing to its insecurity, it has been replaced by stone; elsewhere small country bricks have been employed with wide recessed joints. This has been found to give a very good effect after a few years. In some places it has also been necessary to use stone beams for door-lintles, &c. No feature, such as a niche or a window, has been reproduced unless its existence and design were fully indicated. In the west front, the width of the passage just referred to, was clearly shown by marks on the ceiling slabs, an outer door was also demonstrated and its positions set asked with its inner door, as in the case with the majority of the other openings—was indicated by weatherings and analogy. Similarly three doorways, which have been closed up, were clearly shown to be modern. The data was amply sufficient but unfortunately some of it has of necessity vanished in the repair of the gaps.

The open courts which flank the central hall and the Bengali Bastion have been repaired and made stable. In the southern rooms this necessitated the introduction of two or three stone pillars as the roof slabs had broken. These however are not noticeable. In the north court three brick buttresses of recent date have been removed and plain stone brackets take their place in supporting the narrow rampart which must be retained for military purposes. In this court the vanished cross-walls of the palace have been indicated by slight projections from the wall in small brickwork.

The most noticeable effect of the repairs to the east side will be seen from outside the Fort. Thence it will be observed that many windows and doors, which formerly opened on to a spacious balcony running from end to end of the facade, have been re-opened, while others, cut through the wall to satisfy modern requirements have been closed up again. The somewhat unattractive facade in short, has resumed something of its pristine state but this is mainly due to the conservation of its central feature.

This consisted of a double-storied open arcade, three bays in width with a balcony to each floor and a deep *chajja* over-head. In common with the rest of the palace, the construction was of the Hindu lintle and bracket type and of rich design. Before conservation little of this was to be seen, the spaces between the columns having been filled with rubble and blackened plaster. On the removal of this from the ground floor the belvedere was found to be in very fair condition and this encouraged the hope that the upper floor would be tolerably perfect. For structural reasons it was advisable to demolish the wall at this point and if anything but a reconstruction had been decided upon, all trace of the original feature would have been lost. Unfortunately nearly every column which remained was so unsound that it had to be replaced by a new one, while most of the brackets had broken off short and were without bearing. Such renovation as has been effected is however fully warranted by the existence elsewhere of the particular feature; in the case of the *chajja* this does not hold good but its length, slope and thickness were fully indicated by marks on the wall and its reconstruction was necessary. No attempt has been made to restore the balconies. (See Plates II and III.)

In the long narrow room behind this arcade, two or three brackets have been renewed and two new lintels supplied in place of the temporary wooden ones inserted in recent times. The two remaining lintels, though badly cracked, have been retained in position, being strapped up to small girders. The floor above had of necessity to be taken up and relaid but this was successfully done without the loss of one of the old stones.

To the courtyard in front of the palace little has been done since it was cleared of debris. The obviously modern stairway down to the great well has been partly demolished and has laid bare a few steps of a staircase and the corner of the court.

Jahangiri Mahal.—The *burj* at the south-east corner, which planks the facade of Akbar's place, has shared in its attention. All its doorways, giving on to a wide balcony, had been blocked up with plaster coloured red. From below this gave a very erroneous impression, the general effect being that the tower was solid at this floor. Of the seven openings, three were originally furnished with doors, two with open and two with closed *jali*. Two new screens have been put in and one repaired. Behind these various openings were short passages and beyond the *burj* had been filled up solid in Mughal times as was evident from the class of mortar used. It is probable that this was done at the time an open *chattri* was added to the tower.

Fountains in the Anguri Bagh.—On the occasion of the visit of the Amir to Agra in 1907, the greatest difficulty was experienced in temporarily patching up the fountains so that they should play in his honour. In view of the probability of Agra being honoured with Viceregal *darbars* in the near future, I recommended that these fountains should be systematically repaired. The work was taken in hand early in the year and is now practically finished. To effect the necessary repairs, the whole of the sandstone causeway below the plinth of the terrace and to the south, was taken up and the original pipes exposed. These were at a depth of some three feet and were for the most part of solid stone in short sections of about 18" long, roughly fitted into each other. Specimens of these pipes and the method of construction are now to be seen in the pavilion near the Somnath gate. It was considered useless to repair the old pipes which were badly broken and leaked at every point, so new lines of iron pipes have been laid down and securely bedded in concrete.

The jets in the tank and those surrounding its edge have been repaired and fitted with new nozzles. Unfortunately the least breath of wind carries the spray all over the platform; consequently it has been necessary to deflect the jets from the perpendicular so that they now form a curving trellis over the tank.

With what true judgement the Mughals introduced water channels and jets *d'ean* at every possible point is well illustrated here and the charm of these

marble pavilions on their high terrace about the garden is greatly enhanced by the playing fountains.

By a special effort the work was completed and the fountains were playing their best on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's informal visit to the palace on the 4th of April.

Amar Singh gate.—The arcade which crowns the top of the gate and the arches of its planking towers had been filled in with modern masonry, thus completely destroying the effect of lightness in the crowning storey which is so pleasing. This filling has been removed (C. N. 20, 6, 08, sections 3 and 4) and one or two broken brackets renewed (see Plate IV). The disfiguring iron sunshade has been taken down and a sandstone shade substituted. The condition on which the removal was permitted by the military authorities in whose charge the gate is, was that a shade of some sort should be provided and a *chajja* of ordinary design was proposed. A careful examination of the frame of the window, after the iron shade had been removed, made it clear however that no *chajja* had ever existed there but a flat superstructure carried on small brackets was clearly indicated. This has accordingly been renewed.

Chittori gate.—This interesting gate, Akbari's spoil of war from the defeated city of Chittore was sadly in need of attention. A careful comparison with a photograph taken in 1903 showed that many of the iron plates with which it is partly covered, had disappeared in the interval. These plates, which decorate the meeting rails of the two leaves of the gate, are inlaid with brass wrought into conventional designs. The main part of the gate is covered with raised panels of irregular shape in bronze. The whole was suffering from neglect and much of the woodwork had rotted away. This was replaced, all the loose metalwork was made secure, modern bolts and locks was removed and many of the missing plaques which were opportunely discovered in a godown were refixed. No restoration of the missing metalwork was advised (C. N., 20th June 1908, section 8).

Moti Masjid.—In view of my proposal (C. N., 20th June 1908, section 6) to level the ground to the north of the mosque, the present slope of which is composed of debris and drains all the rain water into the foundations of the building, excavations were made at the west end and foundations were disclosed which correspond to those of the existing buildings on the south side. The surface water has been temporarily diverted from the foundations.

Exterior of the Fort.—Before leaving the subject of the Fort the improvements to the ground to the south-east, now in progress, must be noticed. Here a new alignment of the road and a regularising of the *nalla* between it and the Fort wall are approaching completion and the lowering of the general ground level will decrease the wall of the outer moat by 1'6" of its height which will be an improvement. It is unfortunate that the open space beyond cannot be turned into a garden as was once proposed. Such measures as are considered necessary for the security of the Fort must undoubtedly be carried out but it is very unfortunate that the erections of the Military Works Department are so seldom in accord with their Mughal surroundings. The additions in front of the two gates of the Fort are no exception to this, although the Garrison Engineer courteously modified the design at my suggestion. The two new spiked iron gates set between brick walls and piers, (now capped with sandstone but at first with whitewash and broken glass!) cannot be regarded as an improvement to these historic portals and one hopes that the time will soon come when they can be removed.

SIKANDRAH.

Tomb of Maryam-uz-zamani.—This monument, purchased by Government early in 1908, was handed over by the Church of England Mission on the 13th June 1909. A preliminary estimate for its conservation has been sanctioned.

ITIMAD-UD-DAULAH.

Two Guldastas, the finials of which fell to the ground, have been repaired and a like attention has been paid to one of the *chattris* of the tomb (C. N.'s, 20th June 1908, section 9 and 3rd December 1908, section 7).

FATEHPUR-SIKRI.

The mosque.—A brass hanging lamp has been suspended in the prayer-chamber (C. N., 3rd December 1908, section 14) and will replace the dirty iron

chiragh which has hitherto done duty every evening. The new lamp, illustrated on plate I-(b), was executed to my design by the Jeypur School of Art and cost Rs. 590. The necessary sum was supplied from a Dargah Fund, originally endowed by the Government of India.

Shdari.—Attached to the west wall of the Dargah enclosure, on the outside, is a small pavilion of three bays, erected according to an inscription in 1087 A. H., 1667 A. D. (Aurangzeb). Descendants of Sheikh Salim Chisti are allowed burial in the court of this Dargah and this pavilion is used as a mortuary chapel when a short form of service is held before the body is brought within the enclosure.

A subsidence beneath the front of the pavilion had caused the whole structure to lean dangerously forward. The back wall has been partly rebuilt and the rest made secure.

Zanana garden.—To the north of Jodh Bai's palace lies a little garden in two terraces with a kiosk and a water chute in the middle of the miniature. Channel which runs through both gardens. The upper terrace was in a fair state of preservation and its paved walks have now been repaired and the channel mended (C.N. 3rd December 1908, section 9). It is hoped that despite the difficulty of the water supply it will be possible to keep this formerly untidy, arid spot, green with grass and shrubs—at least during the winter months. If this can be done the little green oasis in the midst of so much red sandstone will afford a most welcome relief.

Rang Mahal.—It has been necessary to rebuild part of the north wall (coursed rubble) but this has resulted in the removal of two unsightly supporting piers and two others will shortly vanish from the other side of the Mahal, their place being taken by two brackets which will be renewed.

Diwan-i-am.—The court in front of Akbar's Hall of Public Audience was very irregular in surface and trial excavations (C. N., 3rd December 1908, section 13) have disclosed a roughly-paved raised wall all round about 1' higher than the general level of the court. On the north side, five steps leading to the verandah have been found *in situ*. The whole court will gradually be cleared down to its original level.

DELHI.

THE FORT.

Hayat Bakhsh garden.—It is very satisfactory to be able to record substantial progress this year in the recussitation of the palace garden. The works left incomplete at the end of 1909 have all been finished and with them it will be well to deal first.

The iron railing (C. N., 2nd November 1906, section 11), now that it is fixed in position, is not nearly such an eyesore as might be expected. It is complete except for short lengths at three different points. At one of these the present road to the Diwan-i-khas intersects its course and a space will be left here to serve as an exit until the removal of a servants godown which is within the enclosure. Funds for this purpose have been handed over to the Military Works Department to whom the godown belongs and it is understood that the new building, which is to replace the godown, is approaching completion. The other points are adjacent to the barracks and here the line of railing is interrupted by two wash houses. Funds have not yet been provided for their removal, but it is hoped that their presence will not long delay the completion of the work.

There will be three entrances to the gardens. One near the Shah Burj, for the private use of the fort garrison, leads to the Moti Mahal Battery; another, to the south of the Diwan-i-am, will act as a service gate or private entrance; and the third, in the archway of the Naubat Khana, will be the main entrance. The gate (C. N., 23rd January 1908, section 9) has recently been fixed in position here and is of a collapsible trellis pattern, shutting back flat against the wall where its presence is scarcely noticeable. Its introduction at this point secures a greater measure of safety for all exhibits in the museum at night when the gate is shut, as the *chaukidar* will be free from all molestation from outside. Henceforth the visitor to the palace will alight at the Naubat khana and all access to the gardens will be through their gateway. Incidentally an old Mughal custom will be revived; for at this point all visitors of whatever degree, descended from palanquin or elephant and approached the royal presence on foot.

Proceeding to the "life-bestowing garden," progress is at once evident. The whole of the garden level has been lowered to the required depth below the causeways and the surface dressed for the grass with which it will soon be clothed (C. N. 2nd November 1906, section 9).

Regularly intersecting the four quarters of the garden run the lesser causeways without their miniature water channels. The latter have been plastered within and without where necessary, the sandstone curbs of the pathways completed and the intervening space spread with *bajre* (C. N's. 22nd November 1907, section 3 and 23rd January 1908, section 8). The transformation of a barren waste into a pleasant garden is in progress and gives abundant promise of future charm.

Despite the change that has been brought in the last few years much still remains to be done before the recussitation of the garden will be complete. A comprehensive illustrated note has been printed, dealing with the garden only, and estimates for many of the items advocated therein have already been sanctioned and will be taken in hand this coming year. First and foremost in importance is the water supply (C. N., 2nd November 1906, section 3). This has been a source of considerable difficulty and ever since the inception of the garden scheme has occupied the attention of the Engineers. Many projects have been put forward and allotments made year by year. A scheme which promises to solve all difficulties has now been sanctioned and I understand that the proposal to use electricity as the motive power for the pumps (which is its distinguishing feature) emanated from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. At the end of the year the work was well in hand, practically the whole of the year's allotment having been expended in the purchase and collection of pipes, in securing tanks and in excavating for their foundations. Every effort is being made so that an efficient water supply may be ready by the end of next rains and it is hoped that at last the Superintendent of gardens will be able to plant the grass, trees and shrubs which are to be the completing note in the harmonious chord of waterways terraces, and pavilions.

A very careful scheme for the horticultural treatment of the gardens as a whole has been prepared in which the guiding principle has been to introduce only such features as are fully in accordance with Mughal precept. Broadly speaking, the open spaces will be laid with grass intersected with paths following so far as is possible the old lines; the positions of the old palaces, now demolished but of which record remains in plans and foundations, will be indicated by dense beds of flowering shrubs carefully selected, while the line of the fence when it does not align with an old site will be hidden by a wall of *gravillia* trees in front of which will be planted a row of variegated *conifers*. A few years must necessarily pass before the scheme can approach maturity but when it does do so the matchless palaces of Shah Jahan will once more grope together as parts of a component whole, relieved of all that was discordant and placed in a setting more worthy and reviving in some measure the former configuration of the palace.

Narbat Khana.—Under a special estimate the northern face of the getaway has been repaired, the staircase being made accessible. Also all modern additions have been removed including doors, window, frames, iron waterpipes and whitewash.

Humayun's Tomb.—The work of re-edging the water channels with red sandstone, which has been in progress some years, is now finished (C. N., 11th April 1905, section 14f). The regrading of the channels however to which I referred in my report for last year will necessitate a considerable extra outlay in the raising of the pathways with their curbs on either side of the waterways which have been altered. Two new ducts from wells at the east end of the garden will also have to be built as the present arrangement is very *kaccha*. The horticultural treatment of the gardens cannot yet be considered very successful and it is much to be hoped that, now that there is an adequate water supply, the civil authorities, responsible for its upkeep, will make an effort to treat the garden more in accord with Mughal tradition.

Isa Khan's Tomb.—The recently laid earthenware pipes conveying the water under the pathways have been taken up and replaced by iron pipes laid below the level of the paths.

Tughlaqabad.—The repairs to the causeway are now completed.

Khirkh Masjid.—The repair to the Mosque, which were in progress last year, have been successfully completed, and this interesting example of the work of

Khanjahan is now cleared of hovels and has been cleaned and placed in a sound structural condition. Owing to lack of funds the ground surrounding it has not yet been brought up.

Moth ki Masjid.—As the gateway of this well preserved mosque appeared in dangar of collapse I advocated its repair without delay. All that can be done for it, short of reconstruction, has been done this year. The conservation of the mosque itself will probably be taken in hand during 1910-11.

The Tomb of Safdar Jang.—Presumably owing to a subsidence in the outer foundation of the mausoleum, the verandah showed signs of falling outwards in many places. Prompt measures however were taken by the Executive Engineer, good lime concrete being rammed in all the outer cellars and the repairs seem to be very effective. The *chajja* and *jali* where broken have been repaired.

The Jami Masjid.—The metal lamps on the top of the marble posts have been improved in execution and securely fixed to their supports with screw joints.

After erection, the railing round the north-east plot of ground outside the mosque was found to be too slight in construction, as boys swinging on the pendant chains broke the sandstone posts at their junction with the dwarf wall. The Municipality also appear to have changed their minds with regard to the design supplied at their request by my office and approved by the late Deputy Commissioner. The railing, erected at the cost of the Government of India, has consequently been dismantled and matters appear to be at a standstill as the Municipality have no funds and the Government of India does not propose to extend their original grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000.

Kos Minar.—Half a mile to the south of Purana Qila is an ancient mile stone, set in the middle of the old road which can still be traced, running from the west gate of Humayun's Tomb to Lal Darwaza II near the jail. I found this on the very point of falling but prompt measures were taken and it is now secure.

LAHORE.

THE FORT.

Diwan-i-am.—The most important items of the conservation of the Hall of Public Audience have been completed. In most respects the least interesting of the three similar halls built by Shah Jahan, this Diwan-i-am is unique in having considerable fragments of the marble railing which closed in the spaces between the outer range of columns. The removal of the modern floor has also disclosed some of the bottom rails still in position.

It possesses a large raised court in front, bordered with remains of a fine sandstone railing and in this particular also it differs from the audience halls at Delhi and Agra. Excavation showed that this platform was overlaid with a considerable deposit, over 3' in depth near the hall. Most of this has been removed but the original level could not be resumed as the problem of drainage would have been difficult of solution if that had been done. The surface has been spread with *bajri* and drained outwards on all sides. It was strongly advised that the court be planted with grass but the irrigation of this raised platform presented some difficulties. It is hoped that, in a few years' time, an interval which will witness many changes for the improvement of the palaces in the fort, it may be found possible to overcome these.

The red sandstone railing which borders the court is of unusual design. The *mutakka* posts, square in section, are set at irregular intervals. They are linked together by two cross bars in a total height of about 4' and at the junction, the posts are enriched with mouldings above and below the rails, somewhat resembling brackets. Presumably this railing once completely enclosed the three sides of the court but very little of it now remains except on the south sides opposite the hall of justice. Here many gaps had been filled with a railing of an entirely different pattern. These discordant portions have been removed and the original railing made secure.

Although it was known that the main entrance to the great Diwan-i-am court was on the west and not opposite the Jheroka (c. p. Agra and *per contra* Delhi) yet it was fully to be expected in accordance with all precedence, that the entrance to the raised inner court would have been opposite the royal throne.

Here at this access, the new arrival, be he tributary envoy or petitioner to the king's justice, made his first humble obeisances before daring to approach. And here in apparent confirmation of precedent were the ruins of a flight of steps. Examination showed however that they were undoubtedly of modern construction and no trace of other steps could be found. Moreover the capping stone of the terrace, wherein were once fixed the *Mustakka* posts of the railing, remain in position at this point and a careful examination, after the stones had been well cleaned, showed that no central entrance through the railing had ever been left nor was there any tell-tale weathering of the stone.

Consequently the entrances must have been from the east and west sides, but all that now remains is two brick ramps presumably of Sikh origin. There were no steps to the narrow ends of the great hall as at Delhi, and the existing flight in the centre of the main facade were obviously modern. I had it demolished brick by brick, in my presence and was rewarded by finding three small fragments of the old sand stone steps. These were fortunately in such positions that the dimensions of the original flight could safely be deduced and it has consequently been restored. The top step thus arrived at, agrees with the space indicated by the marks of the marble *mutakkas*.

Coming now to the hall itself, the floor of modern bricks has been removed and the old floor of *lakhuri* bricks disclosed. This proved to be in a less damaged condition than had been anticipated but a good deal of patch work had to be done. Various small items of conservation (C. N., 6th March 1908, section 1), have been carried out and the marble *jhoroka* has been thoroughly cleaned. On this floor but facing north, many modern parapet walls and partitions have been demolished and the marble dados cleaned. This has given this side of the palace a new appearance.

To the Diwan-i-am at Lahore two periods are generally assigned, the pillared hall being acknowledged to be the work of Shah Jahan while the back part usually bears Ranjit Singh's name. The fact that the hall was added in front of an already existing building (co-eval with Akbar's Zenana Court to the north) is generally lost sight of. The early style of the *jharoka* and the marble hall behind it are clear evidence in support of this and further indications are now forthcoming.

Flanking the throne-balcony is a long narrow passage, blocked at intervals by partition walls but running the whole length of the hall on to which it opens at intervals between the pillars. A little careful demolition of these partition walls and elsewhere, clearly showed that before the erection of the great hall an arcade of richly painted columns and brackets formed the main feature of the facade in the centre of which was the *jharoka* when the hall was added, the bays against which the back row of half columns were set, were filled up to support them and the continuity of the arcade was thus broken. At some later period, the lateral thrust of the arches being feared, the partition walls were built to take it and iron ties embedded in them. On one of these walls being partly demolished all this became clear, the painted brackets of the embedded arcade, the rough filling and the back of the half column. Also three periods of decoration could be traced on the roof of the passage. First, a plaster face on the shallow vault composed of small facets set at slight angles with each other and decorated with gold and red incised lines. This was continuous from end to end of the gallery. Next followed a Sikh addition of glass *applique* to the original contours; this was also continuous. The third period was the flat pannelled ceiling with a curved cornice which we now see, decorated with the crudest painting and an inlay of round pieces of glass. This was not continuous but broken at a point 4" from the centre line of the pier and coved as at the far ends. This coved end however does not appear to have rested on any wall as the painted brackets, hitherto concealed by the modern partition wall of still later date, show no trace of any other wall. It is hoped that it will be possible to open up the whole length of this gallery despite the thrust of the outer pillars.

Chhoti khwabgah.—The floor of this marble pavilion is paved with a mosaic of *Badal* and *Abri* stone inlaid in marble. This had been torn out and decayed in places and has been repaired. Similar repairs have been effected to the platform of the *Chabutra* in the little garden but no attempt has been made to restore the missing inlay of precious stones in the marble tank which graces its centre. (C. N., 24th September 1907, section II). The improvements to the garden have

been continued and the new trees being well established, some of the old unsightly ones have been uprooted. The brick paths set in herring bone pattern with borders of *Sang musa* stone, have been repaired in various places while a modern platform to the west of the hall has been removed, disclosing some of the old work.

Shish mahal.—For the last five years the interior of this hall has been disfigured by a row of unsightly scaffold poles and battens of timber which upheld the rotten beams of the ceiling. Full details of the necessity for this were given in the report for the year ending 31st March 1906, and it was then said that the arrangement was to be only a temporary one. But the problem of the support of the thin ceiling of glass and lacquer which had become detached from the beams of the roof and of these beams themselves proved difficult of solution and eventually an estimate was sanctioned for replacing the scaffolding by less obtrusive supports. However what is hoped will prove a most satisfactory solution of the problem has now been arrived at and at the close of the year the work was being put in hand. It is feared that action may have been too long deferred as, at the beginning of March, there were two large gaps in the ceiling. It is proposed to attach the thin ceiling to the supported cross beams by means of buttons at the ends of steel wires.

On instructions received from the Government of India, in November 1 attended a committee (most of the members of which were officers of the Military Works Department and Royal Army Medical Corps) held at Lahore, one of the objects of which was to consider the feasibility of resigning certain parts of the Fort for conservation as ancient monument.

The resolutions of the committee have not yet been published but I may be permitted to say that many of the proposals received favourable consideration.

SHAHDARA.

Jahangir's Tomb.—No special works have been carried out to the tomb itself this year but the paving of the roof (inlaid with *badal*, *abri* and *khattu* stone) has been repaired where it leaked and some of the damaged stone replaced.

The garden.—For the maintainance and improvement of the garden an annual grant of Rs. 6,656 was allotted and this is under the control of the civil authorities. Particulars are not yet to hand as to which of the following works have been carried out from this fund.

A large area to the east of the tomb, one plot wide and four deep, has been rescued from the jungle, planted with grass and made accessible by partially repaired causeways.

The water supply still continues to receive much attention and should soon be complete for the whole garden.

The sloping banks which rose from the level of the garden to the floor of the causeways, thus robbing them of the emphasis they were intended to receive, have been removed from the central western plots and adjacent to the tomb (C. N., 6th March 1908, section 17). Funds for this purpose were provided by the Government of India.

Other improvements, both horticultural and structural have been effected and among the latter must be noted the small repairs which have secured the stability of an oddly shaped ruin at the east end of the central causeway.

This is a single pier supporting two half arches, all that remains of the eastern pavilion which was washed away with the walls by the river floods. An old picture of Jahangir's tomb which I have recently secured, shows this pavilion as a reproduction of the western gateway and it also shows the river flowing close under the walls.

Baradari.—In the middle of the south wall of the garden was a pavilion in a badly ruined state. Late in the year and on an allotment specially made from reserve funds, the complete restoration of the central chamber was put in hand by order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. An attempt has been made to completely restore the room to its original appearance and it is understood that it will be used for tea parties.

Sarai.—The gateway leading into the garden has been conserved at one or two points (C. N., 15th February 1909, sections 8 and 9) and the final traces of its occupation by the Railway Department have now been removed.

The old country *colabas*, by which water was conveyed to the tank of the mosque, have been repaired. The tank with its fountains has been put in good

order and will now be available for the ablutions of those who use the mosque (C. N., 15th February 1909, section 4).

The new iron shutters to the water channels have been rendered less obtrusive (C. N., 15th February 1909, section 1).

Outside the *sarai*, the service gate has been supplied with a gate of suitable design (C. N., 6th March 1908, section 16) and the adjacent wall clothed with railway creeper.

Tomb of Nur Jahan.—The enclosure railing has been repaired and the floor repaired. It is satisfactory to note that the *fakir*, to whom reference has been made in my conservation notes and in Reports, has at last been finally disposed of and that he will no more desecrate this tomb.

In a speech delivered at Delhi, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor stated that he had in contemplation the restoration of this mausoleum and that subscriptions towards this end had already been received. No reference on the subject has yet been made to this office however and until the details of the scheme are made known it is premature to do more than record the proposal.

Shalimar Bagh.—I am very glad to report that this delightful garden, the sole example of a Mughal pleasure garden remaining in British Punjab (there is another at Pinjour in Patiala state) is receiving more attention each year. The changes effected since I first urged its claims for the consideration of Government, are remarkable, but it is unfortunate, I think, that some of my suggestions, which were embodied in a printed programme of works to be carried out in the garden, issued by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, have since been set aside. However very great improvements have been effected, the most pleasing of which is the opening up of the vistas down the long side channels which once ran parallel to the central waterway. The plots in the lower garden have been cleared of all undergrowth and useless trees while a few new ones have been introduced. More flowers have been planted round the central tank this year and it has consequently gained much in brightness of colours. The beds in the lower garden are still much too small and are quite out of scale with the garden.

Intersecting the brick causeways (which have been repaired when necessary) are sunk drains for the passage of water from the main channels to the side plots. Nearly all of these were broken but they have now been repaired, the small bricks for the purpose being specially made to match the old.

In the little Sikh house, rescued last year from the *malis*, a small marble tablet has been let into the wall to record the fact that the intrepid traveller, William Moorcroft, stayed here on the occasion of his visit to the court of Ranjit Singh.

In August 1908 the south-east turret of the enclosure wall collapsed owing to the heavy rains. Its repair has been completed, the old stones being used as far as possible.

Outside the garden experiments are being made to test the yield of the two large *baolis* situated to the west and south of the enclosure. The first, known as the Bara Harta Baoli, is over 33' in diameter and is a regular decagon for the greater part of its depth below which it is circular. It is understood that although the yield has been much improved by the cleaning, it is still unequal to the supply required to play the fountains and to water the plots and it is probable that the other well will have to be called into requisition.

JALLUNDER.

Annual repairs have been carried out to the gateway of Dakhni Sarai, the Lahori Gate of the Sarai at Nurmahal and Abul Mali's tomb at Nakoder.

Tomb of Shamsheer Khan, Gurāaspur.—The more urgent repairs to this mausoleum (C. N., dated 17th March 1909) have already been effected.

AMBALA.

Tomb of Shaikh Chilli at Thanaser.—The only original work carried out this year in the division was the execution of a Shisham wood door of Mughal pattern in this tomb. Here also, from the annual repairs allotment, a good deal of useful repair work asked for by me has been carried out; notably the fixing of loose tiles, removal of vegetation and refixing of some loose facing stones. Annual

repairs have been done to the tombs and mosques at Kaithal and Panipat for which there is an annual allotment.

AJMER.

The conservation of the Badshahi building is believed to be practically completed but no details have been received from the Public Works Department.

R. FROUDE TUCKER,
Archæological Surveyor,
Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1910.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1909-10	Amount spent during the year 1909-10.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun ...	Kalanga monuments ...	6	6	8 0 0	Completed.
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Tombs of Saiyid Husain, Saiyid Muhammad Khan, Saiyid Umar Nur Khan, and Saiyid Saif Khan and octagonal well.	100	98	100 0 0	Do.
Bareilly	Fatehganj west of Bitaura village in Tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	A large obelisk of red sandstone.	42	42	34 8 3	Repairs completed.
Agra	The Taj ...	Drinking fountain in west enclosure wall.	993	...	993 0 0	Completed.
		Hanging a lamp in the main dome.	...	...	170 0 0	"
		Conservation of Akbar's Palace.	5,949	...	5,777 0 0	In progress.
	Agra Fort ...	Conservation of inner Amar Singh gate	99	...	99 0 0	Completed.
		Conservation of the Chittore gate.	150	...	71 0 0	"
	Agra ...	Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings in the Agra district.	13,550	...	13,548 0 0	"
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	Lal Bardari Museum ...	226	...	226 0 0	Annual repairs Rs. 500. Special repairs Rs. 20,000.
		Kaisar Pasand kothi (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	500	...	500 0 0	
		Chatar Manzil palace ...	20,000	20,000	20,270 0 0	
Hardoi	Shahabad ...	Old palace at Dilkusha ...	3,000	...	2,996 0 0	Under pinning walls with pacca masonry, renewing pacca plaster and filling if cracks in domed roof completed. Materials collected to renew stone work in lintels and block kanker facing.
		Sikandr Bagh Buildings	500	...	490 0 0	
		Maqbara of Nawab Daler Khan.	300	...	293 0 0	
			325	...	330 13 0	
Jaunpur	Jaunpur ...	Annual repairs to ancient buildings at Jaunpur :— Atala Masjid. Jami Masjid. Lalidarwaza Masjid. Jhanjri Masjid. Royal cemetery Shaikh Burhan's Masjid, Zafarabad. Sher Zaman Khan's Tomb. Kali Khan ka Maqbara.	482	482	411 0 0	Repairs completed. They mainly consisted of removal of vegetation and trees, repairs to masonry in places, replacing stones filling holes in walls, pointing and other minor works, &c.
Benares	On the banks of the Ganges.	Aurangzeb's mosque ...	65	65	68 0 0	A large broken stone finial was replaced and ordinary repairs &c., uprooting vegetation were carried out.
		Total United Provinces ...	...	...	46,375 5 3	
		II.—PUNJAB.				
Delhi	Tughlaqabad ...	Restoration of causeway to the tomb of Emperor Muhammad Tughlaq Shah.	13,722	1,100	902 0 0	In progress.
	Near Qutb ...	Special repairs to Khirki Masjid.	2,768	1,200	807 0 0	
	Qutb Road ...	Conservation of Moth-ki-Masjid.	4,835	800	654 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	2,363 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1910—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allo- ment for the year 1909-10.	Amount spent during the year 1909-10.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	..	..	2,363 0 0	
		Special repairs to main gate-way, Purana Qila	813	...	41 0 0	
		Running good lime concrete in cellars and all round Safdar Jang's Tomb.	1,505	1,400	1,207 0 0	
		Edging water channels with Agra stone, Humayun's Tomb.	14,532	900	922 0 0	
		Rebuilding compound wall of Humayun's Tomb.	1,051	...	401 0 0	
		Replacing earthenware pipes with 4" cast iron pipes, Tomb of Isa Khan.	61	61	61 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Muhammadan Historical Buildings in Delhi district.	2,562	2,500	2,428 0 0	
		Marble lamp post, Jami Masjid, Delhi.	3,295	...	499 0 0	
		Fencing in gardens, Delhi Fort.	15,882	5,600	5,113 0 0	Practically completed.
		Water supply, Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	Not yet sanctioned.	9,900	9,522 0 9	In progress.
		Lowering level of Hayat Bakhsh garden.	2,849	1,800	1,843 0 0	
		Edging minor channels, Hayat Bakhsh garden.	7,414	3,800	3,614 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Shaikh Shahab-ud-din's tomb	42	300	40 0 0	Ordinary repairs.
		Annual repairs to Kabul Bagh mosque.	71		68 0 0	" "
		Annual repairs to Ibrahim Lodi's tomb.	11		10 0 0	" "
		Annual repairs to Shaikh Chilli's tomb.	215		203 0 0	" "
		Providing dark shisham wood door to Shaikh Chilli's tomb	81	80	78 0 0	Original work completed.
		Watering grass plots in sarai and tomb garden.	3,035	...	2,253 5 6	
		Rebuilding of south-east corner turret, Shalimar gardens	1,595	...	594 1 4	Completed.
		Removing grass slopes to causeways, Jahangir's tomb gardens	5,336	...	4,990 4 9	
		Providing cast iron pipes for watering grass plots in Jahangir's tomb gardens.	3,984	...	3,543 15 4	
		Providing a wooden gate to gardens, Jahangir's tomb	58	...	47 13 0	
		Certain restorations of the Baradari on the south side of Jahangir's tomb.	1,227	1,200	1,216 9 7	In progress.
		Strengthening the roof of the Shish Mahal.	2,291	...	372 5 0	"
		Conservation of Diwan-i-Am.	4,831	...	3,138 0 8	
		" " Chhoti Khwabgah.	1,435	...	1,300 8 9	
		Providing inscribed marble tablet in the west wall of Sikh pavilion at Shalimar gardens.	29	...	28 7 0	In progress.
		Repairing brick causeways, Shalimar gardens	539	...	519 12 0	
		Shalimar pumping scheme ...	3,520	...	3,235 3 2	
		Annual repairs to Historical buildings	2,940	...	2,764 1 3	
		Annual repairs to Delhi gate-way, Dakhni Sarai, Lahori gateway of Sarai at Nur Mahal and Abul Mali's tomb at Nakodar.	...	...	63 8 9	
		Carried over ..	...	...	52,484 0 1	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1910.—(concluded).

District.	Locality	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1909-10.	Amount spent during the year 1909-10.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II—PUNJAB (concluded.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	52,484 0 1	
Gurdaspur,	Batala ...	Conservation of the tomb of Shamsheer Khan.	128	...	113 8 6	
Multan...	Multan ...	Annual repairs to the Archaeological buildings.	...	...	98 10 4	
Dera Ghazi Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan	Annual repairs to the Archaeological buildings.	175	...	115 13 3	
		Total Punjab ...	...	...	52,812 0 2	
		III.—AJMER.				
Ajmer.	Ajmer ...	Restoration of Badshahi Masjid in Naya Bazar.	22,382	3,520	3,511 4 6	Completed.
"	" ...	Repairs to Abdulla Khan and his wife's tombs on the 1st mile of Beawar Road.	1,971	1,671	1,870 1 4	"
		Total Ajmer ...	...	...	5,381 5 10	

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1910.

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1900	Delhi Fort	Shah Burj	10X8	General view after restoration	South.
1901	"	Samman Burj	"	River front showing new marble railing	East.
1902	Delhi	Jami Masjid	"	General view of courtyard showing new lamps	South-west.
1903	"	Qutb Minar	"	View of the deposed cupola	East.
1904	"	" Tomb of Altamash	"	"	South.
1905	"	Purana Qila	"	General view showing road	North-west.
1906	"	"	"	General view of west gate after repair	West.
1907	"	Akbar's Palace	"	" north gate	North-west.
1908	Agra Fort	"	12X10	General view of site	West.
1909	"	The Taj	"	"	South-west.
1910	"	Mosque	"	View of hanging lamp	"
1911	Bhondai (Gurgaon)	"	"	General view	North-east.
1912	"	Mosque of Qutb Khan	10X8	View of facade	South-east.
1913	"	"	12X10	General view of facade	North-east.
1914	"	"	8 1/2 X 6 1/2	View of west and south facades	South-west.
1915	"	Dak Bangalow	12X10	General view	South-east.
1916	"	"	10X8	"	North-west.
1917	"	Mosque of Nizam-ul-Haqq	"	View of interior	South-east.
1918	"	"	8 1/2 X 6 1/2	View of courtyard and gateway	South-east.
1919	"	"	"	View of facade	South-east.
1920	"	"	"	View of interior showing mihrab	South-east.
1921	"	"	6 1/2 X 4 1/2	View of gateway	South-east.
1922	Kotla (Gurgaon)	Mosque	10X8	Inscription on gateway	East.
1923	"	"	"	View of interior	South-east.
1924	"	"	"	General view	"
1925	"	"	"	View of gateway from courtyard	South-west.
1926	"	"	"	The Tomb in the court	South-east.
1927	"	"	8 1/2 X 6 1/2	View of gateway	"
1928	"	"	8 1/2 X 6 1/2	"	North-east.
1929	Palwal (Gurgaon)	Jami Masjid	10X8	View of west facade	South-east.
1930	"	Shahab-ud-din's Idgarh	"	View of east facade	"
1931	"	Tomb of Shaikh Shahbaz	"	"	"
1932	"	"	6 1/2 X 4 1/2	General view	South-west.
1933	"	"	8 1/2 X 6 1/2	View showing plaster work	South-east.
1934	"	"	"	"	"
1935	"	Tomb of Roshan Chiragh	"	General view	North-west.
1936	"	Ram Talab	"	View of sculptures in wall of tank	South-east.
1937	Delhi Fort	Hayat Baksh Garden	5X4	View of excavated east terrace	North.
1938	"	"	"	"	North-west.
1939	Itimadpur (Agra)	Tank	"	View of bridge leading to Chhatra	East.
1940	"	Tomb	"	General view	North-west.
1941	"	Mosque	8 1/2 X 6 1/2	Aurangzeb's addition on west side	South-west.
1942	Fatehpur Sikri	"	"	General view of north facade	North-east.
1943	"	"	"	" south	South-east.
1944	"	"	"	" east	South-west.

Year	Location	Structure	Dimensions	Notes	Orientation
1945	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1946	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1947	"	"	"	"	"
1948	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1949	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1950	"	"	"	"	"
1951	"	"	"	"	North-west.
1952	"	"	"	"	South.
1953	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1954	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1955	"	"	"	"	South.
1956	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1957	"	"	"	"	North-west.
1958	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1959	"	"	"	"	West.
1960	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1961	"	"	"	"	"
1962	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1963	"	"	"	"	North-west.
1964	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1965	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1966	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1967	"	"	"	"	South.
1968	"	"	"	"	"
1969	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1970	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1971	"	"	"	"	North-west.
1972	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1973	"	"	"	"	"
1974	"	"	"	"	"
1975	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1976	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1977	"	"	"	"	North-west.
1978	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1979	"	"	"	"	North-west.
1980	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1981	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1982	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1983	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1984	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1985	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1986	"	"	"	"	North-west.
1987	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1988	"	"	"	"	South.
1989	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1990	"	"	"	"	South.
1991	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1992	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1993	"	"	"	"	South.
1994	"	"	"	"	North-east.
1995	"	"	"	"	South-west.
1996	"	"	"	"	South-east.
1997	"	"	"	"	South-west.

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1910—(concluded).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1998	Lucknow	Tomb of Saadat Ali's wife	8½ × 6½	General view	South-west.
1999	Jhansi (Muzaffargarh)	Mosque of Shah Abdul Razzaq	10 × 8	" " of east façade	East.
2000	"	"	"	View of Milhrab	South east.
2001	"	"	"	General view of mosque and tomb	"
2002	"	"	"	General view	North-west.
2003	"	"	"	View of interior	North.
2004	"	Tomb of Imam Sahib	"	General view	South-east.
2005	"	Dargah of Imam Sahib	"	" " showing Baoli	South-west.
2006	The Taj, Agra	"	8½ × 6½	General view	East.
2007	"	The new fountain	10 × 8	View showing west channel	South.
2008	"	The garden	12 × 10	General view	South-east.
2009	"	"	10 × 8	" " of main channel	South.
2010	"	"	"	" " showing tank	"
2011	Delhi	The Qutb	6½ × 4½	Sculptures in south wall of the Masjid	South-east.
2012	"	"	"	View of inscription over south door	South.
2013	"	Tomb of Imam Zamin near Qutb	8½ × 6½	Inspection over north door	North.
2014	"	The mosque at Qutb	"	Inspection in an octagonal tomb	South.
2015	Maharuli, Delhi	Shamsi Tatab tomb	"	General view	East.
2016	"	Mosque behind Idgah	"	"	South-east.
2017	"	Idgah	"	"	South.
2018	Delhi	Purana Qila	"	Telephoto view of elephants on south-gate lions on north gate	North.
2019	"	"	"	Courtyard south-east of Purana Qila	West.
2020	"	Inspection	"	View showing painting in spandril	South-west.
2021	"	Posh Sabz Tomb	"	Inspection	East.
2022	"	Mosque near Humayun's Tomb,	5 × 4	General view	South-east.
2023	"	East gateway	"	"	"
2024	Ghaziabad	Fort	"	"	"
2025	Mehnuagar (Azamgarh)	"	"	"	"
2026	"	"	"	"	"
2027	"	"	"	"	"
2028	"	"	"	"	"
2029	"	"	"	"	"
2030	Agra Fort	"	10 × 8	Photograph of clay models excavated from Akbar's Palace, Agra Fort	North.
2031	Delhi	Akbar's Palace	8½ × 6½	Inspection over north door (left-hand side portion)	"
2032	"	Qutb Minar	"	Ditto (right hand)	East.
2033 to 2038	"	Masjid at the Qutb	"	Telephoto views of central arch of façade	"
2039	"	"	"	General view of central arch of façade	"
2040	Agra Fort	"	"	View of window before conservation outside	"
2041	"	"	"	Ditto before ditto outside	"
2042	"	"	"	Ditto during ditto inside	"
2043	"	"	8½ × 6½	View of window during conservation inside	North-west.
2044	Lahore Fort	Hathi gate	"	General view	South-west.
2045	"	"	"	" " showing gates and stair case	South-east.
2046	"	"	10 × 8	View of ramp looking up	North-east.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—*List of drawings made in the office of the Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1910.*

Serial no.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1337	Delhi Fort ...	Coin case for the Delhi Museum of Archaeology ...	1"=1' and full.
1338	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra ...	Design for a hanging lamp for the Jami Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri.	No scale.
1339	Thanesar ...	Sketch of a door for Sheikh Chilli's tomb, Thanesar ...	1"=1'.
1340	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra ...	Sketch design for wooden doors for the south gate of the Jami Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri.	1"=1'.
1341	Kalanaur ...	Sketch for enclosure posts, Kalanaur ...	No scale.
1342	" ...	Inscription for the throne of Akbar at Kalanaur ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size.
1343	Ajmer ...	Sketch for steps to tomb of Abdullah Khan, Ajmer ...	1"=1'.
1344	Sikandara, Agra ...	Sketch design for compound wall round the tomb of Maryam at Sikandara.	1"=1'.
1345	Delhi Fort ...	Rough sketch showing approach to Lahore gate, Delhi Fort	No scale.
1346	Panipat ...	Suggested monument on the site of the third battle of Panipat.	"
1347	Delhi Fort ...	Plan of Delhi Palaces showing the proposed lay out of the gardens.	1"=50'
1348	Wazir Khan's Mosque, Lahore.	Design for a Standard Lamp Post for a mosque ...	1"=1'.
1349	Hissar ...	Sketch plan of Jahaz kothi ...	No scale.
1350	" ...	Do. Firozi Masjid ...	"
1351	Lahore ...	Do. Pavilion in Hazuri Bagh ...	1"=100'.
1352	Delhi Fort ..	Design for a Jewel case, Delhi Museum of Archaeology ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size.
1353	" ...	Design for a case for dresses, ditto ...	1"=1'.
1354	Lahore ...	Plan of Diwan-i-am in Fort ...	1"=150'.
1355	Wazir Khan's mosque, Lahore.	Sketch for a pulpit cover in cloth and silk ...	1"=1'.
1356	Agra Fort ...	Plan of Diwan-i-am and court ...	1"=150'.
1357	" ...	Ditto ...	"
1358	" ...	Ditto ...	"
1359	" ...	Moti Masjid ...	"
1360	" ...	Salimgarh ...	"
1361	" ...	Machchi Bhawan, &c. ...	"
1362	" ...	Do, upper floor ...	"
1363	" ...	Delhi gate ...	"
1364	Delhi Fort ...	Reconstruction of marble chamul Shah Burj, Delhi Fort	1"=1'.
1365	Agra Fort ...	Copy of an old plan of Agra Fort ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ "=1'.
1366	" ...	Do. subterranean passages ...	1"=150'

APPENDIX D. (A).—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910.

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. Kaithal, district Karnal.	A beam of red sandstone, fixed to the west of the dome of Shaikh Salāh-ud-din Balakhi's tomb, situated inside the Siwan Gate.	Arabic. Naskh.	A. H. 643 A. D. 1245. Sultan Nāsir Mahmūd, son of Sham-ud-din Altamash.	Hand copy	Records that the Shaikh lived 98 years and died on Friday, the 9th of Zul Hijyah in the year A. H. 643.
2. Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Do.	Quotes the "Āyah-l-kursī", which is a part of the chapter of Al Baqar the Cow from the Quran.
3. Ditto	...	Persian Nastālīq in bad hand writing.	A. H. 1068 A. D. 1657. Shāhjahān.	Do.	This inscription records that this tomb was in the Jāgīr of Nawab Qāsim Khān, that it was built under the management of Mir Wālī Beg, and that Muin-ud-din was its architect. The date of the erection is given as A. H. 1068.
4. Ditto	...	Arabic and Persian, Naskh, similar to Cufī character.	Balban	Do.	The lower right-hand corner of the inscribed stone is broken. It is of the time of Balban.
5. Ditto	...	Persian, Nastālīq.	A. H. 1290 A. D. 1873.	Do.	Records that the Jami Masjid first was repaired by Maulvi Qumar-ud-din in A. H. 1290.
6. Kaithal	...	Ditto	A. H. 1316 A. D. 1895.	Do.	Records that the second repairing of the mosque was made by Maulvi Shams-ul Islām, the present Imām of the Jami Masjid.
7. Ditto	...	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 854 A. H. 1450.	Do.	Records that the mosque was built by Shaikh Tayyib, a notable inhabitant of Kaithal, in A. H. 854.
8. Ditto	...	Persian, Nastālīq.	A. H. 1024 A. D. 1615. Jahāngīr.	Do.	It is a chronogram which gives the date of the death of Shāh Iskandar as A. H. 1024.
9. Hissar district	...	Arabic, and Persian Naskh, and Nastālīq.	A. H. 1106 A. D. 1694. Aurangzeb.	Do.	It contains a verse from the Quran, and the name of the founder of the mosque, together with the year A. H. 1106.
10. Hissar	...	Persian, Nastālīq.	Ditto	Do.	Records that Abd-un-nabi built this mosque in front of Sher Dānā Bahlol's tomb in A. H. 1106.
11. Ditto	...	Arabic, Naskh.	A. H. 931 A. D. 1524. Ibrahim Shāh Lodi.	Do.	Records that Junaid, son of Chandan, son of Mahmūd of Ajodhan, built this tomb.

APPENDIX D.(A).—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
12. Hissar ...	A red sandstone beam inside the dome of Sháh Abdulla's tomb, situated near the tomb of Sháh Junaid.	Arabic Naskh.	A. H. 927 A. D. 1520. Ibrahim Sháh Lodí.	Hand copy	Contains "Bismillah," date, year and the name of the founder.
13. Do. ...	A táwíz of red sandstone on the grave of Shaikh Muhammad Chishtí, situated within Sháh Junaid's enclosure.	Do. ...	A. H. 892 A. D. 1486. Bahlol Sháh Ladí.	Do. ...	States that Mubammad, son of Shaikh Mahmúd Chishtí, died on the 9th Shábán, year 892 A. H.
14. Do. ...	A marble slab, fixed over the mihráb inside the mosque known as Jámí Masjid, situated in the heart of the town.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 942 A. D. 1535. Humáyún.	Do. ...	It contains verses from the Quran, a saying of the prophet, the name of the King (Humáyún) in whose time the Jámí Masjid was built, the name of the founder (Amir Muhammad), and the name of the writer and carver of inscription with the date 942 A. H.
15. Do ...	A marble slab, fixed over the mihráb inside the mosque known as Saráki Masjid, situated outside the Delhi Gate.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh resembling Cufí character.	A. H. 939 A. D. 1532. Humáyún.	Do.	Contains "Bismillah," a saying of the prophet, name of King Humáyún, name of the founder (Nazar Qulí), and name of the writer, together with the date A. H. 939.
16. Do. ...	A slab of marble, fixed over the entrance of the tomb of Sháh Ismáíl, situated outside the Taláqí Gate.	Persian Nastálíq.	A. H. 1236 A. D. 1820.	Do.	Records the date of Sháh Ismáíl's death as A. H. 1256.
17. Do. ...	A big slab of red stone, fixed over the mihráb of the Masjid connected with the tomb of Sháh Ismáíl, situated outside the Taláqí Gate.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Contains a poem in praise of Sháh Ismáíl composed by his grandson Rukn-ud-din, and records that this mosque was built by Ismáíl himself. It is interesting to note that every first hemistich of this poem gives the date of Sháh Ismáíl's death.
18. Do. ...	A stone, fixed on the wall of a domed tomb, situated to the east of Gosala quarter.	Ditto ...	A. H. 975 A. D. 1567. Akbar.	Do.	This inscription has been copied from a manuscript borrowed at Hissar. It records that a tomb with a dome and garden with a channel were constructed by Abá bin Yazíd. Writer's name is Kalan Beg.
19. Húsi, district Hissar.	A red sandstone inside the doorway of the second enclosure of Sháh Ni'mat-ulla Shahíd's tomb in the Fort.	Arabic, Naskh.	Presumably of Altamash time.	Do.	Although this fragment gives no date and records no historical event, yet the style of carving in raised letters and the Cufí character of the writing, indicate that it belonged to some old inscription of not later than Altamash period.
20. Ditto ...	A marble slab, fixed on the façade of the central mihráb of the mosque attached to the tomb of Sháh Ni'mat-ulla Shahíd.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nastálíq.	A. H. 1097 A. D. 1683. Aurangzeb.	Do.	Records a sentence in Arabic expressing thanksgiving to God, and the name of the founder Hasan Razá who built the mosque in A. H. 1097.

APPENDIX D.(A).—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
21. Hanseri ...	A slab of red sandstone fixed on the facade of the northern arch of the above mosque.	A r a b i c , Naskh.	...	Hand copy	Contains a verse from the Quran. Most probably it belonged to some old mosque or a tomb of Shahid (martyr).
22. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the entrance of the tomb of Sháh Ni'mat-ulla Shahid.	Ditto ...	A. H. 593. A. D. 1197. Shahab-ud-din Ghori.	Do. ...	This inscription is an important one, being one of the oldest in India. It records that Ali, son of Isfandiyár, ordered the erection of a mosque on the 10th of Zu'l-Hijjah A. H. 593. There is no trace of the mosque but the inscription was placed here recently.
23. Do. ...	A big square slab of red sandstone, erected as a tomb stone to the grave of Sháh Ni'mat-ulla Shahid.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Records that the Amír, the great Sipah Sálár (Commander-in-Chief) Táj-ud-din (Yeldo, one of the generals of Shaháb-ud-din Ghori) ordered the erection of the Jámí Masjid.
24. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed outside the west wall of Sháh Ni'mat-ulla's tomb enclosure.	Ditto ...	...	Do. ...	Contains "Bismillah" and an incomplete saying of the Prophet referring to a mosque. From this one can infer that this belonged to an old mosque.
25. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed outside the west wall of the enclosure of Sháh Ni'mat-ulla Shahid.	Ditto ...	Muhammad bin Sám.	Do. ...	Though the inscription is dateless, but the name of the Emperor, which it contains, shows that it is also one of the oldest Muhammadan inscriptions in India. Muhammad bin Sám is the same as Shaháb-ud-din Ghori.
26. Do. ...	An oblong slab of brown stone, fixed over the façade of the Barsi Darwázah.	P e r s i a n , Naskh.	A. H. 702. A. D. 1302. Alá-ud-din Khilji.	Do. ...	It records that this Darwázah and the wall of the Hansi town were built by Ala-ud-din Muhammad Sháh Khilji in A. H. 702.
27. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed to north-west corner of the Barsi Gate.	Ditto ...	A. H. 928, A. D. 1522, Ibrahim Shah Lodi.	Do. ...	Records that the gate and the walls of the town were repaired by Malik Mammú Kamál Bakh-tiár, during the Governorship of Hamid Khan and the reign of Ibrá-hím Sháh (Lodi) in A. H. 928.
28. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, placed over the façade of the central arch of Adinah Masjid (now known as Dini Masjid) in the Bázár Mohallah.	Ditto ...	A. H. 767. A. D. 1366. Firoz Shah Tughlaq.	Do. ...	States that this mosque was built by Sáhan Sultání during the reign of Firoz Sháh in A. H. 767.
29. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the wall of Ghosiyon-ki-Masjid, situated below the Fort in the north-east part of the town.	A r a b i c , Naskh.	...	Do. ...	It is a fragment of an old inscription which, local tradition says, was brought from the Fort. It has no historical interest, being the last verse of Ayat-ul-Kursi, most probably it was on a mosque, or on a táwiz of a grave.

APPENDIX D.(A)—*Lit of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910—(contd.).*

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
30. Hansi ...	Carved on red sand stone on the façade of the central arch of the mosque called "Masjid Bu Ali Baksh" in the Mughalpurah Mohalla.	Arabic, Naskh.	A. H. 623 A. D. 1226. Shams-ud-din Altamash.	Hand copy.	Records that Ahmad, son of Muhammad Asman-di, built this in the middle of Rabi II in the year A. H. 623.
31. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the facade of the right side arch of the above mosque.	Persian, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	It is a verse containing two hemistiches. From this inscription we learn that a holy place (like mosque or Khán Qáh) was built, to which it belonged.
32. Do. ...	Carved on both sides of a slab of red sandstone, placed over the southern entrance of the said mosque.	Arabic, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	Contains "Bismillah" and chapter "Ikhlās" of the Quran.
33. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, placed on a shop close by the southern entrance of the said mosque.	Ditto ...	A. H. 667 A. D. 1268. Ghias-ud-din, Balban.	Do. ...	The first part of the inscription is missing. It records the title of the king as Muizz-ud-dunyá, and the year as A. H. 667 from which it appears to be of Balban's time.
34. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the west wall of the tomb of Muhammad Jamil Shahid, situated in muballa Mughalpurah, in the house of Mirza Abdul Ghaffar.	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 1056 A. D. 1646. Sháhjahán.	Do. ...	Records that a well for women was sunk by Nand Rám, son of Tulsidas of Hansi, in the reign of Sháhjahán and in the month of Shábán A. H. 1056.
35. Do. ...	Carved on red sandstone, set up to the west of the tomb of Sultan Shahid Shah Wiláyat, situated outside the Hansi Fort to the north.	Ditto ...	A. H. 713 A. D. 1318. Alá-ud-din Khilji.	Do. ...	It is the last part of an old inscription of Alá-din's time. It only gives date A. H. 713.
36. Do. ...	An oblong slab of red sandstone, broken in two pieces, and set up in the central and left hand arches respectively, in the Idgah mosque.	Arabic, Naskh.	Násir-ud-din, Mahmúd, son of Shams-ud-din Altamash.	Do. ...	This inscription records "Bismillah," and another verse from Quran referring to Jesus who requested God to send food from Heaven and the name of Nasir-ud-din Mahmúd, son of Shams-ud-din Altamash.
37. Do. ...	A slab of marble, fixed over the entrance of the tombs of Mukhtar Bálu Sáhibah, wife of Alexander Skinner, situated in the enclosure of Chár Qutub.	Persian, Nastaliq.	A. H. 1274 A. D. 1858.	Do. ...	Records the date of the death of Alexander Skinner's wife.
38. Do. ...	A slab of marble fixed over the entrance of the tomb of Anwar Mahal, wife of Colonel Skinner, situated inside the enclosure of Chár Qutub.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1283 A. D. 1867.	Do. ...	Records the date of the death of Colonel Skinner's wife.
39. Do. ...	A slab of brown stone, fixed in the centre of the first arch from the right side of the Jámí Masjid, situated close to the tomb of Chár Qutub.	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 896 A. D. 1491. Sultan Sikandar Sháh Lodi.	Do. ...	Records that this Jámí Masjid was founded by Abu Bakr Jalwání below the tomb of Qutub Jamal-ud-din, in the reign of Sikandar Sháh, son of Bahlol Sháh, on the 5th Rajab A. H. 896.

APPENDIX D (A).—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910—(contd.).

Serial, number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
40. Hansi ...	A small slab of red sandstone, attached to the outer wall of the northern arch of the mosque above-mentioned.	Persian, Naskh.	...	Hand copy	It is a fragment of an old inscription. It contains nothing except "through Divine help . . . the mason of this mosque."
41. Do. ...	Incised on a slab of red sandstone, placed on the buttress of the mosque, situated to the south of the said mosque to the Chār Qutub.	Arabic, Naskh.	A. H. 612 A. D. 1216. Shams-ud-din Altamash.	Do. ...	It is an old inscription of Altamash's reign as it appears from the date and records that a tomb of a lady was completed on the 11th of Zul-Hijjab, A. H. 612.
42. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the western wall of the entrance of the enclosure of Chār Kutub.	Persian, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	It is a fragment of an old inscription, and records that an embankment was built by Masud Muhammad of Isfahān.
43. Do. ...	A slab of marble, fixed inside the pucca well, situated to the north of the Jāmi Masjid near Chār Qutub.	Persian, Nastaliq.	A. H. 1230 A. D. 1814.	Do. ...	Records that this well was built by Muhammad Shādal Khan, a servant of Colonel Skinner.
44. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the right side of the central arch of Hammālon ki Masjid.	Arabic, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	It contains "Bismillah," a saying of the Prophet, and a genealogical table (perhaps) of the founder.
45. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the left side of the central arch of Hammālon ki Masjid.	Ditto	A. H. 671, A. D. 1280, Ghiyās-ud-din Balban ...	Do. ...	The inscription gives the date A. H. 678.
46. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the entrance of the mosque of Makhdum Shahid.	Persian, bad Naskh.	A. H. 989, A. D. 1581. Akbar,	Do. ...	Records that the mosque was built by Sayyid Kamāl in A. H. 989.
47. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, set up in the north-east corner of the courtyard Jolāhon ki Masjid.	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 1087 A. D. 1676. Aurangzeb.	Do. ...	The greater part of this inscription has been peeled off, only the year is left.
48. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, set up on the outer wall of the mosque to the south-east corner in the same mosque.	Arabic, Naskh.	Muizz-ud-din	Do. ...	The inscription contains the name Muizz-ud-din, but whether this is the title of Shahāb-ud-din Ghouri (587-602, 1191-1205) or of Bahrām Shah, son of Shams-ud-din Altamash (637-639, 1234-1241) or of Kaiqubad, son of Ghiyās-ud-din Babban (686-688, 1287-1289) cannot be said.
49. Do. ...	A slab of marble fixed on the gate of the garden, situated outside the Hansi town near the Dak Bungalow.	Roman and Persian, Nastaliq.	A. D. 1849.	Do. ...	Records that this garden was laid out by Alexander Skinner in A. D. 1849.
50. Mahrauli, district Delhi ...	A marble slab erected on the tomb of Khwajah Shams-ud-din, situated to the south of Hauz-i-shamsi, Mahrauli, Delhi.	Persian and Urdu, Nastaliq.	A. H. 901 A. D. 1495. Sultan Sikandar Lodi and A. H. 1314, A. D. 1896.	Photo ...	This inscription is recently erected. It records the date of Khwajah Shams-ud-din's death, and states that this incised stone was erected by some Hāmid Ali Khān of Amroha.
51. Do. ...	A marble slab fixed over the facade of the central arch of a mosque near Humayun's tomb.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 1258 A. D. 1842.	Do. ...	Records Kalmah Sharif, and the date A. H. 1258.

APPENDIX D (A).—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910—(concl'd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
52. Delhi ...	A slab of brown stone, set up on a small mosque, situated to the west of the Idgah, near Lal Kot, Delhi.	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 1270 A. D. 1853	Photo ...	Records that this mosque was repaired by Zafar, in A. H. 1270.
53. <u>Mahrauli</u> Delhi	A slab of marble fixed over the entrance of Imam Zamin's tomb, situated outside the Alai Gate.	Arabic, Naskh.	A. H. 944 A. D. 1537, Humayun.	Do. ...	States that Imam Muhammad Ali, who is known as Imam Zamin, built this tomb in his lifetime, in A. H. 944, and that according to his will, he was buried here.
54. <u>Purana Qila</u> Delhi	An oblong post of red sandstone, set up in the courtyard of a deserted house, situated to the south-east of Purana Qila, Delhi.	Sanskrit and Persian bad Nastaliq.	...	Do. ...	Records that 12 bighas of land with a pucca well near the Qila Kubna, have been bought, and a temple of Shri Kirishna Bhagwan was erected. Also states that the income of this land should be spent on this temple.
55. Delhi ...	A slab of marble, fixed over the entrance of the enclosure of Shah Turkaman's tomb, situated inside the Turkaman Gate, in Bulbuli Khana muhalla.	Persian, Nastaliq.	A. H. 1179 A. D. 1765, Shah Alam.	Hand copy	Records the date of erection of the doorway to the enclosure of Shah Turkaman's tomb.
56. Do. ...	A marble slab, fixed over the central arch of the mosque built by Nawab of Rampur, situated inside the enclosure of Shah Turkaman's tomb.	Ditto	A. H. 1296 A. D. 1878	Ditto ...	Contains the date of erection of the mosque.
57. Do. ...	A marble slab, set up over the central arch of Saleh's mosque inside the Turkaman Gate.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 1083 A. D. 1672 Aurangzeb.	Ditto ...	Records that Saleh, son of Bahadur Husain, built this mosque in the 19th year of Aurangzeb's accession, corresponding with A. H. 1083.
58. Do. ...	A slab of marble, fixed over the central arch of Dai ki masjid, situated at the point of Tiraha Bahram Khan.	Persian, Nastaliq	A. H. 1064. A. D. 1653. Shahjahan.	Ditto ...	Records the date of erection of this mosque.
59. Do. ...	A marble slab, fixed over the arch of the mosque built by Roshan-ud-daulah Zafar Khan in mahalla Qaziwarah.	Ditto	A. H. 1137 A. D. 1724, Muhammad Shah.	Ditto ...	Records that Roshan-ud-daulah built this mosque in honour of his spiritual teacher, Shah Bhik, in the reign of Muhammad Shah, in A. H. 1137.
60. Do. ...	A slab of marble, fixed over the façade of the central arch of the mosque built by Roshan-ud-daulah Zafar Khan, in Daribah Kalan, near Kinari Bazar.	Ditto	A. H. 1134 A. D. 1721, Muhammad Shah.	Ditto ...	Records that this mosque was built by Roshan-ud-daulah in honour of Shah Bhik, his spiritual leader, in the reign of Muhammad Shah, in A. H. 1134.
61. Lucknow	Carved in raised letters on a slab of brown stone fixed over the southern doorway of the tomb of Shaikh Ibrahim Chishti, situated in Yahya Ganj.	Ditto	A. H. 961 A. D. 1553, Muhammad Adil Shah of the Sur dynasty.	Rubbing.	Records that Shaikh Ibrahim Chishti died in A. H. 961.

APPENDIX D (B).—List of the inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1910.

FATEHPUR-SIKRI, DISTRICT AGRA.

Serial number.	Inscribed object.	Language.	Date and ruler's name.	Short abstract of the inscriptions.
1	Eastern wing of the inner gate of the Buland Darwāzah.	Persian and Arabic.	Akbar 1010	Akbar reached Fatehpur after the conquest of the Deccan and started for Agra.
2	Western wing of the inner gate of the Buland Darwāzah.	Arabic ...	1042 ...	Name of Panjtan and the Caliphs.
3	Ditto ditto ...	Persian and Arabic.	...	A Hadith and a verse composed by Nāmī expressing the instability of the world.
4	Eastern wing of the outer gate of the Buland Darwāzah.	Arabic ...	...	Name of the Scribe Husain, son of Ahmad Chishtī.
5	Inside central arch of the mosque of Dargāh.	Persian ...	Akbar ...	Construction of the mosque by Shaikh-ul-Islām during the time of the King Akbar.
6	On the brim of the tank in the Dargāh	Do. ...	1170 ...	Construction of the tank by the architects Ghāsi of Delhi and Mūlchand of Akbarābād
7	On the entrance to the Mahjar of Bibi Zainab; towards the west of the mausoleum of Shaikh Salīm Chishtī.	Do. ...	1225 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of a lady (Bibi Zainab).
8	Inside the above Mahjar ...	Do. ...	1225 ...	Tomb of Bibi Zainab Sāhibā; seventh night of the month Ziqad 1225 A. H.
9	Outside the above Mahjar on its northern wall.	Do. ...	...	Verses in praise of 'Alī.
10	On a marble tomb in the tank near the Dargāh.	Do. ...	...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of Shaikh 'Alī Ahmad, the successor of Shaikh Salīm.
11	On a tomb in zanāna rauzah in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1011 ...	Bibi Matūla, grand-daughter of Chishtī Khān, son of Makhdūm Shaikh Kamāl, died on the ninth Rajab 1011.
12	On a tomb in front of zanāna rauzah in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1192 ...	Name of Shaikh Abdullah (the rest is illegible).
13	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1192 ...	Muhammadian creed. "Latif Khān A'zam composed a chronogram" (the rest is illegible).
14	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1286 ...	Mas'ūd-n-nisa expired by order of God on the 8th Rajab 1286.
15	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1262 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of Takarrum Husain. 27th Muharram 1262 A. H.
16	On a tomb in yārān-i-chabūtra in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1168 ...	Muhammad Hāshimī died on the second Zilhijh 1168.
17	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1167 ...	Names of Panjtan and that of the deceased (Abū Muhammad) 1167.
18	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1162 ...	Muhammadian creed, and the name of the deceased Sayyid Muhammad Masih, 22 Shawwal, 1162 A. H.
19	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1224 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of a high-minded and intelligent student named Karim-ud-din.
20	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1152 ...	Name of the deceased Ghulām Mustufa, son of Shaikh Ishāq.
21	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of Shaikh Pīr Muhammad who was a learned man.
22	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1011 ...	Name of Shaikh Auliya-i-Walī-Allah and the date.
23	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1108 ...	Name of Shaikh Qadir, son of Shaikh Auliya. Date 4th Zilhijh 1108 A. H.
24	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1023 ...	Tomb of Shaikh Husain Tabni. Date given is 1023 A. H.
25	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1128 ...	"Shaikh Muhammad Lāl, son of Shaikh Abdur Rahman."
26	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1124 ...	"Hafiz Ghulam Ahmad, son of Hafiz Badi-ud-din, servant and Imām of the mosque of Dargāh."
27	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1120 ...	"Jamāl-ud-din, son of Shaikh Walī Muhammad."
28	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1101 ...	"Muhammad Walī, son of Shaikh Yaqūb."
29	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1257 ...	"Shaikh Asad Ali, died on the 14th Sh'atān 1257."
30	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1186 ...	"Death of Shaikh Husain on the 28th Jamādī II 1186."
31	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1222 ...	"Shaikh Karim-ud-din, son of Shaikh Hafiz-ud-din, the grandson of Shaikh Muhammad Lāl; 11th Shawwal, 1222 A. H."
32	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1221 ...	"Shaikh Farid-ud-din died on the 17th Zilhijh 1221."
33	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1111 ...	Khair-ud-din (illegible).
34	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1272 ...	"The Hafiz of the Dargāh died on the 5th Rajab 1272 A. H."
35	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1082(?) ...	"Date of the death of Hafiz Jamāl-ud-din, son of 'Inayat-ud-din, the servant of the Dargāh."
36	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1237 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of a Hafiz (no name given).
37	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1210 ...	"Shaikh Walī-ud-din, son of Shaikh 'Atiz-ud-din, the grandson of Shaikh Muhammad Lāl, died on the 18th Rabi 'I 1210 A. H."

APPENDIX D (B).—List of the inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1910—(continued).

FATEHPUR-SIKRI, DISTRICT AGRA—(continued).

Serial number.	Inscribed object.	Language.	Date and ruler's name.	Short abstract of the inscriptions.
38	On a tomb in yārān-i- <u>chabūtra</u> in the Dargāh.	Persian ...	1173 ...	Tomb of Qudrat-ul-lah, son of Muhtasham, grandson of Shaikh Isma'il, the servant of the Dargāh. The date given is 1173 A. H.
39	Ditto	Do. ...	1261 ...	Mahdi who was pious Maulvi Hāji expired on Wednesday, the 24th Zilhijh 1261.
40	Ditto	Do. ...	...	"Muhammad Afzal, grandson of Shaikh Ahmad. The month of Ziq'ad" (the rest is illegible).
41	Ditto	Do. ...	1265 ...	Shaikh Alauddin, who was a recluse and faithful, died in Muharram.
42	Ditto	Do. ...	1208 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death (no name given)
43	Ditto	Do. ...	1213 ...	(Illegible).
44	Ditto	Do. ...	1266 ...	Verses in praise of Hāfiz Najibullah, and a chronogram giving the date of his death.
45	Ditto	Do. ...	1099 ...	"Hāsham, son of Muhammad Yāqūb, grandson of Mukarram Khān Chishtī"
46	Ditto	Do. ...	...	"Tomb of Shaikh Shabbir."
47	Ditto	Do. ...	...	"Shaikh Ibrāhīm."
48	Ditto	Do. ...	1011 ...	"Malik Pir Muhammad Hasan."
49	Ditto	Do. ...	1210 ...	"I'sa Khān, son of Anwar Khān"
50	Ditto	Do. ...	1240 ...	"Shaikh Amirullah, son of Shaikh Karimullah, died on the 13th Ramzān 1240"
51	Ditto	Do. ...	1141 ...	"Shaikh-ul-Islām, son of Khalifa, died as martyr in the year 1141."
52	Ditto	Do. ...	1172 ...	Muhammadan creed and the name of Faizuddin, son of Ghulām Muḥaiyuddin.
53	Ditto	Do. ...	1010 ...	"Tajuddin of Naishāpur died at the end of Zilhijh 1010 A. H."
54	Ditto	Do. ...	1228 ...	"Shaikh Badr'uddin died on the 11th Rabi' I 1228 A. H."
55	Ditto	Do. ...	1235 ...	"Shaikh Ghulām Muhammad died on the 23rd Shawwāl 1235 A. H."
56	Ditto	Do. ...	1121 ...	"Ahmad Shaikh Ruknuddin died on the 1st Rajab 1121 A. H."
57	Ditto	Do. ...	1164 ...	Shaikh Ghulām Muḥaiyuddin (died) on the 27th Ziq'ad 1164 A. H.
58	Ditto	Do. ...	1165 ...	Muhammadan creed. Hasan Khān of exalted
59	Ditto	Do. ...	1127 ...	..... dignity (illegible.)
60	Ditto	Arabic ...	996 ...	"Tomb of Eāfiz Muḥaiyuddin Imām (Prelate) and Khatīb (preacher) of the mosque of Dargāh."
61	Ditto	Do. ...	...	"Inscriptions written by Husain Ahmad Alchishtī."
62	Ditto	Persian ...	1254 ...	"Haidar Shāh."
63	Ditto	Do. ...	1126 ...	"Shaikh Asadullah."
64	Ditto	Do. ...	1104 ...	Muhammadan creed, Abdul Hāfiz, son of Shaikh Abdulwāhid."
65	Ditto	Do. ...	1074 ...	"Muhammad Shaqī, son of Shaikh Farīd."
66	Ditto	Do. ...	1249 ...	"Abd' Hāfiz."
67	Ditto	Do. ...	1196 ...	Verses in praise of a lady, with a chronogram giving the date of her death.
68	Ditto	Do. ...	1242 ...	Muhammadan creed. Tomb of Shaikh 'Abdullah, son of Shaikh Fazlullah. Death on the 8th Shawwāl 1196 A. H.
69	Ditto	Do. ...	1180 ...	Muhammadan creed, "mother of Muhammad Jahāngir Khān expired on the 5th Rabi' II 1242 A. H."
70	Ditto	Arabic and Persian.	1180 ...	"Amirunnisa Begam (died) on the 2nd Rabi' I 1180 A. H."
71	Ditto	Persian ...	1202 ...	"Man is mortal. Tomb of Mirza Mannū."
72	On the entrance to the mausoleum of Shaikh Hāji Husain in the Dargāh	Do. ...	1000 ...	Muhammadan creed. "Shaikh Ghulām Salīm (died) in the month of Jamdi I 1202 A. H."
73	On the entrance to the mausoleum of Mukarram Khān in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1036 ...	Verses in praise of Hāji Husain, with a chronogram giving the date of his death.
74	On the gateway of the Maqbarah of Muhtasham Khān in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1041 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of Mukarram Khān.
75	On a tomb within the Maqbarah of Nawāb Islām Khān.	Do. ...	1098 ...	Muhtasham Khān, the head of all the renowned men of the world expired. A chronogram gives the date of his death.
76	Ditto	Do. ...	1197 ...	Praises of the deceased Ibrāhīm Ma'sūm. The chronogram gives the date of his death.
77	Ditto	Do. ...	...	Muhammadan creed. "Death of Nawab Murṭaza Khān on the 29th Shawwāl 1197."
78	Ditto	Do. ...	...	"Tomb of Shaikh Jiwan."
79	Ditto	Do. ...	...	Muhammadan creed. Tomb of Shaikh Sirājuddin. Date illegible.
				Muhammadan creed. Shaikh Yāqūb, son of Shaikh Mustafa died. Not fully legible.

APPENDIX D (B).—List of the inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1910—(continued).

FATEHPUR-SIKRI, DISTRICT AGRA—(concluded).

Serial number	Inscribed object.	Language.	Date and ruler's name.	Short abstract of the inscriptions.
80	On a tomb within the Maqbarah of Nawāb Islām Khān.	Persian ...	1125 ...	Shaikh Farid, son of Shaikh Yāqūb,
81	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1091 ...	... . Not fully legible.
82	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1025 ...	"Tomb of Shaikh Ahmad, son of Shaikh 'Alī Asghar, son of Shaikh Maudūd Chishtī."
83	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1011 ...	"Shaikh Zain Auliya."
84	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	...	"Muhammad Ma'sūm, son of Shaikh Zain Auliya."
85	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	...	"Shaikh Afzal."
86	On a tomb in front of Zanāna Rauzah.	Do. ...	1247 ...	"Dāūd, son of Shaikh Mūsa"
87	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1099 ...	Praises of Fazluddīn Husain Sajjādah Naṣbīn, and a chronogram giving the date of his death.
88	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1112 ...	"Hāsham, son of Muhammad Yāqūb, grandson of Mukarram Khān Chishtī"
89	On some stone slabs built into the back wall of the Siduri of Shaikh Ma'sūm, near the western gate of the Iargāh.	Do. ...	1099.	Chronogram giving a date (no name given). Erection of a hall and bath when Shaikh Muhammad Islām Ibrāhīm Ma'sūm, son of Shaikh Zain Auliya was Sajjādah Naṣbīn, a chronogram gives the date.*
90	On an arch of the Stone Cutters' mosque.	Arabic ...	...	Quotations from the Qurān. Scribe Faqīr 'Ajāb, son of Nūrullah
91	On some pieces of stone built into the eastern wall of the Anbiyā wālī mosque at Nagar.	Persian ...	713 (?) ...	Records the erection of a mosque (The greater part of the inscription is obliterated).
92	Ditto ditto ... (on one piece of stone)	Do. ...	...	(Illegible).
93	On a piece of stone found in a ruined mosque near the Maqbarah of Makhdūm Sāhib.	Do. ...	714 ...	Records the construction and completion of a mosque.
94	On the tāwiz of a tomb near the mosque at Delhi gate.	...	1098 ...	(Illegible).
95	On a broken piece of stone fixed on the entrance to a mosque near Lal Darwāzah.	Persian ...	Aurangzeb 1111	Erection of a mosque by Faqīr Mast 'Alī.
96	On two pieces of stone found in the ruins of a mosque near Lal Darwāzah.	Do. ...	Aurangzeb (?) 49th year of his accession i.e. 1116 or 17.	Erection of a mosque by Fateh Muhammad.
97	Over the central Mihrāb of Khalīl's mosque.	Arabic and Persian.	1125 ...	Erection of a mosque under the supervision of Mīr Ismā'il, son of Mīr Hasan 'Alī.
98	On a tomb in Khalīl's mosque	Do. ...	1205 ...	Verses expressing the instability of the world, and that man is sure to die. The chronogram gives the date of the death of Mirza Ismā'il Beg.
99	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1196 ...	Death of Mīr Ismā'il, son of Mīr Hasan 'Alī.
100	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1195 ...	Date of the death of Karbālī Khalīl. The verse contains the praises of God and request all passers-by to say prayers for the defunct. The chronogram gives the date 1195.
101	On a tomb in the north wing of Khalīl's mosque.	Persian ...	1267 ...	Muzaffar Ali, a teacher of the religion, repaired to paradise.
102	On a tomb in Khalīl's mosque	Arabic and Persian.	1203 ...	Verses stating that man is mortal, with a chronogram giving the date of the death of Mirza Abbās Beg.
103	On the northern arches of the Maqbarah of Bahāuddin (outside)	Persian ...	Jahāngir 1019	Bahāuddin Chūna Paz (lime-stone burner) built a mosque in Fatehpur.
104	Over the doorways of the Maqbarah of Bahāuddin.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Praises of the King. The chronogram gives the date of the completion of the Maqbarah.
105	Over the arches of the mosque of Bahāuddin.	Do. ...	Do. ...	(The same as no. 103).
106	Over the Mihrāb and the side walls of the mosque of Bahāuddin.	Do. ...	Do. ...	The same as no. 104, with the exception that there is one most distinct in this than in no. 104.
107	On a tomb in Churyari village, near Fatehpur-Sikri.	Arabic and Persian.	994 ...	Quotations from the Qurān. Verses recording that one Muhammad Yār Khān who was very brave, died in Kashmir when he was 20 years old.
SIKANDRAH, DISTRICT AGRA.				
108	On a tomb within a room, towards the east of the tomb of Akbar.	Persian ...	...	Tomb of Ārām Bānu.
109	On a tomb within a room towards the west of the tomb of Akbar.	Do. ...	...	Tomb of Shahrūnissa Begam.
110	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1250 ...	Verses recording the death of Sulaimān Shikoh, son of Muhammad Shāh 'Ālam

* The date of erection of the hall and the bath is A. H. 1087 (A. D. 1676) according to the value of the letters of the chronogram khuld-i-jannat contained in the text, and not A. H. 1099.

APPENDIX D (B).—List of the inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1910—(continued).

SIKANDRAH, DISTRICT AGRA—(concluded).

Serial number.	Inscribed object.	Language.	Date and ruler's name.	Short abstract of the inscriptions.
111	At the foot and head of Akbar's tomb.	Arabic ...	...	Praises of God.
112	On the arches of the uppermost storey.	Persian ...	...	Verses recording the praises of the King, the instability of the world. The accession date of Akbar is given in words as 962 A. H.
113	On the grand southern gate (outside).	Do. ...	1022 ...	Verses in praise of the mausoleum.
114	Ditto ditto (inside)	Do. ...	Akbar ...	Praises of Akbar who through his wisdom had no regard for this unstable world.
115	On an unoccupied guard-house near the Delhi gate.	...	...	The whole of the inscription is obliterated, a word or two only is readable.
116	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Jahāngīr 1014.	Records Jahāngīr's ascending the throne. The chronogram gives the date. Scribe Muḥammad Ma sūm Aibikrī.
117	On the black marble throne	Do. ...	1011 ...	Prayers for Jahāngīr Praises of the throne; the chronogram giving its date.
118	On a piece of stone at the mouth of a pipe in front of Diwān Khās	Do. ...	...	"Fountain of Burji Muḥamman."
119	On the cistern of Jahāngīr...	Do. ...	Jahāngīr ...	Praises of the cistern (obliterated).
120	On a tomb stone found buried in the fort where it is still lying.	Do. ...	1010 ...	Expressions of sorrow on the death of some one (no name given).
121	Water work on the roof of a building between Jahangiri Mahal and Angūri-Bāgh.	Do. ...	...	Name of eight different pipes.

AGRA CITY.

122	On the central arch of the mosque near the police station in Muḥalla Tajganj	Persian ...	1269 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the construction of the mosque.
123	On the entrance to the mosque of Chauk in Muḥalla Tajganj.	Arabic and Persian.	Aurangzeb 1094.	Quotation from the Qurān. Erection of the mosque by some one (no name given).
124	On the Hammām of Allah-wādī Khān in Muḥalla Chhipitola.	Do. ...	Jahāngīr ...	Records that a very beautiful bath was built by Allahwādī Khān in Agra. The chronogram giving the date is obliterated.
125	On the central Mihrāb of a mosque in Muḥalla Nāi ki Mandi.	Do. ...	Ibrāhīm Shāh 926.	Erection of a mosque by Majlis Ali Zafar Khān also called Miyan Kallan. (Not fully legible).
126	On a tomb in the Maqbarah of Shāh Wilāyat in Muḥalla Nāi ki Mandi.	Do. ...	1209 ...	Verses in praise of one Zukā Khān, with a chronogram giving his death.
127	On a tomb in the Maqbarah of Shāh Wilāyat in Nāi ki Mandi.	Persian ...	1215 ...	Laqā Khār, who was a second Bū Ali, expired on Monday, the month of Shawwal.
128	On a piece of stone built into a mausoleum near the Maqbarah of Shāh Wilāyat in Muḥalla Nāi ki Mandi.	Do. ...	984 ...	Muhammad Mujaḥid, who was very brave, was put to death by the infidels. The chronogram gives the date of his death.
129	On a piece of stone built into a wall near Baker Bāgh and Pachkuiyan.	Do. ...	1031 ...	The humble slave Hajjī Sulāimān built this mosque and dome.
130	On a tomb in the cemetery of Pachkuiyan.	Do. ...	1181 ...	Death of Kulthūm Khānam.
131	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1080 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of Muḥammad 'Arif.
132	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	978 ...	Abul Fattah, son of Bārī Sultān died in the beginning of his youth.
133	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	9 ...	(Fragmentary).
134	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1033 ...	Verses expressing sorrow on the death of Abul Fateh.
135	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1038 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of the mother of one Shahrullah.
136	Over the Mihrāb of a mosque near Mewāh Katra in Kanārī Bāzār.	Do. ..	Akbar 968	Ikhtiyār Khān Faujdār, son of Shāhābuddīn, erected this mosque.
137	Over the arches of the mosque of Khwāja wafa in Seb kā Bāzār.	Do. ...	1122 ...	Records the erection of the mosque, and the pious endowment of ten shops to meet the expenses of the mosque. All the Muḥammadans of the city are requested to be the witnesses of this endowment. Anyone doing against what is inscribed is cursed.
138	On a small piece of stone near the Saqāyā in the mosque of Parwiz in Kashmīrī Bāzār.	Do. ...	1095 ...	(Fragmentary).
139	On a loose piece of stone in the mosque of Mu'tamid Khān in Kashmīrī Bazar.	Do. ...	1094 ...	Records the reparation of a mosque which was then hundred years' old.

APPENDIX D (B).—*List of the inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March*
1910—(concluded).

AGRA CITY—(concluded).

Serial num- ber.	Inscribed object.	Language.	Date and ruler's name.	Short abstract of the inscriptions.
140	Over the Mihrāb of Humāyūn's mosque in the Kachpura village.	Persian ...	Humāyūn 937.	Verses in praise of the mosque, with a chronogram giving the date of its erection.
141	On a piece of stone built into a side wall of the Humāyūn's mosque in the Kachpura village.	Do. ...	937 ...	Completion of the mosque under the supervision of Zāin Khawāfi. Scribe Shāhāb Al-Ma'āni.
142	On a tomb near Humāyūn's mosque in the Kachpura village.	Do. ...	...	Verses expressing sorrow on the death of one (name illegible).
143	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	...	Praises of the defunct (no name given).
144	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	987 ...	Records that some one died a martyr (no name given).

Rubbings of all the above have been taken.

ZAFAR HASAN.

APPENDIX E.

List of public libraries, institutions, &c., which are supplied with Reports of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
 Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
 Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
 Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
 National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London W.
 Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
 Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
 National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
 Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
 Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
 Imperial Institute, London.
 Indian Institute, Oxford.
 Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.
 The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
 Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
 Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover Square, W. London.
 Bendall Library at Cambridge.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Institute de France, Paris.
 Musée Guimet, 7 Place d'Iena Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen, Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
 Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
 Kgl Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften W. 35, Potsdamerstrasse, 120, Berlin.
 The Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
 Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
 Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
 British School at Rome.
 American School of classical studies at Rome.
 The Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
 Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, the Hague, Holland.
 Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
 Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
 University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
 University Library, Christiania, Norway.
 British School at Athens, Greece.
 La Société Archeologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—(*concluded*).

AMERICA.

Field Museum of Natural History Chicago, U. S. A.
 American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn, U. S. A.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
 National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
 Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
 Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
 Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole Francaise d' Extreme Orient, Hanoi.
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
 Institut Francais D'Archeologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior Manila.
 North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.
 Le Directeur de l'Institute Francais D'Archeologie Orientale due Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 *Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.
 Central Library, Army Head quarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 University Library, Madras.
 Public Library, Madras.
 Presidency College, Madras.
 School of Art, Madras.
 Government Central Museum, Madras.
 Christian College Library, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 University Library, Bombay.
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
 School of Art, Bombay.
 The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
 Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park, Street, Calcutta.
 Mahabodhi Society, Baniapoker Lane, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
 University Library, Allahabad.
 Public Library, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Thomason College, Roorkee.
 Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares.
 The Archæological Museum at Muttra.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 University Library, Lahore.
 Government College Library, Lahore.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
 Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

II.—INDIA—(*concluded*).

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.
Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.
Public Works department Secretariat Library, Rajputana.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

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PART I.

1. Office routine.

It is regretable to have to record the sad death of the late Superintendent of this circle, Mr. R. F. Tucker. Mr. Tucker went on 6 months' combined leave on the 28th April 1910, and was returning to India when he died suddenly at sea on the 1st November 1910. It is not for me to make any lengthy comment on his work. The results of his labour speak for themselves. In his absence on leave, and till my arrival on 7th December 1910 in Agra, Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib was in charge of the current duties of the office.

On the above date I took over charge as officiating Superintendent, and was confirmed as Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, on the 10th March 1911.

My staff have done good work and I have to thank them for their cordial co-operation during four very busy months, much extra work being entailed by arrears of work due to the death of the late Superintendent, the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany, and the approaching Darbar. An account of their work is found in detail in section 3. I should like to especially mention the excellent work done by my Chief Clerk, who has given many extra hours of service. This is his seventeenth year of service in the Archaeological department. Two changes in the office system have been made. Each building, however small, has its own file together with a sub-file in which are kept historical notes with regard to it. I have also introduced a system of indexes of references. Many books are read and references to buildings and important characters in Mughal history are added to respective indexes which should be of great help in preparing literary work.

An extra clerk, Pandit Sri Lal Mehta, and Draftsman-Photographer, M. Muhammad Salih, have joined the staff. The latter was trained as an apprentice in this office.

The official designation of my appointment has been altered from Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, to Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, thus to distinguish my branch of Archaeological work from that of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.

The "British" Monuments of this circle are many in number and from an historical point of view are undoubtedly of the greatest interest. I do not however think that funds for their upkeep should come out of the archaeological grants, which are hardly sufficient for their purpose, but that these Christian tombs should be repaired from other funds.

2. Diary.

Diary of the late R. F. TUCKER, Esq.

April 1910, 1st to 4th	...	...	At Agra.
" 5th	...	...	Left for Delhi.
" 6th	...	...	At Delhi.
" 7th	...	...	Left for Agra.
" 8th to 15th	...	...	At Agra.
" 16th	...	...	Visited Ram Bagh.
" 17th to 20th	...	...	At Agra.
" 21st	...	...	Inspection at Fatehpur-Sikri.
" 22nd to 28th	...	...	At Agra.

Diary of M. MUHAMMAD SHUAIB.

April 29th to May 21st	...	...	At Agra.
May 22nd	...	...	Left for Delhi.
" 23rd	...	...	Left Delhi for Rohtak.
" 24th	...	...	At Rohtak.
" 25th	...	...	Left for Delhi and Agra.
" 26th to June 24th	...	...	At Agra.
" 25th	...	...	Visited Jajao.
" 26th to July 17th	...	...	At Agra.
July 18th	...	...	Left for Chiniot.
" 19th	...	...	Arrived at Chiniot.
" 20th	...	...	At Chiniot.

July	21st	...	...	...	Left for Lahore.
"	22nd and 23rd	...	...	...	At Lahore.
"	24th	...	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	25th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	26th to August 16th	...	...	...	At Agra.
August	17th	...	...	...	Left for Delhi.
"	18th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	19th	...	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	20th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	21st to 29th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	30th	...	...	...	Visited Sikandra.
"	31st	...	...	...	Visited Fatehpur-Sikri.
September	1st to October 18th	...	...	...	At Agra.
October	19th	...	...	...	Left for Delhi.
"	20th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	21st	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	22nd	...	...	...	Left for Rohtak and Maham.
"	23rd	...	...	...	At Maham.
"	24th	...	...	...	Left for Jhajjar.
"	25th	...	...	...	At Jhajjar.
"	26th	...	...	...	Left Rohtak for Delhi and Agra.
"	27th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	28th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	29th	...	...	...	Visited Jafar Khan ka Bagh.
"	30th	...	...	...	Visited Sikandra.
"	31st	...	...	...	At Agra.
November	1st	...	...	...	Visited Fatehpur-Sikri.
"	2nd to 25th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	26th	...	...	...	Left for Delhi.
"	27th	...	...	...	Visited Qutb at Delhi.
"	28th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	29th	...	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	30th to December 6th	...	...	...	At Agra.

Diary of GORDON SANDERSON, ESQ.

December	7th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	8th	...	...	...	Visited Fatehpur-Sikri.
"	9th to 11th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	12th	...	...	...	Visited Sikandra.
"	13th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	14th	...	...	...	Left for Muttra.
"	15th	...	...	...	Left for Delhi.
"	16th to 19th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	20th	...	...	...	To Qutb, Nizam-ud-din and Humayun's Tomb.
"	21st	...	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	22nd and 23rd	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	24th	...	...	...	Visited Fatehpur-Sikri.
"	25th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	26th	...	...	...	Visited Fatehpur-Sikri and Sikandra.
"	27th to 29th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	30th	...	...	...	Visited Fatehpur-Sikri and Sikandra.
"	31st to January 2nd	...	...	...	At Agra.
January	3rd	...	...	...	Left for Muttra.
"	4th	...	...	...	At Muttra.
"	5th	...	...	...	Left for Agra and Delhi.
"	6th	...	...	...	Left for Moradabad.
"	7th	...	...	...	Left for Sambhal, Firozpur and Sirsi.
"	8th	...	...	...	Left for Delhi.
"	9th to 22nd	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	23rd	...	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	24th and 25th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	26th	...	...	...	Left for Multan.
"	27th	...	...	...	Arrived at Multan.
"	28th	...	...	...	At Multan.
"	29th	...	...	...	Left for Agra.
"	30th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	31st and February 1st	...	...	...	At Agra.

February	2nd	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandra.
"	3rd	...	...	...	Left for Allahabad.
"	4th	...	...	...	Arrived at Allahabad.
"	5th	...	...	...	Left for Delhi.
"	6th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	7th	...	...	...	Left for Lucknow.
"	8th	...	...	...	Arrived at Lucknow.
"	9th	...	...	...	Left for Jaunpur.
"	10th	...	...	...	At Jaunpur.
"	11th	...	...	...	Left for Benares.
"	12th	...	...	...	At Benares.
"	13th	...	...	...	Left for Gorakhpur.
"	14th	...	...	...	Arrived at Gorakhpur and left for Cawnpore.
"	15th	...	...	...	Arrived at Cawnpore and left for Agra.
"	16th to 18th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	19th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandra.
"	20th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	21st and 22nd	...	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur-Sikri.
"	23rd	...	...	...	Left for Ajmer.
"	24th	...	...	...	Arrived at Ajmer and left for Agra.
"	25th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra and left Delhi.
"	26th	...	...	...	Left Delhi for Lahore.
"	27th	...	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	28th and March 1st to 3rd	...	...	...	At Lahore.
March	4th	...	...	...	Left for Chiniot.
"	5th	...	...	...	Left for Lahore and Ambalia.
"	6th	...	...	...	Left for Thanesar and Kaithal.
"	7th	...	...	...	Left for Panipat.
"	8th	...	...	...	Left for Delhi.
"	9th to 14th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	15th	...	...	...	Left for Cawnpore and Kalpi.
"	16th	...	...	...	Left for Cawnpore.
"	17th	...	...	...	Left for Allahabad and Benares.
"	18th and 19th	...	...	...	At Benares.
"	20th	...	...	...	Left for Tahsil Deoria and Kasia.
"	21st	...	...	...	Arrived at Kasia.
"	22nd	...	...	...	At Kasia.
"	23rd	...	...	...	Left for Tahsil Deoria and Lucknow.
"	24th	...	...	...	Left Lucknow for Agra.
"	25th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandra.
"	26th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	27th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandra.
"	28th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	29th	...	...	...	Left for Muttra and Delhi.
"	30th	...	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	31st	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.

3. The year's work.

The whole of the touring season has been fully occupied with inspection and it has not yet been possible to give attention to all the cases on which action is necessary and which were delayed owing to Mr. Tucker's death. Since my arrival in December I have inspected 339 buildings. The cold season has been a busy one owing to the approaching Darbar and the extra work done for various museums. During the year sixty-four estimates have been signed in token of approval.

Maulvi Shuaib was in charge of the current duties of the office from 28th April to 7th December and in addition has continued his historical notes on buildings, and collecting and deciphering inscriptions. For the latter purpose he has visited Rohtak, Maham, Chajjar, Firozpur, Chiniot, Delhi and Kalpi.

The photographer has been fully occupied during the cold season in touring. His other work has consisted in the preparation of sets of photographs for each year. An album of photos taken in each year is kept in the office as well as a duplicate set which is kept loose for reference.

The Government of India has now decided that the negatives be no longer sent to the office of the Director-General at the end of each year but that they be kept stored in their respective offices.

The draftsman in addition to his ordinary work has made some useful drawings at the Qutb, Delhi. He has also been engaged in preparing a plan of the Taj

from one in the Taj Museum for a book which is being written on the Crown Prince's tour. During the year under review I was asked to report on the following monuments in connection with special cases referring to them :—

United Provinces.

1. Taj Mahal, Agra.
2. Fort, Agra.
3. Ram Bagh Garden, Agra.
4. Masjid-i-Mukhanisan, Agra.
5. Maulana Husain's tomb, Agra.
6. Mariam's tomb, Sikandra, Agra.
7. Firozpur Fort in the Moradabad District.
8. Zenana, Fort Allahabad.
9. Nadan Mahal, Lucknow.
10. Ibrahim Chishti's tomb, Lucknow.
11. Jama Masjid, Jaunpur.
12. Various Jaunpur buildings.
- 13 { Christian tombs and cemeteries, Benares.
- { Christian tombs and cemeteries, Sitapur, Benares.
- { Christian tombs and cemeteries Gopiganj, Benares.
14. Monument. Savada Kothi, Cawnpore.
15. The Fort, Kalpi.

Rajputana.

1. Tahsil building, Ajmere.

Punjab.

1. Pir Ghaib, Delhi.
2. Fort, Delhi.
3. Qutb, Delhi.
4. Ghazi-ud-din's mosque and tomb, Delhi.
5. Rukn-i-Alam's tomb, Multan.
6. Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.
7. Nur Jahan's tomb, Lahore.
8. Fort, Lahore.
9. Badshahi Mosque, Chiniot.

A brief report of the action taken with respect to the more important of these monuments quoted above on which I was asked to report may be of interest.

United Provinces.

Taj Mahal, Agra.—I was asked to fix the position of the cable for lighting the lamp in (a) mausoleum, (b) gateway. The engine will be placed in a courtyard to the East of the entrance gate. The cable to the lamp in the gateway will come up the stairs on the East side of the main gate and down across from the upper gallery to the lamp.

The cable to the Mausoleum will run under ground across the garden, up the side of the marble platform near the South-East minaret and under the upper marble paving to the Mausoleum, whence it will go up the stairs to the level of the first floor. Thence a wire across to the chain from which the lamp is suspended. Care has been taken in fixing the route for the cable and wire to make it easy of access in case of repairs being necessary.

The advisability of providing 5 more suitable lamps at the entrance of the court (*vide* Plate I) and lighting these with electric light, for which also there will be sufficient power has been suggested. The present method of lighting the lamp by oil in the Mausoleum is most unsatisfactory and liable to cause damage to the sarcophagi. Many schemes have been considered and it seems that electric light is the only way out of the difficulty.

Fort Agra.—Cracks in the marble piers of the Musamman Burj had been visible for some time. Tell-tales were put on these early in the year and I am glad to say no further movements has been noticed.

The paths round Jahangir's Hauz are to be improved.

Zenana Building in the Fort, Allahabad.—On request of the Public Works department authorities the question of the details for the various parapets and jalis have been settled. The treatment of the features being kept in harmony with details of a similar character on the neighbouring buildings. This work will be continued in 1911.

Nandan Mahal, Lucknow.—Notes were given on which an estimate has been prepared. Owing to delay due to the death of the late Superintendent of this circle and other unavoidable reasons the work did not go through this year as hoped for. The money allotted for it has been used for other works, namely :—

- (1) Lowering level of South gate, Akbar's tomb, Sikandra, Rs. 2,000.
- (2) Jaswant Singh-ki-Chattri, Agra, conservation, Rs. 500.
- (3) Prolongation of Buland Darwaza steps, Fatehpur-Sikri, Rs. 1,000.

In the conservation of the Nandan Mahal no attempt at renewal of architectural features is to be made, the estimate being for "conservation work" only. The old enclosure wall of the tomb can still be traced. This will be made good where necessary. It is hoped that the houses within this old enclosure will be acquired by Government and the whole then grassed and a few trees planted to provide a fitting setting to this most interesting building V (*vide* Plate II).

At Ibrahim Chishti's tomb, Lucknow, near the Nandan Mahal, notes have also been given on which the Public Works department may prepare an estimate. The acquirement of certain property round this tomb has also been suggested. At present the neighbouring houses almost abut on the tomb and the building suffers accordingly.

Rajputana.

Tahsil Ajmer.—A proposal was mooted to erect a verandah to the old courtyard building in the magazine now used as a Tahsil. Such a verandah, as never having previously existed, would most completely take away the character of the place and I am glad to say my proposals for its abandonment had the full support of the authorities.

Punjab.

Rukn-i-Alam's tomb, Multan (*vide* Plate III).—This building is one of the most interesting architectural monuments of the province. As far back as 1905, attention was drawn to it by Mr. Nicholls, the then Archaeological Surveyor of this circle, who recommended sound structural repairs to be done to it, but it is only during this year that some effect has been given to his suggestions and in 5 years the cracks and settlements have become worse and consequently more expensive repairs are now required. Dr. Vogel's chief Draftsman, B. Ghulam Muhammad, is now preparing a set of measured drawings of it and I hope in time to be able to deal with the Multan Monuments at some length. They undoubtedly occupy a very important position in Mughal architecture, and as such deserve full recognition. Many drawings will have to be made to do them justice and this will of course take time.

As regards the conservation work required for the tomb an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,659 had already been prepared. A visit to it made it clear however that some modifications to the estimate were necessary owing to certain settlements which had taken place recently. The building is on made ground and this together with the earthquake of 1904 is responsible for the trouble. However, a thorough examination of the building by means of plumb lines and tell-tales is being made, after which it will be possible to decide the best method of conservation. The building is privately owned and the owners have signified their willingness to pay for the work which will be carried out by the Public Works department.

Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.—A large sum is to be spent on this building. The mosque is under the management of a committee who are finding part of the money for its restoration, the main items of which consist in restoring the chattris to the Minars from designs approved by Mr. Nicholls, Superintendent of this circle in 1906. The work can be done only gradually but when complete it will justify the money spent upon it. Plate IV shows the condition of the Minars.

Nur Jahan's tomb, Shahdara, Lahore.—A proposal was set on foot to entirely restore the interior of this tomb, and also to erect a mosque on its roof from designs based on a picture which purported to show the mosque in its original state. The estimate for the first part of the scheme was a large one (Rs. 49,433), and the Maharaja of Burdwan public-spiritedly gave Rs. 5,000 for the work. The rest of the money was to be subscribed for subsequently. In my report to Government

on the matter I suggested that such a large scheme of pure restoration would be a difficult undertaking owing to the absence of authentic data and details on which to carry out the work correctly, and recommended that the money procured to date might be spent principally on improving the surroundings of the tomb as far as practicable while only the inner chamber containing the sarcophagi should be put in a better state of repair. A sketch plan showing the suggested treatment for the surroundings of the tomb is shown (*vide* Plate V).

Recommendations regarding the following buildings have been made, involving repairs, eviction of squatters and in some cases treatment of gardens, improvements to surroundings, &c. These recommendations have in some cases been brought to the notice of Government by means of conservation notes and in some cases Government has been addressed specially with regard to them:—

United Provinces.

1. Fatehpur-Sikri { *(a)* Jodh Bai's palace and garden.
 (b) petty repairs to 25 buildings, and gates and walls thereat.
2. Jami Masjid, Agra.
3. Mahabat Khan's daughter's tomb, Agra.
4. Itmad-ud-daula's tomb, Agra.
5. Chini-ka-Rauza, Agra.
6. The Fort, Allahabad.
7. The tombs in the Khusru Bagh, Allahabad.
8. Kasmain, Lucknow.
9. Alam Bagh, Lucknow.
10. Great Bridge, Jaunpur.
11. Fort, Jaunpur.
12. Buildings in the Fort, Jaunpur.
13. Jhanghri Masjid, Jaunpur.
14. Atala Masjid, Jaunpur.
15. Lal Darwaza Masjid, Jaunpur.
16. Khangah near Jami Masjid, Jaunpur.
17. Lal Khan's tomb, Benares.
18. Palang Shahid Masjid, Benares.
19. Ganj-i-shahidan Masjid, Benares.
20. Aurangzeb's mosque, Benares.
21. Buland Bagh, Agra.
22. Chattri to North of Buland Bagh, Agra.
23. Akbar's tomb, Sikandra, Agra.
24. Jaswant Singh ki Chattri, Agra.
25. Mughal milestones in the Agra district.

Punjab.

1. Jami Masjid, Delhi.
2. Kalan Masjid, Delhi.
3. Zinat-ul-Masjid, Delhi.
4. Chauburji, the Ridge, Delhi.
5. Pir Ghaib, the Ridge, Delhi.
6. Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort (*vide* under Museums).
7. The Fort buildings, Delhi (*vide* under Darbar).
8. Purana Qila, Delhi.
9. Jamali Kamali Qutb.
10. Safdarjang's tomb, Delhi.
11. Humayun's tomb, Delhi.
12. Nila Gumbaz, Delhi.
13. Isa Khan's tomb, Delhi.
14. Khair-ul-manazil, Delhi.
15. Akbari Sarai, Delhi.
16. Sikandar Lodi's tomb and mosque, Delhi.
17. Shah Burj, Delhi Fort, Delhi.
18. East wall, Delhi Fort.
19. Mubarikpur Kotla, Delhi.
20. Begampuri Masjid, Delhi.
21. Moti Masjid, Mihraulti, Delhi.
22. Ghias-ud-din Tughlak's tomb, Tughlakabad, and causeway to Mubammadabad.
23. Khirki Masjid near Qutb.
24. Bahlol Lodi's tomb near Qutb.
25. Sheikh Sarai near Qutb.
26. Sultan Ali Akbar's tomb Multan.
27. Mughal Milestones near Delhi.
28. Ali Mardan Khan's Tomb, Lahore.

29. Gulabi Bagh, Lahore.
30. Dai Anga's tomb, Lahore.
31. Sarvvala Maqbarah, Lahore.
32. Shalimar garden, Lahore.
33. Jahangir's tomb, Lahore.
34. Asaf Khan's tomb, Lahore.
35. Chauburji, Lahore.
36. Wazir Khan's mosque, Lahore.
37. Hazuri Bagh garden, Lahore.
38. Badshahi mosque, Chiniot.
39. Shah Burhan's tomb, Chiniot.
40. Sheikh Chili's tomb, Thanesar.
41. Sheikh Chili's wife's tomb, Thanesar.
42. Sheikh Shahab-ud-din's tomb, Kaithal.
43. Sheikh Tayab's mosque, Kaithal.
44. Kabul Bagh mosque, Panipat.

Rajputana.

1. Ana Sagar Band, Ajmer.
2. Badshahi buildings, Ajmer.
3. Magazine, Ajmer.
4. Sola Khumba, Ajmer.
5. Arhai Din ka Jhonpara, Ajmer.
6. Abdullah Khan's tomb, Ajmer.

Of these recommendations involving new proposals the following are the most important.

United Provinces.

Allahabad. The Fort.—The South and East walls of the old palace, built by the Emperor Akbar in 1575 A.D., which face respectively the Jamna and the Ganges, might have much done to them at little expense which would go far to enable the visitor to revisualise them. The Fort at Allahabad has of necessity been adapted to military exigencies and they of course have the first claim. It is probable however that the Military authorities may be able to make some concessions which will not interfere with the working of their ordnance stores. The proposals principally involve the opening up of bricked up verandahs, an illustration of which is given on Plate VI. The work on the Zenana building will soon be complete and the visitor to the Fort will not then go away with that bewildered impression which is now produced by the stucco Greek abortions which monopolise the interior of the Fort.

Punjab.

Begampuri Masjid near Qutb, Delhi.—This mosque was built by Khan Jahan Lodi in 1387 A.D. It will be remembered that the Prime Minister of Firoz Shah Tughlak was also responsible for the erection of the Kalan and Khirki Masjids. It is however unlike these two latter in one main respect: it has only one storey. The courtyard of the mosque, an oblong 307 feet north and south, by 295 feet east and west, is entered by gateways on the north, south, and east sides, the latter of these forming the principal entrances. The whole of the courtyard and the cells surrounding it are now occupied by mud houses. The acquirement of these is suggested. Two other important mosques near have been recently cleared of their "inhabitants", namely the Khirki Masjid and the Moth-ki-Masjid. It is hoped that the Begampuri Masjid may be similarly treated.

Shah Burj, Delhi Fort.—This building has been handed over to the Archaeological department by the Military authorities. Modern additions will be removed and the building put into a state of conservation.

Sheikh Chili's tomb, Thanesar.—The tomb of Sheikh Chili and his wife are on a lofty plateau which is surrounded and retained by a brick wall of great height crowned at intervals by chattris. It is of fine appearance and the whole crowned by the white marble dome of Sheikh Chili's tomb is a fine architectural composition. It would be seen to much greater advantage if the ruined houses between it and the road approaching it from the town could be removed all the way along its eastern face. The houses are unoccupied and in a ruinous condition, and I should think are more valuable as old building material than house property. A ruined house in the Caravanserai to the north might also be removed. The photograph (Plate VII) will fully explain the nature of the proposals.

Rajputana.

Abdullah Khan's tomb, Ajmer.—This tomb at present is very unhappily situated. There is no visible connection between the old entrance gateway and the tomb. The enclosing of the two with a low wall is suggested, and if possible grassing the compound so formed and putting it under the care of the authorities. Water is a rare commodity in Ajmer and if it cannot be obtained the compound must be simply gravelled.

Of these buildings on which recommendations have been made the following are under committees of management :—

Jami Masjid and Masjid-i- Mukhanisan, Agra, the Jami Masjid and Kalan Masjid at Delhi and Wazir-Khan's Mosque, Lahore.

Jami Masjid, Agra.—The recommendations embody provision of lamps in keeping with the building and provision for some new doors of Mughal pattern, the committee having expressed their willingness to give effect to my proposals. They are fortunate in having on their body Khan Sahib Hire Khan, District Surveyor of Agra, who is well acquainted with conservation work.

The Masjid-i-Mukhanisan, Agra, although not of much importance architecturally, is to have six hundred rupees spent upon it, half of which is being contributed by the Anjuman Islamia. For the two mosques at Delhi, i. e. the Jami Masjid and the Kalan Masjid, similar recommendations have been put forward involving certain petty repairs and the provision of lamps more in keeping with the buildings. At Wazir Khan's mosque, Lahore, a suitable chajja has been put up over the shops round the mosque based on a design submitted by this office.

I should like to add that the Kos minars or Mughal milestones, those interesting remains of Mughal civilisation which are to be seen so often from the railway carriage or Grand Trunk Road, are receiving special attention in both provinces.

4. Conservation.

Amounts spent on Muhammadan and British monuments during the year were as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	...	...	57,028	1	6
In the Punjab	...	...	53,271	4	3
At Ajmer	...	...	1,242	0	9

The grants in aid from Imperial Revenue were—

			Rs.	a.	p.
To the United Provinces	...	...	13,000	0	0
To the Punjab	...	...	13,000	0	0
To Ajmer	...	...	1,269	0	0

In Part II a brief description of the conservation work is given and Part III A shows the amounts spent on each case of conservation.

5. Protected Monuments.

The following monuments have been declared protected :—

(a) In the United Provinces.

- (1) Nadan Mahal, situated in Muhalla Yahyaganj, City Lucknow.
- (2) Dianat-ud-daulah's Karbala, situated in Muhalla Menhdiganj, city Lucknow.
- (3) Dargah Hazrat Abbas, situated in Muhalla Saadatganj, city Lucknow.
- (4) The tomb at Mehnagar together with the whole area of land situated within 50 feet of the site on all sides, situated in Khasra No. 460, Tahsil Deogaon, District Azamgarh.
- (5) Kazmain buildings, situated in city Lucknow.
- (6) The entire building known as the Khangah, or the tombs of the Sharqui Kings of Jaunpur, and the chamber for Royal mourners, situated in Muhalla Umarkhan, Jaunpur city. Close to the Jama Masjid.

(b) In the Punjab.

- (1) Tombs at Jarsa in the District of Gurgaon; known as the tombs of Major Jean Etienne and Franswa Ferey, natives of Bordeaux, France.
- (2) Shahi Masjid at Chiniot, Jhang District.
- (3) Tomb of Shah Burhan at Chiniot, Jhang District.
- (4) Shrine of Rukn-ud-din, commonly called Rukn-i-Alam; in old Fort, Multan City.
- (5) Tomb of Shams Tabrez, outside Multan City.
- (6) Tomb of Mai Pakdaman, on road to central Jail, near Multan City.
- (7) Tomb of Sultan Ali Akbar's mother at Surah Miani, Multan District.
- (8) Tomb at Surah Miani, Multan District.

- (9) Tomb of Shah Usuf Gardezi, Multan City.
 (10) Tomb of Bahawal-i-Haqq, Multan City.
 (11) Tomb of Khwaja Wais, Basti Khwaja Wais, Multan District.
 The following monuments are being recommended for protection :—

Num-ber.	Locality.	Name.	Classi-fica-tion.
1	Agra ...	Mahabat Khan's daughter's tomb.	I(a).
2	Moradabad ...	The old Fort, Firozpur	
3	Jaunpur ...	Sheikh Barha's Mosque, Zafarabad.	
4	Benares ...	Ganj-i-Shahidan Masjid	I(a).
5	" ...	Man Mandir Observato-ry.	I(b).
6	Kalpi ...	The old Fort ...	II(a).
7	Delhi ...	Begampuri Masjid ...	
8	Kaithal ...	Mosque of Sheikh Tayab	
9	Thanesar ...	Jalal-u-din's tomb ...	
10	" ...	Patra Masjid ...	
11	Multan ...	Sawi Masjid ...	
12	Ajmer ...	Maqbarah near Sola Thamba.	

With regard to numbers 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 I have only visited them since December last and enquiries are being made by the authorities in each case as to question of ownership. Their classification cannot therefore be given at date of writing.

6. Excavation.

Delhi Fort.

1. When the pipes for the new water supply for the gardens in Delhi Fort were being laid, the workmen came across traces of a marble tank in front of the Mumtaz Mahal. On my suggestion this was excavated. The result was disappointing. Traces of a sandstone platform were found round the tank but beyond the pieces originally discovered by the workmen, no more marble work was found. The whole site had evidently been built on and the original form of the tank had almost entirely disappeared. As was the case in the Hayat Bakhsh garden, the ground in front of the Mumtaz Mahal is about two feet above its proper level, as an examination of the plinth will show. This being due to the old buildings having been demolished and the whole relevelled by the Military. Owing to the approaching Darbar the excavation could not be gone on with and the holes so made have been filled up after photos and plans were taken. It is hoped, that at some future date, that this part of the Archaeological area may be reduced to its original level.

On the East terrace of the Hayat Bakhsh garden the old water channel, which ran from the Shah Burj to the Hammam and thence into the Rang Mahal, has been laid bare. The channel was relieved at intervals by fountains and in front of the Hira Mahal was a large basin also with a fountain. The channels and basins had all been stripped of their sandstone linings. The pipes of the fountains were found in several places. On my suggestion this channel is to be restored, its sides being defined by country bricks on edge. The position of the old jets will be shown by circular grass plots. While the work was being done a subterranean passage below the channel was found. This is probably the one which tradition says went from the Rang Mahal to the Shah Burj. It had apparently been filled up with earth. Its opening out should not be difficult and it is hoped that this may be done next year as soon as the Darbar is over.

On the 21st and 22nd of March I accompanied Dr. Vogel to Kasia, Gorakhpur district, where I had the advantage of studying the methods of scientific excavation.

7. Tour of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany in India.

During the last week of December 1910 and the 3rd week of January 1911, I had the honour of showing His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany

the principal Archaeological buildings in my charge at Agra and Delhi and also on request supplied His Imperial Highness with duplicate sets of the photographs of the principal Mughal buildings at these places. His Imperial Highness took great interest in the conservation system carried on by this department.

8. Original Exploration.

9. Publications.

- (1) Annual Report of Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for 1909-1910.
- (2) Conservation notes for the following localities. Agra; Ajmer; Allahabad; Jaunpur; Lucknow and Benares; Lahore; Chiniot; Jhang district; Karnal district; Delhi.
- (3) Notes on the Shah Burj, Delhi Fort and the Diwan-i-Amm, Lahore Fort for the annual report, 1910-11, of the Archaeological Survey of India.

10. Contravention of Standing Orders.

11. Office Library.

The following books have been purchased for the office library during the year :—

- (1) Indian Engineering for 19th February 1911.
- (2) Coomarswamy's Indian Craftsmen.
- (3) Wustemfeld Vergleichung's Tabellar and Supplement.
- (4) Journal of Indian Art, Part I.
- (5) Pioneer (for current year).
- (6) Tahqiqat Chishti.
- (7) Travels of Ibn-i-Batuta.
- (8) Yadgar-i-Delhi.
- (9) Bazm-i-Akhir.
- (10) Handcock's Siege of Delhi.
- (11) Rev. S. J. Hosten's Jesuit Missionaries in Northern India.
- (12) Coomarswamy's Indian Drawings.
- (13) Fergusson's Indian and Eastern Architecture, 2 vols.
- (14) Smith's early History of India; 600 B. C. to Muhammadan conquest.
- (15) Osborn's Islam under the Khalifs of Baghdad.

The following publications have been received in the office :—

- (1) Annual Progress Report of the working of the Rajputana museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1910.
- (2) Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1910.
- (3) List of ancient monuments in Burma, I. Mandalay Division, 1910.
- (4) Conservation notes nos. I to V of 1910-11, of the Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.
- (5) Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore, for the year ending 31st March 1910.
- (6) The Quarterly Civil List for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- (7) The Quarterly Civil List for the Punjab.
- (8) Technical Art Series for 1908, with plates.
- (9) List of ancient monuments, Madras presidency, 1910.
- (10) Quarterly list of Gazetted officers in the Archaeological Survey department, India.
- (11) Polymetrical table of distances between the head quarters of districts (in the Punjab) by rail.
- (12) Polymetrical table of distance, between the head quarters of districts (in the Punjab) by road.
- (13) District Gazetteer of the United Provinces, Volume VI, Aligarh.
- (14) Conservation notes on the ancient monuments in the Bijapur district for January 1911.
- (15) Conservation notes on the stupa near Kesaria, Champaran district, dated 16th January 1911.
- (16) Conservation notes on ancient monuments in the Kangra district, Kalu sub-division, dated the 17th December 1910.
- (17) Conservation notes on the ancient monuments in the Dharwar district, dated November 1910 and January 1911.
- (18) Conservation notes on ancient monuments at Pattudukal in the Bijapur district.
- (19) Inspection notes of Mr. E. Gabbett, Superintending Engineer, Chindwin circle, Pakokku division, Burma, for September 1910.

12. Compilation of list.

The listing of monuments has been continued as far as possible contemporaneously with my other work. The exceptional pressure of work this touring season

has prohibited a prolonged stay in any one place but much interesting and valuable information has been added to the collection of material for these lists, principally at Delhi, Chiniot, Karnal, and Kalpi. A visit to the latter place led to the discovery of inscriptions dating from 1449 A. D. to 1825 A.D.

13.—Annual office expenditure.

Salaries.

Superintendent's pay	...	...	Rs.	a.	p.
			4,595	7	6(a)
<i>Establishments.</i>					
One Munshi	...	...	Rs.	a.	p.
One clerk	...	...	2,103	0	2(b)
One photographer	...	...	660	0	0
One draftsman	...	...	588	0	0
One assistant draftsman and photographer	...	...	600	0	0
Two peons	...	...	23	12	0
Temporary establishment	...	...	168	0	0
			163	13	1(c)
			4,306	9	3

Allowances.

Travelling allowance of the Superintendent	...	1,950	1	0
Travelling allowance of his office establishment	...	1,164	15	3
		3,115	0	3

Supplies and services.

Photographs and photo materials	...	429	14	3
Purchase and repairs of tents	...	41	9	0
		471	7	3

Contingencies.

Purchase of stationery	...	6	12	0
Purchase of books and newspapers	...	199	12	0
Belts, badges and liveries to peons	...	30	0	0
Rents, rates and taxes	...	660	0	0
Postage charges	...	160	0	0
Telegram charges	...	20	0	0
Conveyance of tents, stores and records &c.	...	229	3	9
Hot and cold weather charges	...	62	1	9
Miscellaneous	...	62	11	9
		1,430	9	3
Total	...	13,919	1	6

14.—Museums.

Delhi museum.

The year's allotment of Rs. 500 has provided for the pay of the Chaukidar, his uniform and for the purchase of exhibits and necessities. The following have been bought for the Museum :—

Picture of Shahjahan and Salim Chishti.

Picture of Bahadur Shah.

Dr. Vogel, who is officiating for Mr. Marshall, also purchased 28 Mughal portraits and 10 views of Delhi buildings for the Museum from local dealers out of imperial funds.

For the latter the Punjab Government gave a special grant of Rs. 1,500, from which were purchased the ten water-colour views of ancient buildings in and around Dehli. The Government of India altogether spent Rs. 3,275 on the purchase of ancient pictures for the Museum and the Director-General of Archaeology also made over to me recently Rs. 500 for the purchase of exhibits (Rs. 210 of which is spent only) which brings the total up to Rs. 3,775. The collection of pictures in the Museum promises to become a fine one, thanks to the encouraging help it has received from Government. It would be interesting if the number of visitors to Museums could be recorded. The Museum at Delhi, small though it is, never lacks for visitors of all grades of society. The pictures cause special interest. The list of pictures purchased from the above funds is given below :—

(1) One of the later Mughal kings of Delhi. (Wrongly inscribed Shah Jahan.)

(a) This includes the late Superintendent's salary from 1st March to 28th April 1910 at Rs. 550 per mensem, leave allowance from 29th April to 16th June 1910 at Rs. 550 per mensem, and leave allowance from 17th June to 1st November 1910 at Rs. 260 per month.

(b) This includes charge allowance from the 29th April 1910 to 6th December at Rs. 50 per mensem.

(c) This includes pay of a temporary assistant clerk from 20th to 23rd February 1911, at Rs. 40 per mensem.

- (2) Ahmad Shah, king of Delhi (1748-1754), with the following nobles of his court, to the proper right: (1) Nawab Bahadur Jawid Khan, eunuch (2) Gbazi-ud-din Khan, Imadu-l-mulk, (3) 'Aqibat Mahmud Khan, (4) Bakhtawar Khan. To proper left (5) Mir Mannu, (6) Chand Khan, (7) Saiyyid Salabat Khan, (8) Abdu-l-Majid Khan.
- (3) Shah Alam, II, king of Delhi (1759-1806).
- (4) Akbar II, king of Delhi (1806-1837).
- (5) Akbar II, king of Delhi (1806-1837) with his sons (to proper right): Mirza Jahangir, Mirza Salim and (to proper left) Mirza Babar and the heir apparent Muhammad Abu-l-Muzaffar Bahadur Shah. In front (to proper right) Ashraf Beg and Mirza Mansur 'Ali Khan and (to proper left) Hisam-ud-din Haidar.
- (6) Mirza Salim, son of Akbar II, king of Delhi (1806-1837) with Mulla Nasiru-d-din, *alias* Kali Sahib, the royal preceptor.
- (7) Bahadur Shah II, the last Mughal king of Delhi (1837-1857).
- (8) General Lord Lake.
- (9) Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Resident at Delhi.
- (10) Prithi Raj (?) last Hindu king of Delhi, in his zenana.
- (11) Raziyyah Begam (?) queen of Delhi (1236-1239) hawking.
- (12) Hazrat Piran-i-pir, the Muhammadan saint of Baghdad with two disciples.
- (13) Babar, king of Delhi (1526-1530) in his Darbar.
- (14) Humayun king of Delhi (1530-1539 and 1555-1556) in his Darbar.
- (15) Babar meeting his uncle. (?)
- (16) Unknown court scene supposed to represent Jahangir, king of Delhi (1605-1627), Salim Chishti and Prince Khurram.
- (17) Coronation procession of Akbar II.
- (18) Alam Kaman, the favourite elephant of the Emperor Jahangir.
- (19) Sultan Mu'azzim, the son and successor of Aurangzeb.
- (20) Sultan Bulaqi on horseback hawking, preceded by musketeer. Mounted elephant with three footmen carrying catherine wheels. (Two different pictures have been joined together.)
- (21) Bu 'Ali Sena, *alias* Avicenna, the famous Persian physician and philosopher, surrounded by his pupils.
- (22) Nawab Sher Afgan Khan, first husband of Nur Jahan.
- (23) Alamgir II, king of Delhi (1754-1759).
- (24) Nawab Raushan-ud-daulah, Prime Minister of Muhammad Shah, king of Delhi (1719-1748).
- (25) Nawab Khair Andesh Khan, hawking.
- (26) Sayyid Qasim Ali, Kabutarbaz or Head Pigeon-keeper to Muzaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad.
- (27) Aurangzeb and the elephant.
- (28) An unknown portrait.
- (29) Prithi Raj.
- (30) Humayun.
- (31) Zebunisa Begam.
- (32) Jahandar Shah in Darbar.
- (33) John Holt.
- (34) Timur.
- (35) Khan Duran Hazratjang.
- (36) Islam Shah.
- (37) Tomb of Humayan.
- (38) Jami Masjid, Shahjahanabad.
- (39) Tomb of Safdar Jang.
- (40) Lahore Gate, Delhi Fort.
- (41) Qudsiya Bagh Palace (now demolished).
- (42) Purana Qila.
- (43) Tomb of Tughlaq Shah, Tughlaqabad.
- (44) Qutb Minar.
- (45) Jantar Mantar Observatory.
- (46) Diwan-i-khas, Delhi Fort, showing the Lal Pardah.

(Note.—Nos. 1 to 28 purchased by Government of India at a cost of Rs. 3,275.

Nos. 29 to 36 inclusive purchased by Government of India at a cost of Rs. 210.

Nos. 37 to 46 purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,500 granted by the Punjab Government.

The coin collection has now been taken in hand by Mr. R. B. Whitehead, and shows specimens from the mints of the rulers of Delhi up to 1858 A. D. The catalogue, drawn up by Mr. Whitehead, has now been issued and special thanks are due to him for his invaluable and voluntary assistance in connection with the coin collection.

The speech by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor last year at his divisional Darbar, in which he asked native gentlemen to assist in the formation of the Museum collection with antiquities on loans, has borne fruit. Mr. Schwaiger of Delhi has very

generously presented two most interesting portraits, one of Nadir Shah, the Persian invader of Delhi in the 18th century, and the other of Akbar II, who is seen seated before the scales of justice in the Diwan-i-khas. Khwaja Muhammad Husain, B.A., of Jagadhri has also loaned a collection of 44 pictures. It will thus be seen that local interest is being awakened in the Museum. Care must be taken however that the articles accepted on loan are of the best of their respective kinds and the Museum must not become a collection of antiquated rubbish.

I had the privilege of meeting His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces at Delhi on 6th February, in connection with Darbar arrangements, and Sir Louis Dato K.C.I.E., ordered that the Museum should be transferred from the two small rooms in the Naubat Khana, which it now occupies, to more commodious quarters, namely the Mumtaz Mahal: also that this enlarged Museum should be in working order by the time of the Darbar in December and that the present collection should be still further augmented by loan exhibits. This will enable the many distinguished visitors to Delhi at the time of the Darbar to have, from a viewing of this collection, an opportunity of revisualising the court and private life of the old kings of Delhi. Many prominent native gentlemen, including three princes of the old Delhi family now resident at Benares, have already come forward and the collection promises to become one of considerable interest. I would especially refer to the part in it which pictures occupy, as there will now be portraits of all the Mughal kings in the collection from the time of Babar downwards. As regards the conversion of the Mumtaz Mahal into the Museum building, an estimate amounting to nearly Rs. 19,000 has been prepared, based on my proposals. The building is to be thoroughly repaired and reroofed. The inner arches are to be filled in with glazed screens and a central hall will be so formed from which access will be had to a picture gallery and two smaller rooms, which will be occupied by the coin and inscription collections.

I should add that, before the adoption of the Mumtaz Mahal building, a scheme was being considered for the conversion of the first floor of the Naubat Khana into extra Museum accommodation. This however was abandoned and without doubt the Mumtaz Mahal building is infinitely more suited to the purpose.

By this scheme two birds are killed with one stone, for firstly, the building is put into a thorough state of conservation and modern excrescences are removed, and secondly, a first-class Museum is provided. The estimate allows for the provision of show cases and the removal of the exhibits from the existing building.

The Taj Museum, Agra.

There are as yet no funds for the up keep of this Museum, and consequently little can be done towards bettering its condition. In November last I was asked by the United Provinces Government to state the purpose for which funds are required and the amount, and proposed that an annual grant of six hundred rupees be allotted to the Museum for—

1. Maintenance of the Museum.
2. Provision of furniture.
3. Purchase of exhibits.

Small though the present collection is, a considerable number of visitors go to see it, and it is hoped to eventually put the Museum on the same footing as that at Delhi.

Muttra Museum.

On the request of Dr. Vogel, officiating Director-General of Archaeology, I prepared plans for the extension of the Muttra Museum. The building is undoubtedly at present totally inadequate for the exhibits it contains, and the scheme showed an extension which provided for over twice as much floor space, gained by the addition of a new hall and side bays and a gallery for the display of lighter exhibits. The new part of the building was kept simple in plan and design and efficient lighting and classification of the exhibits were primarily borne in mind in planning. The proposed extensions are to cost Rs. 39,232, and in addition to this it is proposed to improve the line of road immediately in front of the Museum and which at present passes it at a very awkward angle. My proposals for this latter included the diversion of the road so that it passed parallel to the building and the formation of a semi circular plot in front of the Museum which could be treated with some architectural feature such as a fountain or statue. The road

leading up to the Museum from the west was also shown diverted so as to approach axially with the Museum. This scheme amounts to Rs. 10,000, which makes a total of Rs. 49,232.

Government has promised to help in the matter, provided that the greater part of the cost may be raised from private subscriptions, and it is confidently hoped that primarily the people of Muttra, as well as others interested in art and archaeology, will give their pecuniary support.

Rajputana Museum.

My services as member of the advisory committee of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, have not been called upon.

15. The Darbar of 1911.

The approaching Darbar has been responsible for the putting in hand of much archaeological work at Delhi, and it is satisfactory to say that by December 1911, the buildings and gardens in the archaeological area at the Fort will be in an almost ideal state from the point of view of conservation. On the visit of their Honours the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and United Provinces to the Fort on February 6th, I had the privilege of explaining to them the work still to be done to the gardens and buildings, and for which in most instances, there were sanctioned estimates awaiting provision of funds. It having been decided to hold a Royal Garden party in the Fort during the time of the Darbar as being a suitable *mise-en-scène* for such a gathering, the question of putting the buildings and gardens into a state worthy of such an occasion and also of their pristine condition had to be considered. Especial thanks are due to both Sir Louis Dane and Sir John Hewett for their sympathetic consideration of the schemes and also for their wish to avoid anything being done to the buildings or gardens which would be injurious to them from an archaeological point of view. The Hayat Bakhsh garden being complete, it was resolved to complete the work on the other gardens and adjoining buildings, and the following statement will show the work which will be done before December next :—

	Rs.
(1) Arching over barrack drain. Rang Mahal garden ...	1,798
(2) Levelling ground and preparing paths in front of Rang Mahal and Diwan-i-Khas ...	14,575
(3) Grassing of same ...	1,476
(4) Laying out ground in front of Diwan-i-am ...	945
(5) Ditto of Mumtaz Mahal ...	700
(6) Ditto on East terrace Hayat Bakhsh garden ...	3,938
(7) Sandstone and marble railing on East wall of Fort ...	4,816
(8) Conservation of Rang Mahal including new plain plaster ceiling ...	6,480
(9) Completing mutilated marble tank in front of Rang Mahal ...	864
(10) Restoring of central channel, Shah Burj ...	2,807
(11) Mumtaz Mahal, conversion into Delhi Museum of Archaeology ...	19,000
(12) Fountains in Hayat Bakhsh garden, and water scheme for channels to Rang Mahal and Zafar Mahal tank ...	5,674
Total ...	63,073

These works come to a pretty tall figure but out of this the Darbar Committee are generously giving Rs. 25,000, the remainder being met from Imperial and Provincial funds. The works at Delhi have for some time swallowed up a large portion of both Imperial and Provincial funds and it is satisfactory to know that they will be now complete and that other urgent cases of conservation may be taken in hand.

16. Programme for 1911-1912.

The month of April will be spent at head quarters in writing the annual report and completing routine work. In view of the large number of cases still remaining to be dealt with, some of the summer months must unavoidably be spent in touring. The numerous works in execution in the Fort at Delhi and at the Qutb will also require constant supervision. Next cold season will be spent in touring and it is hoped to be able to systematically list certain districts.

GORDON SANDERSON,

Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments,

Northern Circle, Agra.

April 1911.

PART II.

Notes on the conservation of the Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, in the Punjab and at Ajmer.

AGRA.

The Taj.—The large bronze lamp for the gateway (*vide* Plate VIII) has been hung. The electric installation for this lamp and the one in the Mausoleum is now being put in. (Refer to section 3. The year's work).

Petty repairs included the renewal of the fountain jets in the channels, prayer seats in the Fatehpuri mosque, and wire netting in the Taj mosque and Jawab to keep out the pigeons, which has had excellent results.

Akbari Mahal Fort.—The work was completed early the year according to the sanctioned estimate, with the exception of the double-storeyed open arcade, the central feature of the East wall of Akbar's palace. It was described in the Annual Progress Report from this office for 1910-11. The Chajja, of which traces were clearly indicated on the wall, is yet to be restored, and the parapet wall carried up to meet the wishes of the Military. The next work to be taken in hand here is the improvement to the courtyard in front of the palace. A scheme for its betterment is now receiving the consideration of Government.

Fatehpur-Sikri.—The fountain in the ablution tank of the Dargah has been repaired out of annual repairs allotment and the terraced garden to Jodh-Bai's palace has also been completed from the same funds. The neighbouring tank will be filled by surface water during the rains and it is hoped will suffice to keep the plots green during the winter months. I made a thorough inspection of all the buildings in March and petty repairs based on my notes are now in progress.

Buland Darwaza Steps.—It was impossible to reach the approach road to the south of the gate by the fine flight of sandstone steps. These have been accordingly completed and one can now descend to the low level without having to go to the farthest corner of the steps. The little cemetery, which cannot be regarded except as an unhappy excrescence, has been provided with a retaining wall. One fully realizes here the scale that a flight of steps give to an edifice of this kind.

Jaswant Singh ki Chattri.—The conservation of this tomb is in progress at date of writing. Jaswant Singh-ki-chattri is an example of the one of the many Mughal buildings which formerly lined the river on both sides at Agra, and which included tombs, private houses, gardens, and pavilions where the ministers and courtiers of the Mughal Emperors could enjoy the cool evening breezes that came up the river. The little building, which dates from the latter part of the 17th century, already shows signs of the decadence of the Mughal style. Raja Jaswant Singh was a prominent Statesman and General in the times of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, although he fought against the latter on behalf of Dara Shikoh.

The conservation principally consists of strengthening the wall on the river front in which vegetation had a firm hold, repairs to the enclosure wall (on which only two out of the original four Chattris remain), and in removing whitewash.

Lowering levels of South gate of Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra.—Some years ago the stone pavement to the platform of the South gate was raised flush with the inner floor of the gate, and ramps were made up to the platform so that carriages could drive straight into the garden by this entrance. The incorrectness of this method of entrance for carriages was obvious, and at the instance of Lord Curzon a suitable entrance for them was provided further east. The sanctioned estimate for Rs. 4,673, of which Rs. 2,500 has been allotted for expenditure during the year under review, provides for the lowering of the pavement to its original levels, repairing the paving stones where necessary, and renewing the facing of the platform in places. As these items only will not complete the conservation of the platform I am addressing Government with regard to removing the ramps to the platforms, (both inside and outside the enclosure), and lowering the ground to its original level for fifty clear feet all round the platform. This will have the effect of making the platforms stand boldly out from the surrounding ground level as was intended by the Mughal builders.

Miriam's Tomb, Sikandra.—The conservation of this tomb, the resting-place of one of Akbar's wives, a Rajputni Princess, on whom was conferred the title Miriam-Zamani, is approaching completion. The chief items of the estimate consisted in relaying the stone pavement, removing plentiful modern additions such

as skylights, stairways and partition walls (the building was previously a mission school), removing whitewash and the building of a compound wall and entrance gate. In removing the whitewash there has been some difficulty. The yellow buff sandstone from Tantpur which is decoratively used on the outside of the building does not take the nitric acid treatment for removing whitewash so well as the red variety. An approach road has also been made to the tomb enclosure leading from the Agra-Muttra road. The new compound which was acquired from the orphanage authorities is a large one and the question of grassing it is being considered. The visitor to the magnificent mausoleum which forms the resting-place of the great Mughal Emperor must not fail now to view, hard by, the tomb of the Emperor's wife.

Akbar's tomb, Sikandra.—A guldasta was reset on the South side of the Mausoleum. It might be generally stated that for all these buildings the cost of the petty repairs in themselves is trifling. It is the scaffolding which costs the money.

I should like to record the excellent manner in which these Agra buildings are cared for by the Local Public Works department officer. It is not only the parts of the buildings generally visited that are kept cleaned and looked after, but also parts where the public seldom go.

ALLAHABAD.

Zanana Building. The Fort.—The final conservation of this building was begun during the year, a sum of Rs. 4,999-14-6 having been expended out of an estimate of Rs. 22,952 in the removal of modern additions and the acquisition of materials for the work during 1911-12. Rates of work are very high as all the modern work had to be carefully lowered from the building and then carried out by the enclosure through the gateway (a question of considerable distance), and thrown into the river. During the dismantling of the modern additions one of the original chajja pieces was fortunately found and this has served as a basis for restoration of this item. The drawing by the Daniel Brothers *vide* page 298, Volume II, Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture*) shows the building as it existed originally and the restoration will be effected on these lines. For the detail of the jalīs and parapets those on the neighbouring buildings are to be followed. The four Chattris shown on the Daniels' drawing will not be restored for the present. A platform in the centre of the topmost storey seems to indicate the existence of a central Chattri, but this had gone when the Daniel Brothers prepared their drawing. The restoration work will be effected in red Mirzapur sandstone.

Khusru Bagh walls.—They have been repaired in the worst places and jungle removed from their base. Grass has been allowed to grow on the top which gives them a pleasing appearance as well as helping to keep out the water. These high walls add much to the charm and seclusion of the garden and it would be a pity were they to fall into disrepair. A periodical removal of jungle from their base will go far to preserve them.

DELHI.

Hayat Bakhsh Garden. The Fort.—The conservation of the Hayat Bakhsh garden is now complete with the exception of the East terrace.* It is not necessary to recapitulate the whole scheme of conservation. It will be remembered that the original garden was buried some 3 feet under the *debris* of old buildings, &c., which were cleared away and the old causeways renewed. The photos shown on Plates IX and X give the garden before being lowered to its old level and as now completed. The water supply, the main essential, is now efficient, the water being raised by electric pumps from 3 old wells in the Fort, two of which are in the garden itself, to tanks behind the "Sawan." These have of necessity a utilitarian appearance, but will be covered with flowering creepers. The unclimbable railings enclosing the archaeological area have also been completed and all the unsightly military buildings within the area removed. The grass amply testifies to the trouble spent upon it by the Superintendent of the gardens. The shrubs and trees have all been planted on the lines originally suggested. Along the west boundary are *Gravillia* trees with a row of *Conifers* (*Thuya orientalis*) in front. These will be thirty-five feet and twelve feet in height, respectively, at full growth and act as an efficient screen for the barrack buildings.

* This item will be completed by December 1911.

The shrubbery on the north boundary, which marks the line of old buildings which ran from the Sawan to the Shah Burj, is composed of flowering shrubs which are graded from twenty-five feet in height at the back to three feet at front (heights are at full growth). The low retaining wall at this point is topped by dwarf roses, while behind are massed flowering shrubs, which include the following species :—*Arundo Donax* (Ribbon Grass), *Cocolaba*, *Buddlea*, *Bougainvillea*, *Duranta*, *Callistenon*, *Hybiscus*, *Hyptage*, *Gravillia*, *Jabernae Montana*, *Saraca*, *Tecoma*, *Muraya*, *Poinciana*, *Hamelia*, *Arundo Marcena*, *Acalypher Species*, *Eranthemum*, *Spiraea*, *Corymbosa*, dwarf and tall growing bamboos, *Russelia Floribunda* and *Guncia*, *Bauhinia*, and *Poinsettia Holmskioldia*. These have been planted in groups of threes so that each group of plants will stand out distinctly. The result at full growth should be very effective.

The beds along the causeways are to be planted with annuals of blue and white colours only, it being found that warm colours are out of harmony with the red sandstone causeways. These beds are to be continued round the centre "square." Cypress trees are also to be planted at each side of the centre causeways. Great trouble is being experienced from porcupines and the garden must be thoroughly cleared of these pests. The base of the Zafar Mahal was formerly relieved by arched openings which have been opened up with good effect.

As regards the East terrace of the garden, namely that between the Shah Burj and the Hammam, excavations made in February located the position of the old water channel along this terrace with fountains at intervals, and its authenticity was further vouched for by the old maps. This was the *Nahr-i-Bahisht* or "Stream of Paradise," so named by the great Shahjahan. The edge of this old channel will be defined by country bricks on edge, while the position of the fountains will be marked by little circles of grass. Stone seats of Mughal design will be placed at intervals on this terrace. At the southern end of the terrace a retaining wall has been built, traces of the old one being found. I might add that the excavations brought to light the existence of an underground passage, which is evidently that which tradition avers led from the Rang Mahal to the Shah Burj pavilion, and along which the ladies of the court could proceed in private to take the air in the latter pavilion. This has had to be filled up owing to Darbar exigencies but it will be opened up in due course. It might also be added that the modern additions to the Shah Burj are to be removed and the building added to those which have been rescued from the military and restored as far as possible to their original state.

To continue towards the south, the gardens in front of the *Diwan-i-Khas* and *Rang Mahal* are being treated on the same lines as was the *Hayat Bakhsh*. As has been mentioned elsewhere the Garden Party to be held in the Fort at the time of the Darbar rendered some immediate change to the condition of these gardens imperative, and consequently the scheme for the horticultural treatment of the gardens in accordance with Mughal precepts was at once put into execution. As has already been stated in my predecessor's previous reports grass courts will represent the old paved courtyards and the bajri paths the old thoroughfares of Shahjahan's palace, the blocks of buildings being indicated by shrubberies. It will consequently be easy, for even the layman, to study the pristine arrangement of the palace and its annexes from a visit to the gardens.

These latter shrubberies will be composed of firstly an encircling *Inga* hedge, kept closely trimmed, to sharply define the area of the former buildings. This will be backed by banks of *Acalypher* and *Duranta*, the centre being filled with flowering and compact growing shrubs such as *Muraya*, *Hamelia*, *Bougainvillea* (compact variety), *Hybiscus*, *Tecoma*, &c. It is interesting to note that when trenching for the shrubberies the foundations of the buildings were found as expected in every case.

The tank, 126'0" by 123'6", in front of the Rang Mahal has been excavated but not, I regret, to its original depth. It is not proposed to fill this with water, but simply to grass its bed, and the level of this had to be kept rather high so that it could be drained off into the main outlet drain near this point. In excavating, traces of a little building on the lines of Zafar Mahal, and probably some pavilion, were found in the centre of the tank. The foundations of this have been carried up, and a little square so formed, on the top of which two stone seats will be placed.

The marble basin now in the Queen's garden, is being restored to its original position in front of the Rang Mahal, and the little tank, in which it stood, repaired.

Grass courts will be formed in front of the Mumtaz Mahal and Diwan-i-Amm, and a path will lead up to the latter from the Naubat Khana, the route followed by the visitor being through the Diwan-i-Amm, whence he will descend to the Rang Mahal garden and to the other buildings of the palace.

The Rang Mahal building, the private residence of the Royal Princesses, is to be put in a state of conservation, this including general repairs, the removal of modern excrescences, and a new plain plaster ceiling in place of the one of wood beams put in by the military. The unsightly iron railing along the east wall of the Fort is to be superseded by one of red sandstone, a portion being in marble at the South side of the Rang Mahal, to balance the marble portion, to the north of the same building, which includes a similar "Jharoka." The tank in which the Zafar Mahal stands is to be filled with water on state occasions only, the Military authorities forbidding water to stand here for sanitary reasons, and in this tank fountains will be fixed. There will be 3 fountains in the centre of the main causeway to north and south of this central tank, while the water will fall over the candle niches of the Bhadon and Sawan.

Water at the same time will be laid into the channels which run from the Hammam to the Rang Mahal. It is a great pity that water cannot be kept permanently in these tanks and channels, but this is forbidden by the Military authorities.

Qutb.—The diversion of the Delhi-Gurgaon road, which formerly ran right through the centre of the famous group of ruins, is now complete, and an archaeological area is being formed, which will result in the safe keeping of the monuments. The original scheme was to build a new compound wall just north of the old road line. This however left Alau-d-din's north extension, which comprise the ruins of a screen, darwaza, and the well-known unfinished Minar, out of the area so formed. The acquirement of two fields to the north of the latter Minar, is suggested and the outer boundaries of the extra area so taken in will be the remains of the extension of the east, north and west sides. Earth and *débris* will be removed from the outer basis of the old walls so as to expose the masonry down to the original ground level and a rubble wall will be erected where necessary to prevent goats and other animals entering the area so formed. The compound wall of the estimate will be dispensed with, and the saving effected thereby will go to the purchase of the fields in question. The cupola erected in 1829 by Major Smith on the top of the Minar, an incongruous addition which was fortunately removed in 1848, but re-erected at the foot of the Minar, has been removed from its position to another mound south of the rest-house where it does not mar the *toute ensemble* of the ruins. Under the mound on which it was erected in 1848, and which has now been removed the line of Alau-d-din's East colonade is to be traced. It is proposed to demarcate the line of the old buildings by formal shrub hedges. Accumulations of earth and *débris* which give misleading ideas as to levels are being removed, carved stones are to be carefully arranged together, and general structural repairs carried out throughout.

Moth-ki-masjid, near Mubarikpur, Delhi.—The conservation of the mosque has been carried out during the current year. Plate XI shows the courtyard of the mosque occupied by a village. This had first to be cleared away. The mosque itself was not found to be structurally unsound but the gate and enclosure walls were the more urgently in need of attention (*vide* Plate XII). The floor of the mosque and part of the courtyard have been repaired. The sides of the gateway bear old marble inscriptions which record verses of the Quran. These were almost hidden by the surrounding houses. The property of some local landowners, still abutting on the east and south wall of the enclosure, must certainly be acquired. Built in 1488 A. D., during the reign of Sikandar Shah Lodi, the mosque is a good example of the architecture of that period. Large plaster medallions occupy the spandrels of the smaller arches and another decorative feature are the groups of niches on the centres of the piers between the arches. The central archway is simply yet effectively treated with red and yellow sandstone, while marble is used in its upper portions. Like all the buildings of its period it has the appearance of strength and solidity, which together with a restrained use of decoration, which had developed since the stern

and fortress-like mosques were built in the previous century by Khan Jahan, make it rank high as an example of Mughal architecture. Plates XIII and XIV show the mosque and gateway after conservation.

MULTAN.

Urgent repairs were required to the tombs of Rukn-i-Alam and Shams-i-Tabrez and sums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 were sanctioned in advance of the complete estimate which is awaiting provision of funds. The work consisted principally of underpinning in the case of the tomb of Rukn-i-Alam, and of resetting tiles on the dome of Shams-i-Tabrez's tomb and making same watertight.

PANIPAT.

A simple memorial (*vide* Plate XV) has been erected to mark the site of the black mango tree near which was fought the third battle of Panipat between Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Mahratta Confederacy in 1761 A. D. The monument is from a design by the late Superintendent.

KALANAU.

Takht-i-Akbari.—At Kalanaur, some 18 miles from Gardaspur, Akbar received the news of his father's death and was thereupon crowned Emperor of Hindustan A.D. 1556 (1). The *Takht-i-Akbari* marks the site of the spot on which the great Mughal Emperor received his Crown and is marked by a simple platform with a brick seat at its west end. The remains of the garden, which formerly encircled it, are hard to trace. The throne and its platform were in a sadly neglected state and every year the adjoining fields were gradually encroaching upon it. It has now been enclosed by a simple post-and-chain fence and a tablet in English and Urdu records one of the most important events in Mughal history.

LAHORE.

The Fort.—The principal work during the year has been the strengthening of the old wood beams carrying the ornamental lathe and plaster ceiling of the Shish Mahal. A problem of some difficulty was successfully solved by suspending the beams in iron stirrups attached to the roof trusses above. The lathe and plaster roof, where cracked, has been attached to the old wooden beams by means of buttons at the end of strong wire. This is invisible from below. Considerable repairs have also been effected to the ceiling of glass and gold, but more is yet to be done and although it was hoped to have the ceiling thoroughly repaired by the time of Darbar held there in April, the tedious nature of the work rendered this impossible.

The lawn in front of the Khwabgah has received considerable attention and it is hoped that ere long that the other buildings may receive settings of similar character. The Military have agreed to hand over many buildings, which from their architectural quality and archaeological interest undoubtedly demand a better fate than to serve as whitewashed quarters or Canteens, but they cannot be evacuated till quarters for their inmates are provided elsewhere, and it will be at least six months, if not more, before anything can be done.

A committee meeting held at Lahore in November 1909, composed of Army officers, considered in detail the question of evacuating certain buildings which the Archaeological department was anxious to acquire. They made six recommendations, all of which, with one exception, Recommendation No. IV, were passed by the Government of India.

They are briefly summarized as follows :—

RECOMMENDATIONS.

No. I. The outer wall to be retained and the “fausse braie” converted into a garden (the demolition of the outer wall had been proposed).

No. II. That godown No. 78, at left of the Hathi Pol gate, should be demolished. (This has been done and the place will now be grassed.) The environment of the wall covered with the famous tile Mosaics is considerably improved by the removal of this building.

(1). (The Afghans being defeated by Humayun, their King Sikandar Shah fled to the Sewalik mountains. Humayun then deputed Abul Ma'ali to the Governorship of the Punjab and to the command of an expedition against the Afghan King. The latter becoming considerably stronger owing to dissensions between the Governor and the Umaras co-operating with him, the Mughal Emperor despatched his only son, Prince Jalal-ud-din, under the tutorship of Bairam Khan to right matters in the Punjab and it was while journeying thither (at Kalanaur that he learnt of his father's death. The Umaras thereupon unanimously crowned him King.) *Ferishtah*, pages 243—244, Lucknow, 1905. *Muntakhabat-Tawarikh Abdu-l-Qadir Badauni*, pages 126 and 132. Lucknow, 1868.

No. III.—Buildings nos. 74 and 75, at present occupied as Magazines, to be evacuated. [The entrance for visitors to the Archaeological buildings will now be up the ramp at the immediate left on entering the Hathi Pol gate. This is one of the most important of the concessions made to this department. Instead of entering up the incline like a railway cutting, flanked at either side by frowning brick walls, and spanned half way up by a modern timber bridge, an approach which dispels at once any attempt to picture the imperial palace, and primarily has the effect of giving the visitor a most biased opinion as to its architecture and *toute ensemble*, he will ascend the paved ramp by which only the royal Harem and favoured personages entered the more private precincts of the palace. This ramp debouches into a small courtyard (in which the buildings in question are situated) and thence a marble gateway opens into a little court just south of the Shish Mahal. This little court is also occupied by a military building (no. 33) the acquirement of which is suggested so that the court may be treated similarly as has been the court of the Choti Khwabgah.]

The Archaeological buildings along the North-East wall of the Fort can then be visited in turn and the styles of Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan, as well as the late additions of the Sikhs, may be compared and studied under the more favourable conditions which will result from the evacuation of the buildings by the military, and the treatment of this garden as far as is compatible with archaeological principles.

No. IV. The iron water tank no. 95, to be removed. (The Government of India have been unable to consent to this recommendation as the tank is the main reservoir of the Fort water supply.)

Nos. V and VI involve the evacuation of a considerable number of buildings as soon as it is possible to provide accommodation for their present inmates elsewhere. Compared with the Fort at Agra and the Fort at Delhi, which latter has only just recently received the treatment it merited, the Fort at Lahore is at present in a condition which should obviously receive immediate attention so as to prevent the buildings in it, which have already suffered so much, from further damage. The funds of the Provincial Government which have so long been turned to the work at Delhi may now be used similarly for Lahore Fort.

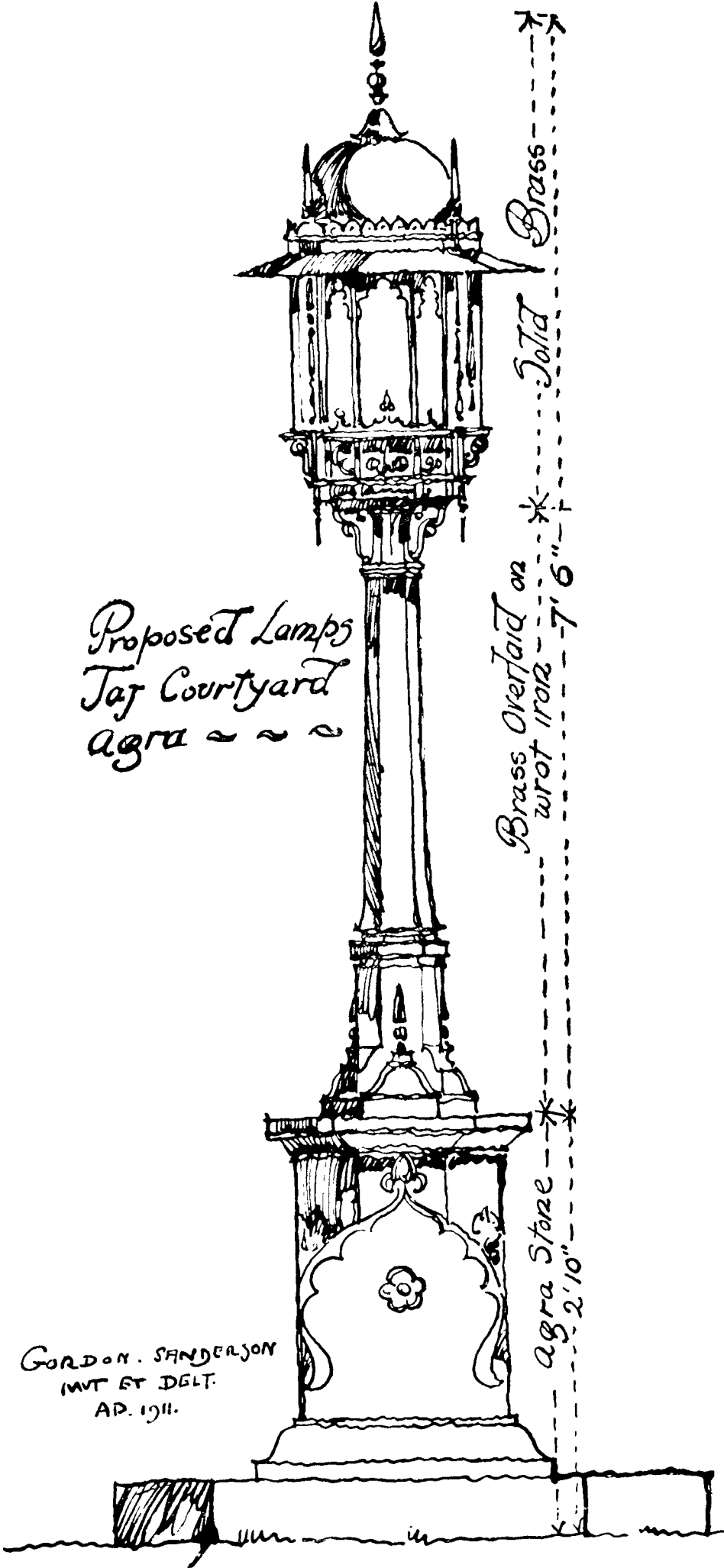
Six of the old Mughal fountains were opened up and made to play for the Darbar held at date of writing. The question of adapting old water installations to modern needs after long years of discontinuance is not to be recommended and should only be undertaken after a most careful inspection of the basins, pipes and channels. The structure of the Fort is one which would be considerably endangered by the percolation of water into its foundations and the further readaptation of these fountains should not be undertaken.

SHADERA.

Jahangir's tomb.—Conservation work here includes the relaying of the brick on edge flooring, containing black stone insertion, in the west gateway, and the restoration of the Baradari on the South side in accordance with the wishes of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. A most up-to-date system has been installed which provides the Akbari Sarai garden and the garden of Jahangir's tomb with water. The same installation can operate the fountains in both these gardens when necessary, a storage tank having been built on the top of the old West enclosure wall of the tomb. The appearance of the gardens already amply repays the money expended,

Dai Anga's Mosque.—In taking up the conservation of this building, one of the most interesting in Lahore, Government has besides ensuring its future safety, appealed very strongly to the sentiment of a large section of the local Musalman community, namely the railway employes, who daily repair to the mosque in large numbers. As however the Government does not provide funds for any other purposes, save those strictly archaeological, the users of the mosque must bear in mind that they must do their best, low wage-earners though they undoubtedly are, to contribute their "mite" to any such necessities as bathrooms or priests' rooms, provided of course that any such are first approved by and entirely under the control of Government authorities.

GORDON SANDERSON,
Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments,
Northern Circle, Agra.



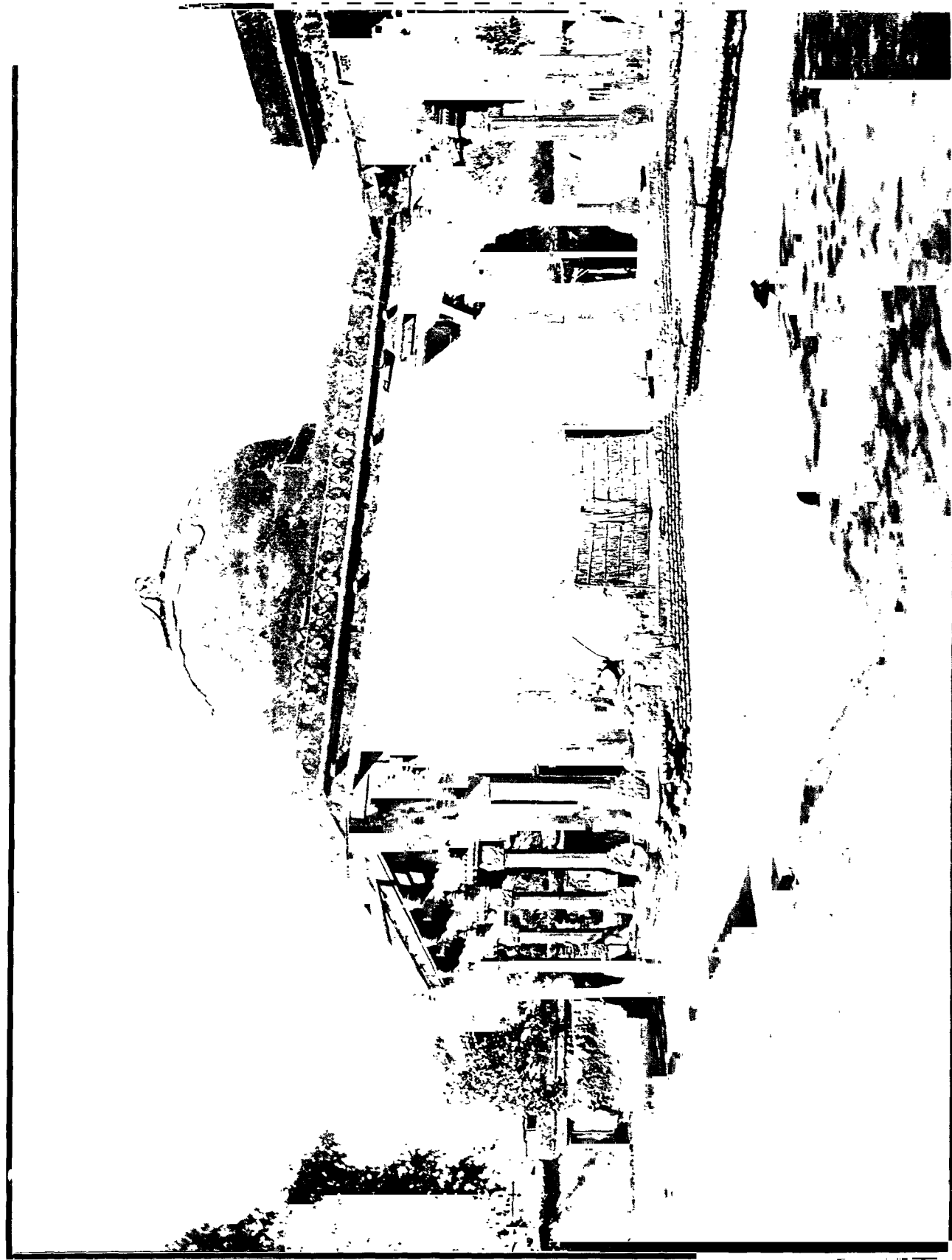
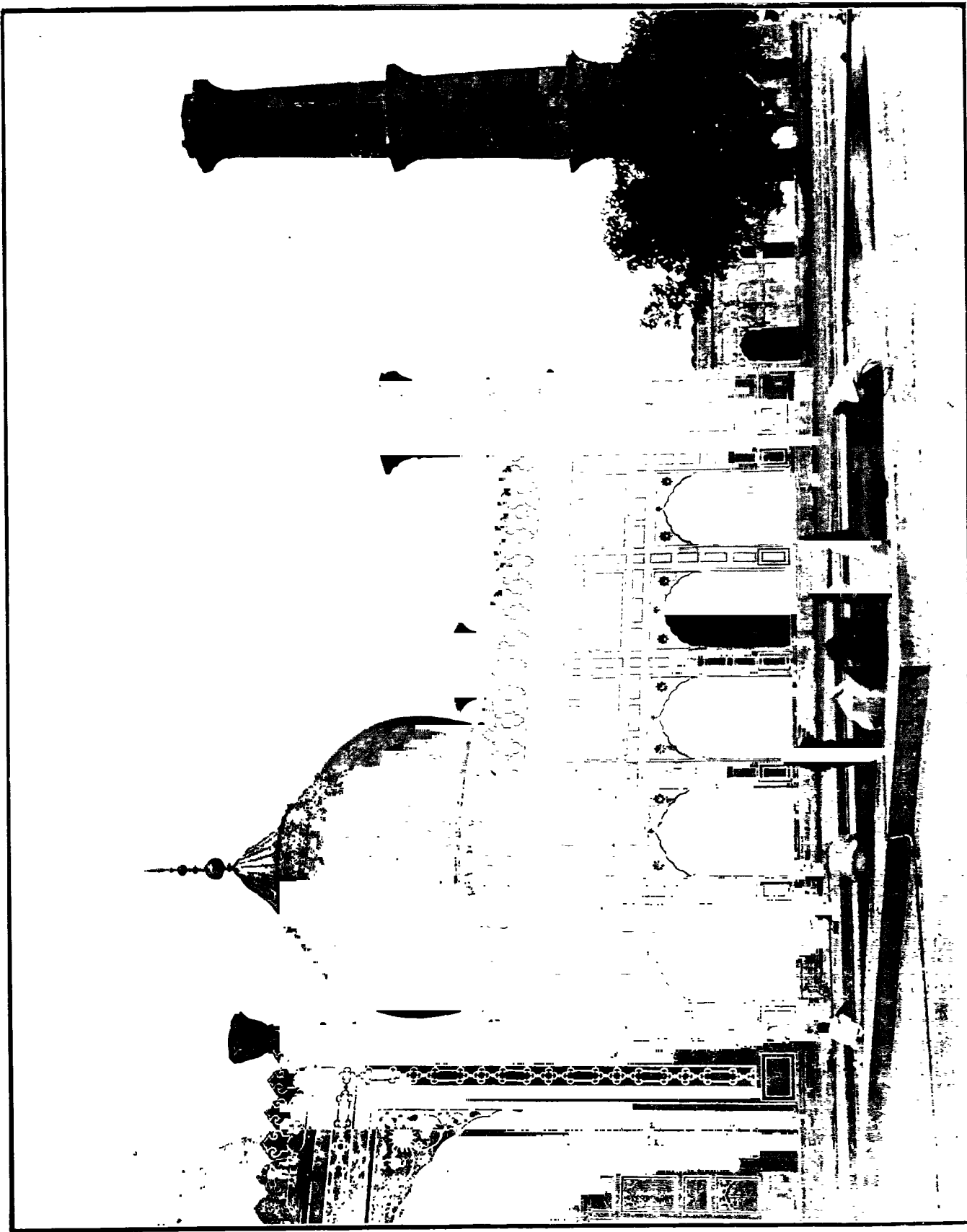


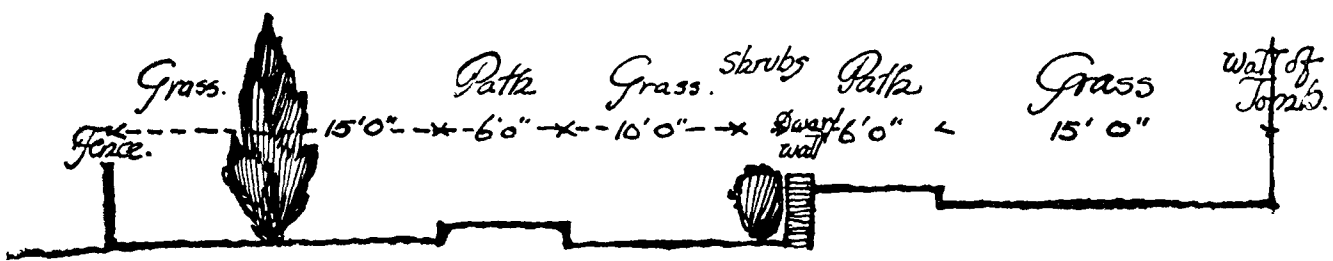
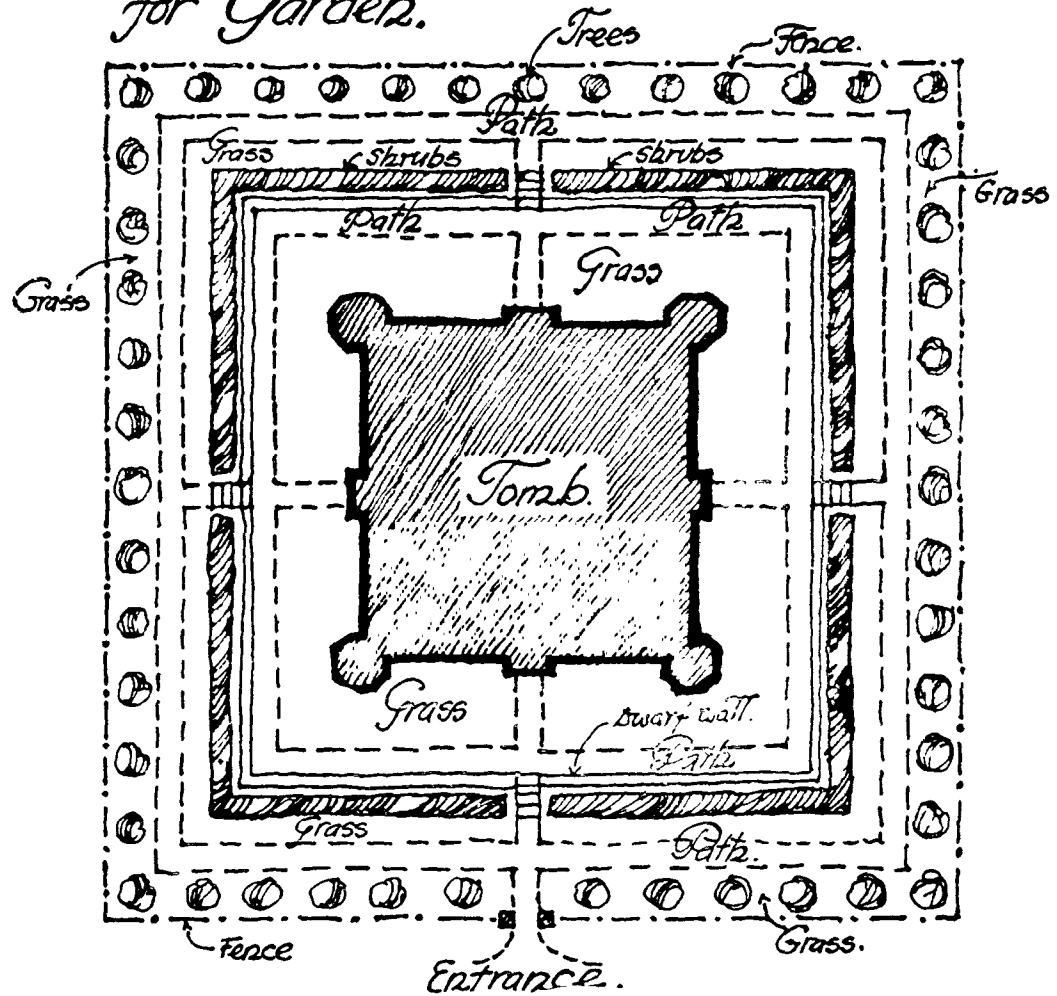


Photo-mech. Dept. Thompson College, Boston

SHRINE OF RUKN-I-ALAM, MULTAN.



Nur-Jahan's Tomb. Shah Jera
Lahore.
Sketch Plan Showing proposed treatment
for Garden.



~ Sketch Section ~

Gordon Sanderson 1911.

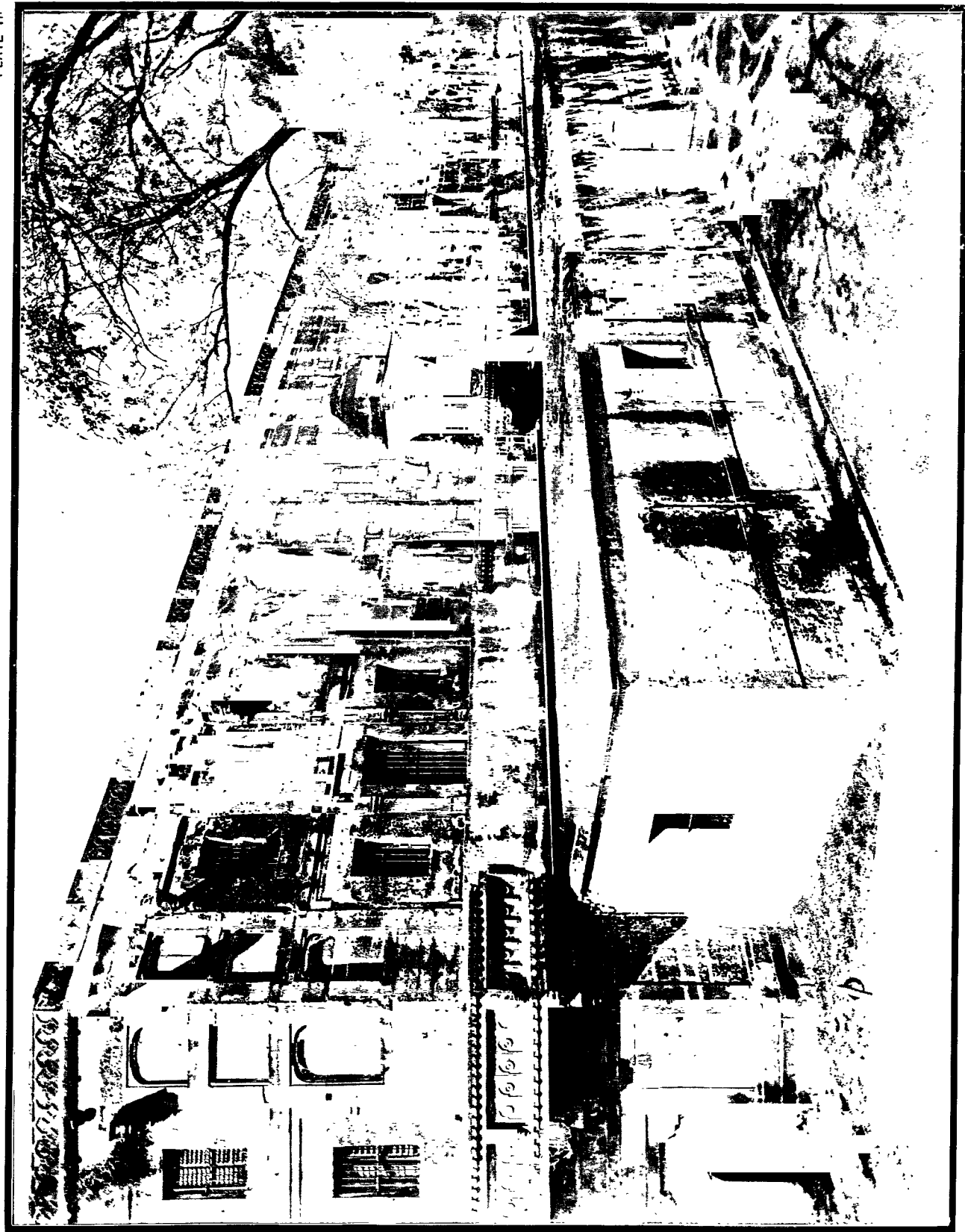
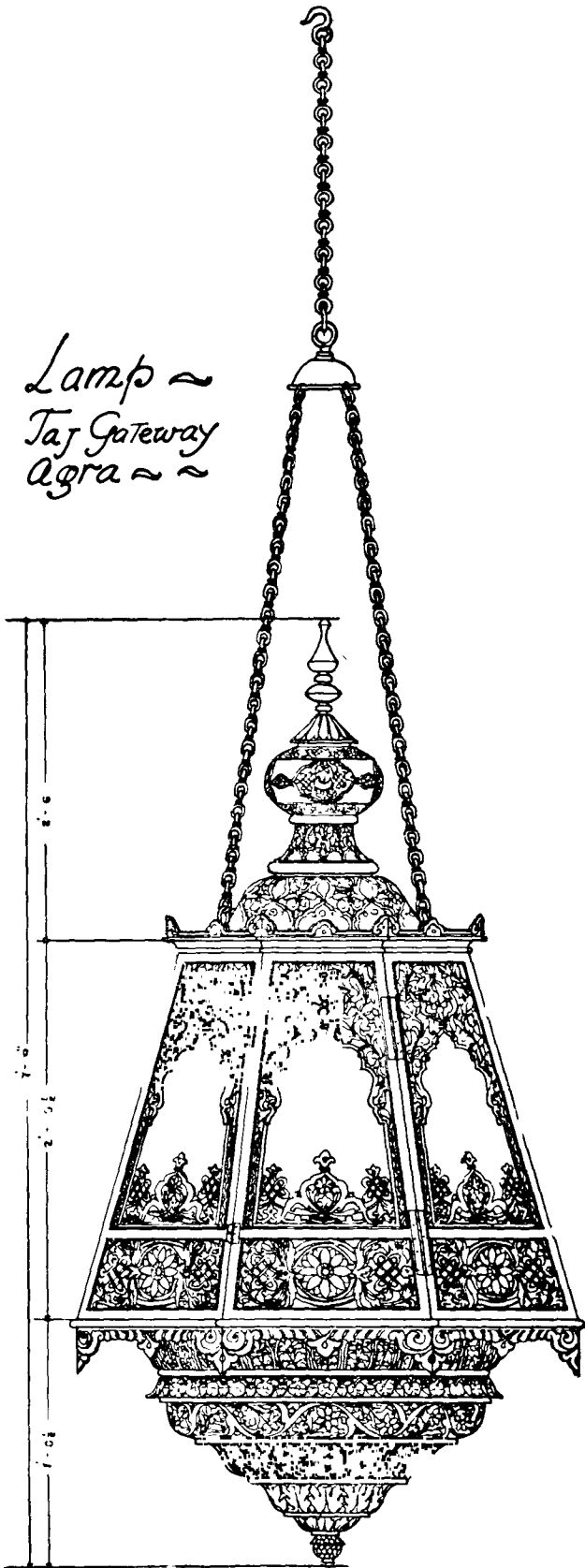




Photo. Meehl. Dept., Thomson College, Roorkee.

SHEIKH CHILI'S TOMB, THANESAR.

Lamp ~
Taj Gateway
Agra ~ ~



ELEVATION OF LAMP

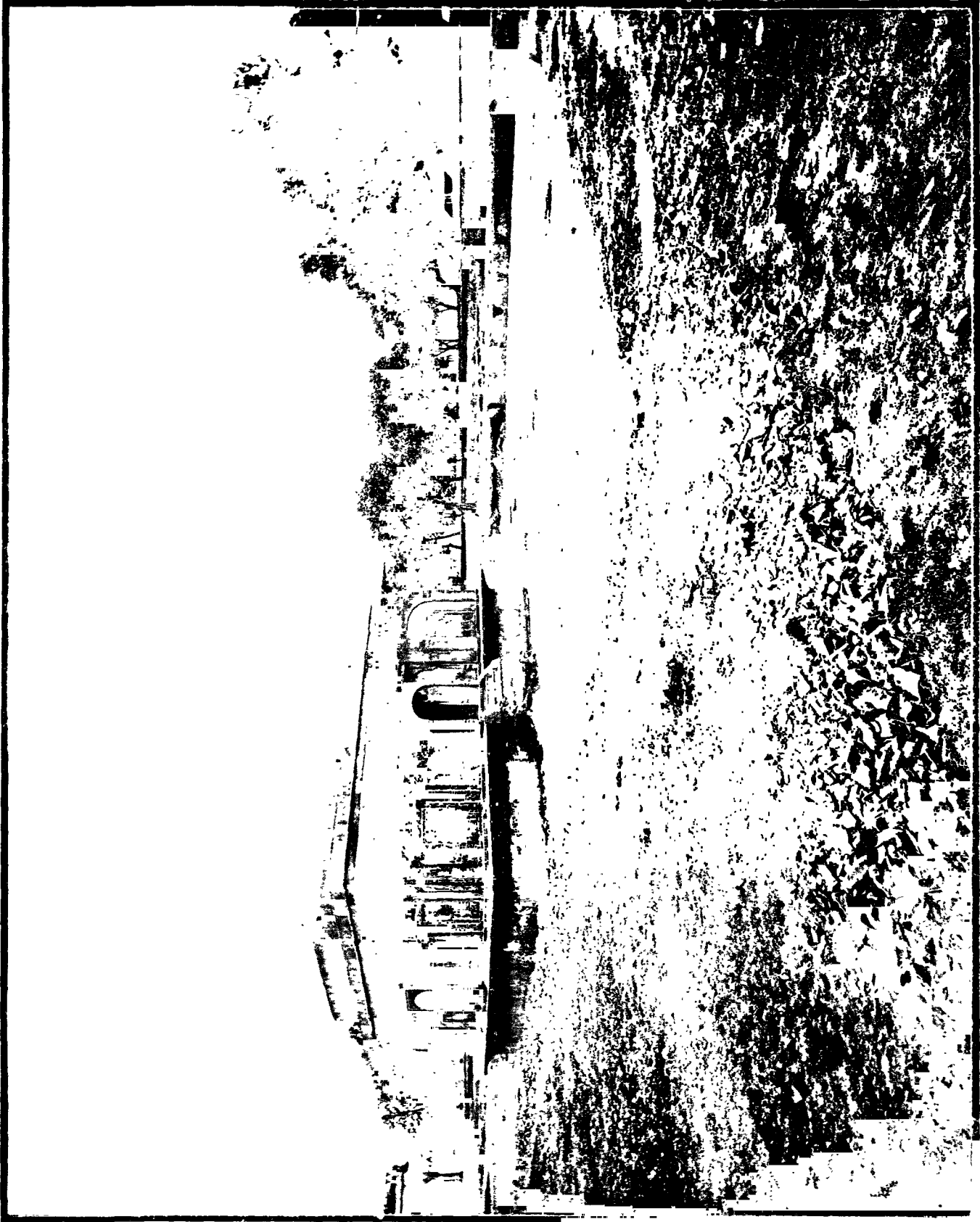
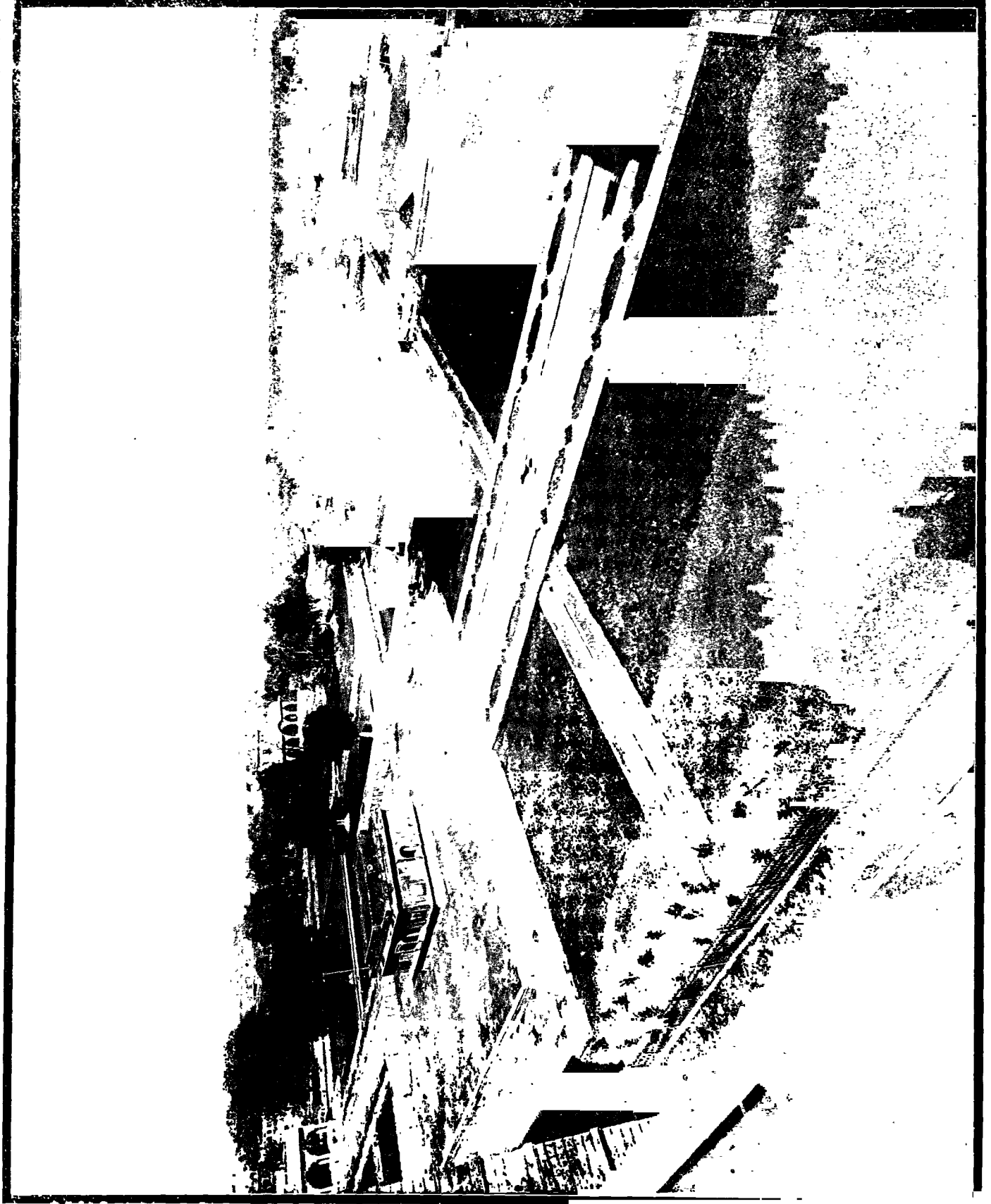


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HYAT BAKSH GARDEN BEFORE CONSERVATION.



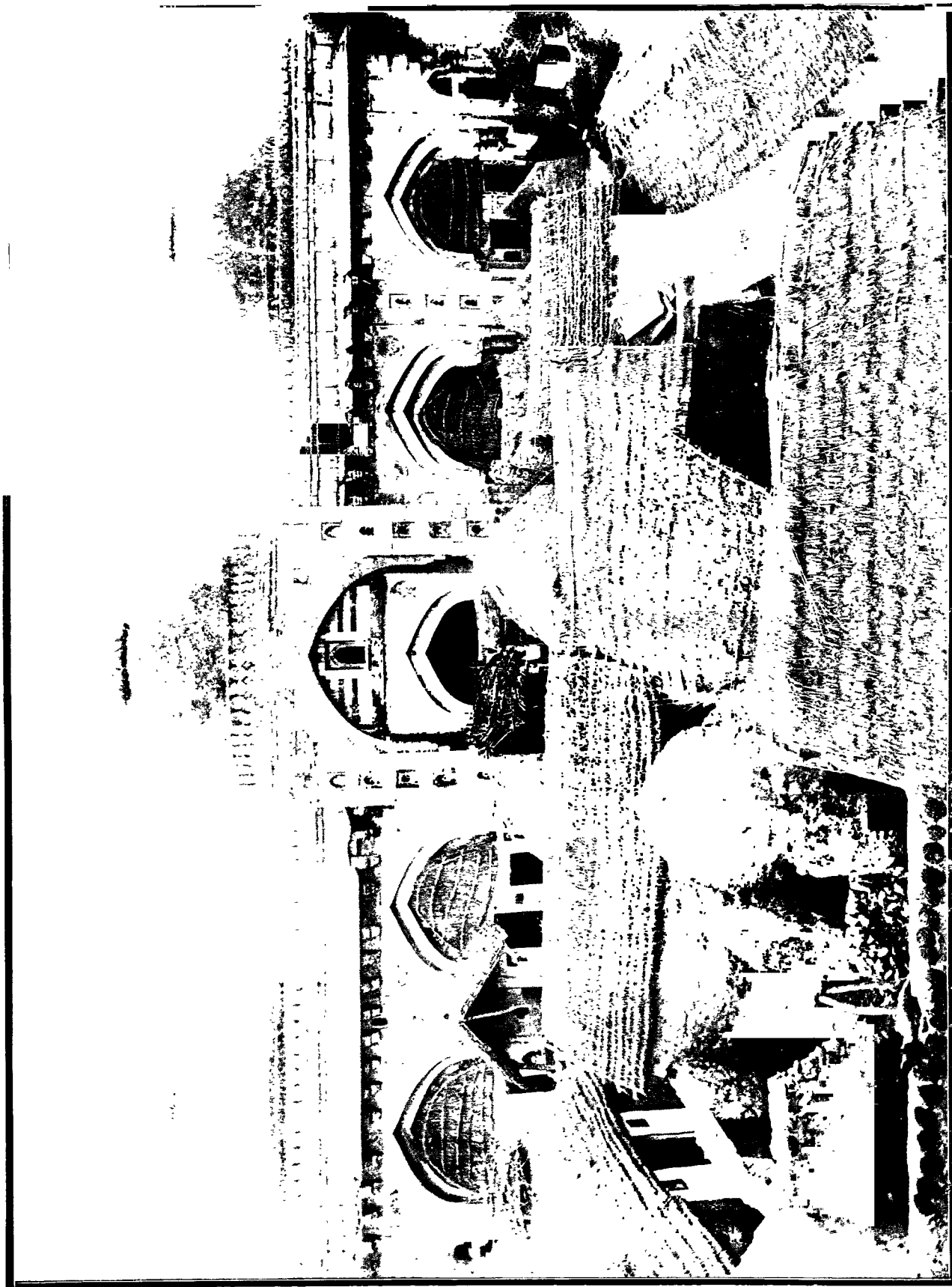
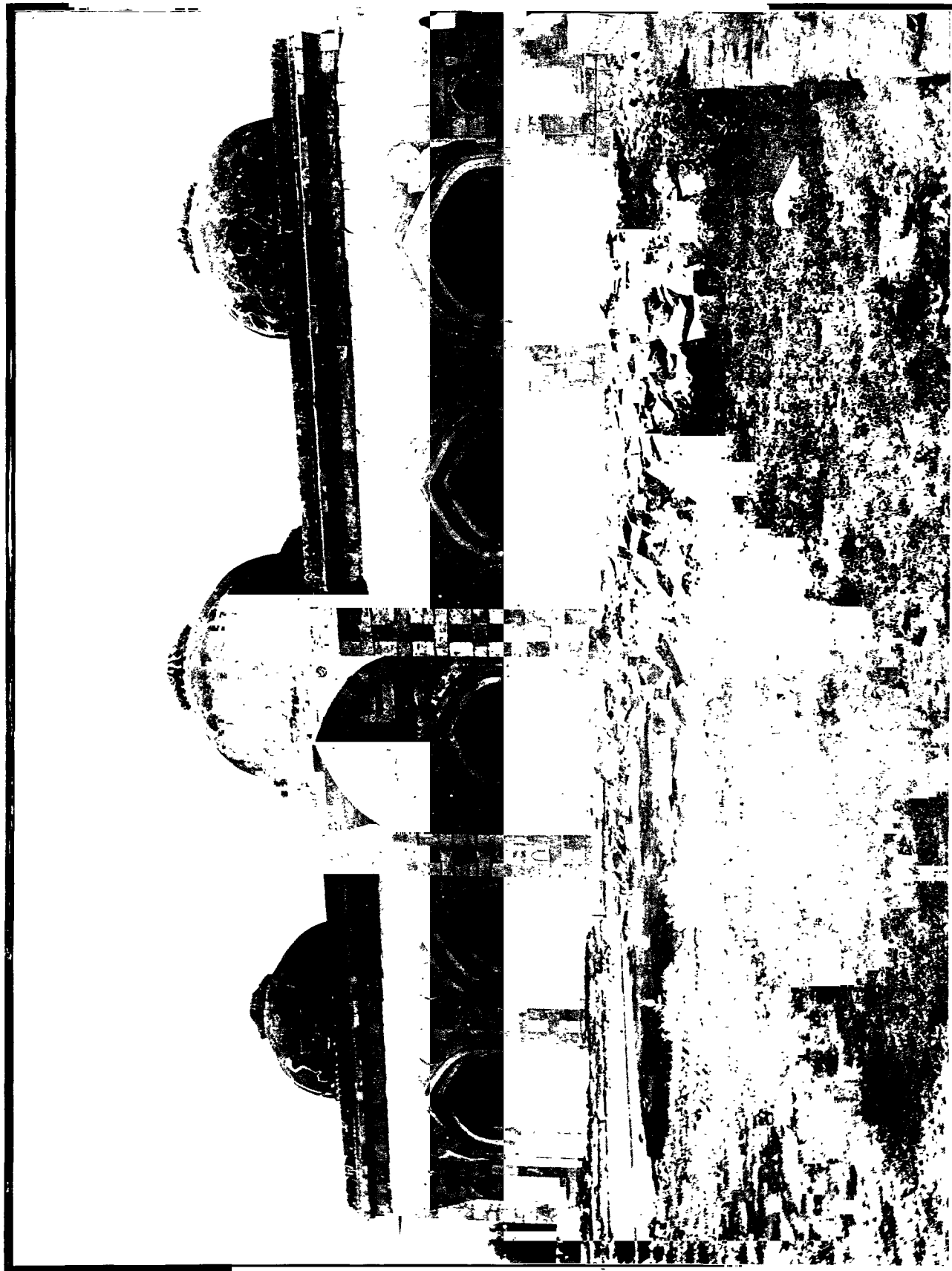


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MOTH-KI-MASJID, DELHI—COURTYARD BEFORE CONSERVATION.



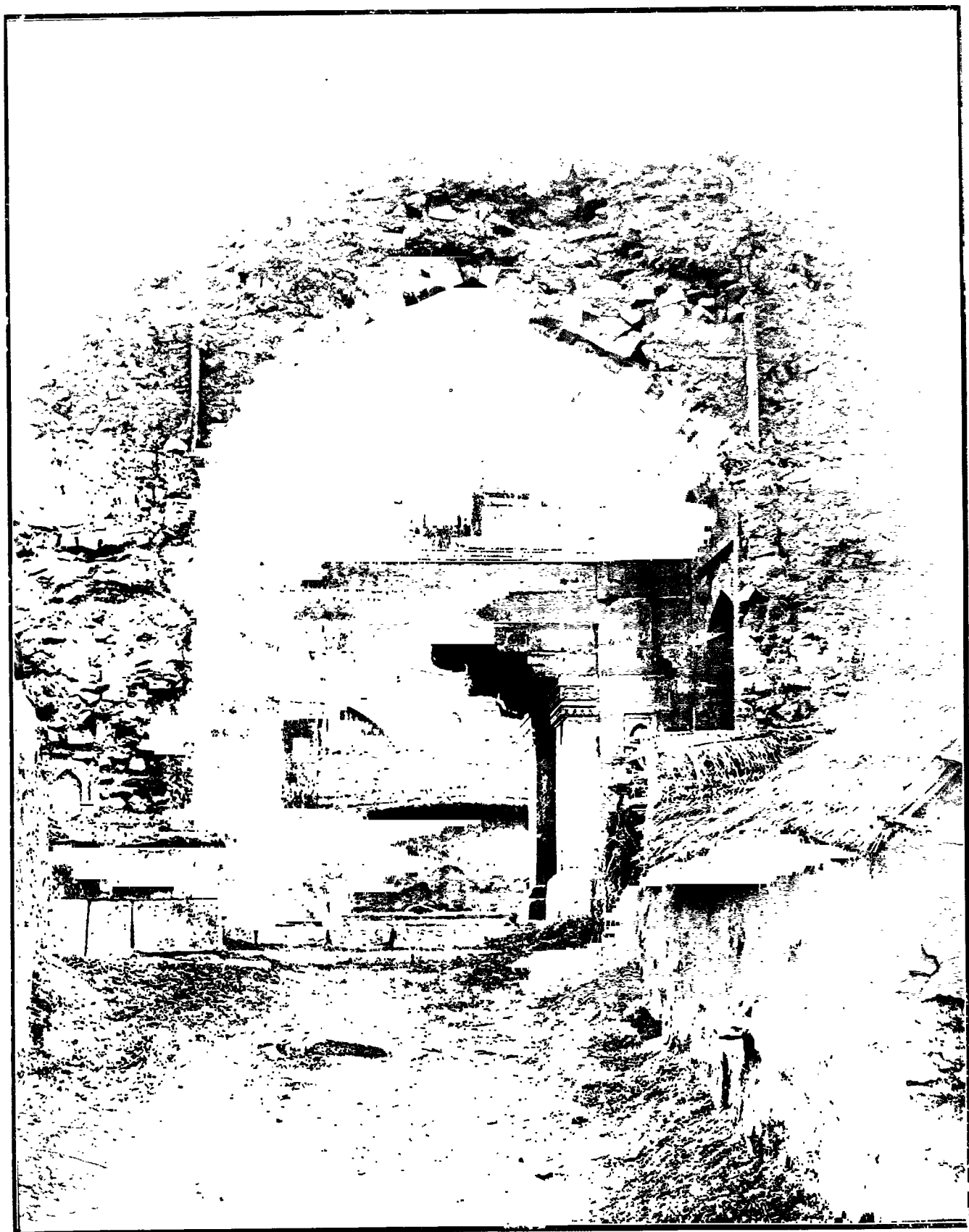


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MOTH-KI-MASJID—GATEWAY BEFORE CONSERVATION.

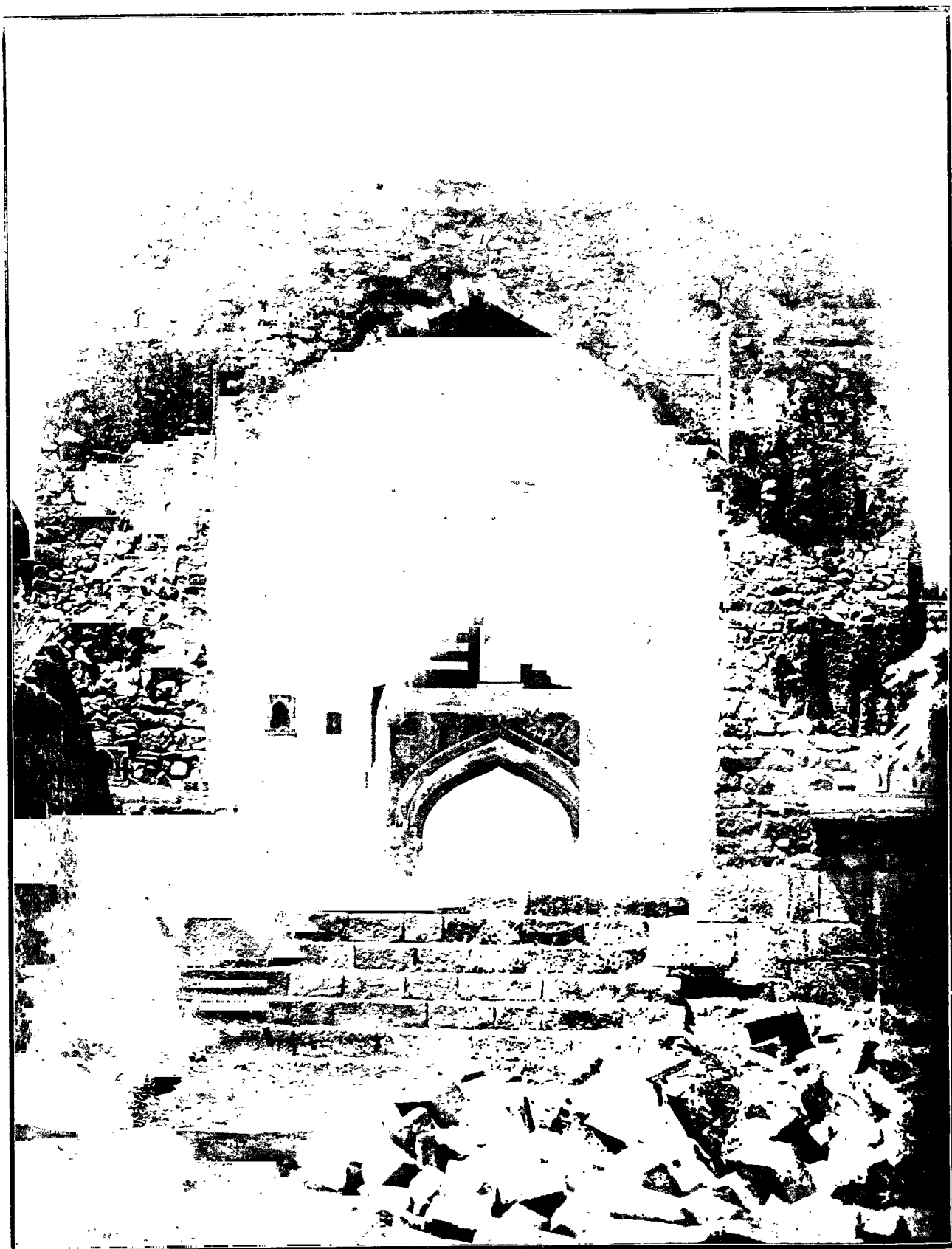


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MOTH-KI-MASJID—GATEWAY AFTER CONSERVATION.

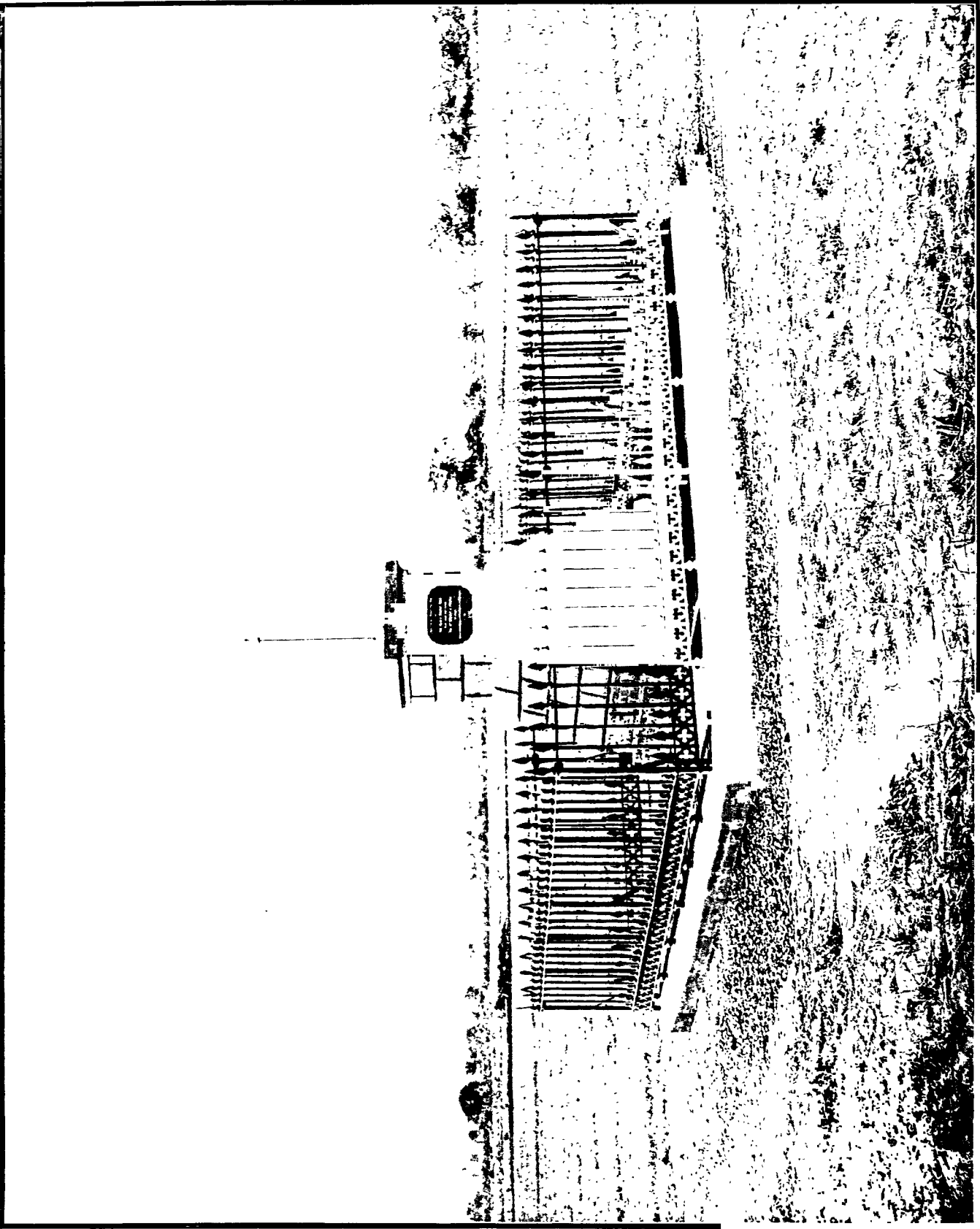


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MEMORIAL, PANIPAT.

PART III.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmere during the year ending 31st March 1911.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1910-11.	Amount spent during the year 1910-11.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Agra ..	Agra Fort ...	Conservation of Akbar's Palace.	5,949	...	335 0 0	Completed according to the sanctioned estimate. Expenditure up to date Rs. 6,098
" ..	The Taj ...	Hanging lamp in the gateway of the Taj.	...	...	163 0 0	Completed.
" ..	" " ...	Providing electric installation in the Taj at Agra.	6,949	7,000	3,161 0 0	In progress.
" ..	Sikandra ...	Conservation of Mariam's Tomb at Sikandra.	10,812	6,000	6,487 0 0	" "
" ..	" ...	Restoring floor on both sides of the south gate at Sikandra.	4,673	2,500	2,169 0 0	" "
" ..	Agra ...	Conservation of Jaswant Singh-ki-Chatri, Agra.	3,297	1,500	1,061 0 0	" "
" ..	Fatehpur Sikri ...	Prolonging steps leading to Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur-Sikri.	3,298	1,500	1,682 0 0	" "
" ..	Agra Fort ...	Annual repairs to Agra Fort	...	...	2,929 0 0	Completed.
" ..	The Taj ...	" " to the Taj at Agra.	...	...	2,066 0 0	"
" ..	Itmad-ud-Doula ...	Annual repairs to Itmad-ud-Doula.	...	...	459 0 0	"
" ..	Ram Bagh ...	Annual repairs to Ram Bagh	...	...	414 0 0	"
" ..	Sikandra ...	" " to Akbar's Mausoleum at Sikandra.	...	...	1,520 0 0	"
" ..	" ...	Annual repairs to Mariam's Tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	66 0 0	"
" ..	Fatehpur Sikri ...	Annual repairs to Palaces at Fatehpur-Sikri.	...	...	5,604 0 0	"
" ..	Agra ...	Annual repairs to Roman Catholic Cemetery at Agra.	...	...	184 0 0	"
" ..	" ...	Annual repairs to Queen Victoria Memorial at Agra.	...	...	34 0 0	"
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Tombs of Saiyid Saif Khan, Saiyid Hussain, Saiyid Muhammad Khan, Saiyid Omar Nur Khan and octagonal well.	100	100	99 0 2	"
Bijnor ..	Jahanabad ...	Tomb of Nawab Shujat Khan and his Begam.	15	15	15 0 0	"
Debra Dun	Kalsi ...	Kalanga Monuments ...	10	10	10 3 0	"
Farrukhabad.	Fatehgarh ...	Annual repairs to Victoria Memorial.	...	...	48 3 3	"
" ..	New Serai Meran ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Chawdharipur.	60	60	14 12 8	"
" ..	In old Thatia, mud fort in tahsil Tirwa.	Annual repairs to monument at Thatia.	...	...	8 0 0	"
Mainpuri...	Bewar ...	Annual repairs to tomb of soldier.	50	50	42 7 1	"
" ..	In a grave of St. Paul's church.	Annual repairs to a tomb ...	...	...	...	"
Lucknow..	Lucknow ...	Lal Baradari ...	226	226	229 10 8	This represents expenditure on Annual Repairs.
" ..	" ...	Kaisar Pasand (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	500	500	500 0 0	
" ..	" ...	The Residency buildings ...	1,000	1,000	1,000 0 0	Annual repairs. Renewing and painting doors.
" ..	" ...	Chattar Manzil Palace ...	3,000	3,000	3,000 0 0	
" ..	" ...	" " " ...	492	492	501 15 5	"
" ..	" ...	Old Palace at Dilkusha ...	500	500	500 0 0	Annual Repairs.
" ..	" ...	Neill's Gate ...	10	10	10 0 0	" "
" ..	" ...	Sikandar Bagh buildings ...	300	300	300 0 0	" "
" ..	" ...	Alam Bagh House ...	500	500	500 0 0	" "
		Carried over ...	...	...	35,113 4 3	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmere, during the year ending 31st March 1911—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1910-11.	Amount spent during the year 1910-11.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	35,113 4 3	
Lucknow	Lucknow	Platform in front of Chatter Manzil.	70	70	70 0 0	
"	"	Chota Chatter Manzil (Director of Land Records and Registration Offices).	300	300	300 0 0	
"	"	Gulistan Eram (Museum Library or Kothi Indrasan).	373	373	373 0 0	
"	"	Darsan Bilas (Public Works department Buildings).	1,660	1,660	1,559 0 0	
"	"	Farhat Bakhsh (station Library).	1,000	1,000	936 7 6	Annual Repairs.
"	"	Farhat Bakhsh (station Library).	1,083	1,083	1,085 0 0	Special Repairs.
"	"	Board of Revenue Office (General wali kothi).	500	500	500 0 0	
"	"	District Judge's Court (Sikcha wali kothi).	600	600	600 0 0	
"	"	Lucknow tahsil (Imambara Aminuddaulah).	250	250	250 0 0	
"	"	Commissioner's Office (Imambara Ghulam Husain Khan).	386	386	386 0 0	
"	"	Dar-ul-shafa ...	1,096	1,048	930 0 0	
"	"	Lawrence Terrace (chawper Astabal).	2,300	2,300	2,300 0 0	
"	"	Post Office Hazratganj (Begam Kothi).	500	500	502 5 10	
"	"	Old Cemeteries ...	580	580	580 0 0	
"	"	Conservation of Kaisar Bagh Gates.	2,874	2,874	1,626 3 11	
Hardoi...	Tahsil Shahabad	Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan at Shahabad.	325	...	325 0 0	Work completed for block kankar facing and ordinary repairs.
"	Bilgram tahsil	Fine well at Mallawam ...	17	...	22 0 0	Ordinary repairs completed
Allahabad	Allahabad	Dismantling the modern additions and restoring roof of the Zanana Palace in the Allahabad Fort.	22,952	5,000	4,999 14 6	Stone work collected and is being dressed. The work is in progress. Rs. 17,952 required to complete the work.
"	"	Special repairs to Khusru Bagh walls.	783	783	774 12 6	Completed.
"	"	Annual repairs to tombs of Sultan Khusru, his mother and sister in Khusrubagh and A. R. to walls and gateway of Khusru Bagh.	300	300	299 2 6	Ordinary annual repairs were done. Present condition good.
Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Improvements to the surroundings of Lord Cornwallis' tomb at Ghazipur.	2,859	1,350	1,348 0 0	The ground dug up to a depth of 2 ft. Work remaining to be done, fencing round, constructing mali's quarters and a well. Revised estimate under preparation.
"	"	Annual repairs to Lord Cornwallis' tomb, Ghazipur.	240	240	171 0 0	Maintained one pair bullocks and three malis and ordinary repairs done.
"	"	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.	25	25	77 0 0	White and colour-washing, lime plaster and rainy, season repairs, &c. done.
Benares	Benares city	Annual repairs to Aurangzeb's mosque.	...	...	134 11 6	Completed.
		Carried over ...	...	...	55,262 14 6	

Not in Appendix V of the Public Works department Manual.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmere, during the year ending 31st March 1911—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1910-11.	Amount spent during the year 1910-11.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNITED PROVINCES— (concluded).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Benares	Benares	Brought forward ...	...	...	55,263 14 6	Completed.
		Annual repairs to Battis Khamba at Bakaria Kund.	64	64	10 0 0	
"	"	Annual repairs to Victoria memorial.			10 0 0	Completed.
"	Benares cantonment.	Annual repairs to Pagson's tomb.			4 0 0	
"	Bohania	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.			4 0 0	
"	Bazidpur	Annual repairs to tomb at Bazidpur.			5 0 0	
"	Rajghat	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.	122	122	8 8 1	
"	Secrole	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.			33 15 4	
"	Benares	Annual repairs to old artillery.			9 10 5	
"		Annual repairs to Shewala tomb.			7 7 3	
"	Chetganj	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.			14 9 11	Completed.
"	Kanchanpur	Annual repairs to tomb at Kanchanpur.			2 0 0	
Azamgarh	Mehnagar	Conservation of (Daulat's) tomb at Mehnagar in Azamgarh district.	1,402	1,402	1,160 0 0	Sanctioned as repair work. In progress.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Annual repairs to ancient building at Jaunpur.	482	482	496 0 0	Repairs complete. The buildings are in good order.
Total, United Provinces ...			...	...	57,028 1 6	
II.—PUNJAB.						
Rawalpindi.	Margalla	Nicholson's monument and fountain.	100	90	102 2 6	In progress.
Attock	Hassanabdal	Lala Rukh's tomb	108	100	76 12 2	
Shahpur	Gunjial	Bauli at Van Kails	250	250	134 0 0	"
Delhi	Delhi Fort	Watter supply to Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	31,897	16,500	14,864 0 0	
"	"	Fencing in the proposed extent of Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	15,882	1,700	1,468 0 0	"
"	"	Rebuilding walls along North and South boundary of Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	434	400	421 0 0	"
"	"	Rebuilding walls along Eastern terrace of Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	645	550	557 0 0	"
"	"	Certain petty works in Delhi fort in connection with restoration of Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	670	550	354 0 0	"
"	"	Laying out Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	4,751	2,000	1,997 0 0	Completed
"	"	Maintenance of the Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	1,012	1,012	584 0 0	"
"	"	Certain urgent works in connection with Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	435	400	397 0 0	"
"	"	Providing wire gauze doors in the Naubat Khana, Delhi Fort.	47	...	17 0 0	"
"	"	Certain repairs in conservation of Naubat Khana, Delhi Fort.	603	...	104 0 0	"
"	"	Discovery of old marble tank with water channels in front of Mumtaz Mahal.	...	500	159 0 0	In progress.
"	"	Removing modern additions from Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort.	210	200	102 0 0	"
Carried over ...			...	...	21,336 14 8	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmere, during the year ending 31st March 1911—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1910-11.	Amount spent during the year 1910-11.	Whether completed in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PUNJAB—(continued)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	21,336 14 8	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Providing missing marble pieces on the Chhatris of the Lahori gate, Delhi Fort.	47	47	41 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Removing modern additions from Shah Burj.	200	200	71 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Wooden railing round marble tank of Rang mahal.	43	43	34 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Certain petty works in Hammam in Delhi Fort.	60	60	38 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Providing Sheesham doors to Hammam in Delhi Fort.	57	50	13 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Certain works in Delhi Fort...	45,178	6,500	5,727 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Historical buildings, Delhi fort.	2,894	2,700	2,754 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Raising outer kerbs of paths along certain water channels at Humayun's tomb Delhi.	878	600	547 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Certain improvements to Qutab Minar building, Delhi.	2,500	600	464 0 0	"
" ...	Qutb ...	Diversion Delhi-Gurgaon Road near Qutb.	2,539	2,300	1,920 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Restoring south marble minar Moti Masjid Qutb.	70	70	67 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Delhi ...	Restoration of the tomb of Muhammad Tuglaq Shah near Delhi.	13,722	2,000	168 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Certain repairs for conservation of Moth-ki-Masjid, Delhi.	4,835	4,000	2,424 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Providing certain marble pieces on the central archways Moth-ki-Masjid, near Delhi.	300	2,000	117 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Lamming good lime concrete in outer cellars and all round Safdar Jang's tomb near Delhi.	1,505	...	208 0 0	Completed.
Karnal...	Panipat ...	Erection of a monument at the site of 3rd battle at Panipat.	830	800	584 0 0	The work is in progress.
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Ibrahim Lodhi's tomb.	354	300	355 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Kabul Bagh mosque.				
" ...	Kaithal ...	Annual repairs to Sheikh Shahab-ud-din's tomb.				
" ...	Thanesar ...	Annual repairs to Sheikh Chilli's tomb.	34	34	40 0 0	"
Ludhiana	Aliwal ...	Annual repairs to monument at Aliwal.				
Lahore	Lahore ...	Strengthening roof of Shish Mahal in Fort Lahore.	2,291	2,000	2,032 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Improvements to Wazir Khan's mosque.	1,523	1,500	70 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Cleaning and repairing the Para Harkat well Shalamar Garden.	3,000	3,000	2,505 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Improving Dai Anga's mosque, Lahore.	420	360	406 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Conservation of Choti Khwab-gah in Fort Lahore	...	...	10 0 0	Completed in 1909-10.
" ...	" ...	Watering grass plots in Akbari Serai and Jahangir's tomb.	2,304	2,000	2,363 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Restoration of the Shish Mahal ceiling, Fort Lahore.	2,783	500	313 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Restoration of some Mughal fountains in fort Lahore.	1,537	1,500	2,956 0 0	Completed
" ...	" ...	Restoration to Chatris over the east gate of Badshahi mosque.	536	536	443 0 0	Completed (deposit work).
		Carried over ...	...	...	48,006 14 8	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, and Ajmere, during the year ending 31st March 1911—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1910-11	Amount spent during the year 1910-11.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(concluded). Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p. 48,006 14 8	
Lahore...	Lahore	Certain restorations to the east gate of Badshahi mosque.	534	534	496 0 0	Completed (contribution work).
"	"	Repairs to Badshahi mosque	...	3,930	1,130 0 0	In progress (contribution work).
"	"	Restoring part of brick paving of the causeways of Jehangir's tomb.	2,510	500	496 0 0	In progress.
"	"	Improvement to new baradari in Jehangir's tomb garden.	1,652	...	1,689 0 0	Completed.
"	"	Repairs to fountains Shalamar garden.	150	150	150 0 0	"
Multan ...	Multan	Special repairs to tomb of Shah Rukh-i-Alam.	500	500	503 0 0	"
"	"	Special repairs to Shams-i-Tabrez's tomb.	200	200	191 0 0	"
"	Raba Safra ... Sher Khan's well. Bakar Arabi ... Dia Ram's well	Annual repairs to tombs of officers at —	131	130	68 0 0	"
Montgomery.	Montgomery...	Annual repairs to Mr. Barkleye's tomb near Deputy Commissioner's court.	41	40	30 0 0	"
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Churatta ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Ghazi Khan.	155	150	57 0 0	"
"	Asin ...	Annual repair to cemetery ..	524	250	98 0 0	A chain-and-post fence is being erected round the Takht. A tablet giving the history of the Takht (the inscription on which has been approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab) is also being erected.
Gurdaspur	Kalanaur ...	Providing a post-and-chain fence round Takht-i-Akbari.				
"	"	Special repairs to Takht-i-Akbari.	48	40	45 0 0	Only certain petty repairs were carried out no restoration was done as suggested by the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle.
"	"	Annual repairs to Takht-i-Akbari.	162	150	150 0 8	Work was restricted to annual repairs.
"	Batala ...	Annual repairs to Shamsheer Khan's tomb.				
Jullundar	Dakhni ...	Annual repair to Delhi gateway.	194	190	149 7 1	
"	"	Annual repairs to Lahore gateway.				
"	Makodar ...	Annual repairs to Abdul Mali's hut.				
Kangra...	Upper Dharm-Sala.	Annual repairs to Lord Elgin's tomb.	17	17	11 13 10	Completed. The work is an ordinary maintenance estimate.
		Total Punjab ...	...	...	53,271 4 3	
		III.—AJMERE.				
Ajmer ...	Ajmere town ...	Constructing a chaukidar's house and godown at Badshahi buildings Naya Bazar, Ajmere.	503	503	606 0 0	Completed.
"	"	Special repairs to marble Bara Dari, terraced floor on Anasagar Bund Ajmere	244	244	254 2 0	"
"	"	Special repairs to Ardhai-dinka-Jhonpra, Ajmere.	412	412	381 14 9	"
		Total, Ajmere ...	...	...	1,242 0 9	

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1911.

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
2102	Jalalpur District, Gujranwala ...	Gateway	10X8	General view	North-east.
2103	"	"	"	View showing broken brick wall	South-east.
2104	"	"	"	"	"
2105	"	"	8½X6½	General view from bazar	North-west.
2106	"	Inner Amar Singh gate	"	After conservation	South-west.
2107	Agra Fort	"	"	Top terrace after conservation	North-west.
2108	"	Wall behind inner Amar Singh gate.	"	During conservation	North.
2109	"	Sodhari near Anguri Bagh	"	General view	South.
2110	"	South wall of Fort	10X8	General view from inside	North.
2111	"	Courtyard in front of Jahangiri mahal.	"	General view showing Jahangir's Hawz	North-west.
2112	"	Akbar's palace	"	General view during conservation	West.
2113	"	Jahangiri mahal	"	West façade	North-west.
2114	"	"	"	View showing junction of Akbar's palace with Jahangiri mahal	West.
2115	"	Palace of Akbar	"	View showing south wall of fort	North-west.
2116	"	Inner Amar Singh gate	"	After conservation	South-east.
2116(a)	"	"	"	"	"
2117	Fatehpur-Sikri	Zenana garden	"	General view	West.
2118	"	Buland darwaza	"	Inscription	"
2119	"	"	"	"	East.
2120	"	"	"	"	"
2121	"	"	"	"	"
2122	"	"	"	"	"
2123	"	"	12X10	"	South-east.
2124	"	"	"	"	"
2125	Ajmere	Arhai-din ka Jhompra mosque	5X4	Mehrab	"
2126	"	"	"	South column of prayer chamber	"
2127	"	"	"	West façade	"
2128	"	"	"	South gate from west	"
2129	Agra Fort	Akbar's palace	10X8	River front from rampart after conservation	North-east.
2130	"	"	"	Arcade after conservation	West.
2131	Banares	Lal Khan's Tomb, Rajghat plateau.	"	View of tomb	North-east.
2132	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2133	"	Rajghat plateau	"	General view from high ground to north	North.
2134	"	" fort tomb platforms	"	View showing modern additions	South-east.
2135	"	"	8½X6½	"	North-east.
2136	"	"	"	General view	South-east.
2137	"	Blaron lat-ki-masjid khamba.	"	East façade	North-east.
2138	"	South doorway west of Battis khamba.	"	South façade	South-east.
2139	"	Battis Khamba Bakariya kund	"	General view	South.
2140	"	Aurangzeb's mosque	10X8	East façade	North-east.

2141	"	"	"	Chhattri near Battis Khamba ...	"	"	General view ...	"	"	West.
2142	"	"	"	South doorway of mosque east of Battis Khamba.	"	"	"	"	"	South-west.
2143	"	"	"	Battis Khamba in Bakariya kund.	"	"	"	"	"	South.
2144	"	"	"	Battis Khamba near Benares city station.	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2145	"	"	"	Ganji-i-shahidan masjid	"	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2146	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2147	"	"	"	Tomb of Herbars...	"	10x8	"	East façade	"	South-east.
2148	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	General view	"	"
2149	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Showing vegetation on north side	"	North-east.
2150	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	General view	"	North-east.
2151	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	East façade	"	South-east.
2152	"	"	"	Old Fort	"	8½x6½	"	Gateway	"	North.
2153	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Gateway from inside	"	South.
2154	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	North wall	"	North-east.
2155	"	"	"	Mosque in Serai	"	"	"	Inscription	"	East.
	"	"	"	Mosque	"	"	"	"	"	"
2156	"	"	"	Tomb of Shamsheer Khan	"	"	"	General view	"	South-east.
2157	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	View showing gate	"	South-west.
2158	"	"	"	"	"	10x8	"	General view	"	North-west.
2159	"	"	"	Baradari in lake	"	8½x6½	"	"	"	South-east.
2160	"	"	"	Tomb of Jalal-ud-din	"	10x8	"	"	"	"
2161	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Detail of wooden screen	"	West.
2162	"	"	"	Devi Talab	"	"	"	General view	"	South.
2163	"	"	"	Tomb of Ibrahim Lodi	"	"	"	"	"	"
2164	"	"	"	Dargah of Kalandar Sahib	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2165	"	"	"	Mosque	"	8½x6½	"	East façade	"	"
2166	"	"	"	Tomb of Kalandar Sahib	"	"	"	General view	"	South-west.
2167	"	"	"	Tomb of Nawab Munkarab Khan	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2168	"	"	"	Naubat Khana	"	"	"	"	"	North.
2169	"	"	"	Kabul Bagh Mosque	"	8½x6½	"	"	"	South.
2170	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Domes	"	East.
2171	"	"	"	Arab Serai	"	"	"	Inscription above mihrab	"	"
2172	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	East gateway	"	North-east.
2173	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	North gateway	"	East.
2174	"	"	"	Nila Gumbaz	"	"	"	East gate near north gate	"	South-east.
2175	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	General view	"	South-west.
2176	"	"	"	Shaikh "Abdul-nabi's Mosque near jail.	"	"	"	Mihrab	"	East.
2177	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2178	"	"	"	Jami Masjid	"	"	"	Inscription	"	North-west.
2179	"	"	"	Tomb of the Barber in Humayun's enclosure.	"	"	"	West façade	"	South-west.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	General view	"	"
2180	"	"	"	Purana Qila	"	10x8	"	"	"	South-east.
2181	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	South gateway	"	South.
2182	"	"	"	Lal Darwaza near Purana Qila.	"	"	"	From inside	"	South-west.
2183	"	"	"	"	"	8½x6½	"	From outside	"	South-east.
2184	"	"	"	Lal Darwaza near jail	"	10x8	"	General view	"	North-west.
2185	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	View of whole building	"	West.
2186	"	"	"	Asoka column	"	"	"	East façade	"	South-east.
2187	"	"	"	Jami Masjid	"	"	"	"	"	"
2188	"	"	"	"	"	8½x6½	"	East facade from roof showing domes	"	South-west.
	"	"	"	Tomb of Shah Vilayat	"	"	"	General view	"	"

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1911—(continued).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
2189	Kaithal	Mosque of Shah Vilayat	8½×6½	East façade	South-east.
2190	"	Mosque and Tomb of Shah Vilayat.	"	General view from roof	"
2191	"	Fort with lake	"	General view	North.
2192	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2193	"	"	"	"	South.
2194	"	Tomb of Salah-ud-din	8½×6½	" before conservation	North-west.
2195	"	Tomb of Tayab	10×8	General view	South-east.
2196	"	"	"	"	East.
2197	"	Mosque of Tayab (north)	"	Detail of decoration	"
2198	"	" (central)	"	"	"
2199	"	" (south)	"	"	"
2200	Delhi Fort	Hayat Baksh garden	12×10	General view	South-east.
2201	"	Moti Masjid	"	East façade	South-west.
2202	"	Delhi gate	"	General view	West.
2203	"	Diwan-i-am back wall of throne	10×8	Detail of panells	"
2204	"	Diwan-i-am throne	"	General view	South-west.
2205	"	Naqqar Khana or Naubat Khana	"	" before conservation	"
2206	Sikandra	Tomb of Miriam (south side)	"	Detail of decoration miherab	North-west.
2207	Qutb, Delhi	"	"	"	South-west.
2208	"	"	"	"	"
2209	"	"	"	"	"
2210	"	"	12×10	Detail of ceiling decoration	South.
2211	Delhi	"	8½×6½	Detail of decoration	North-east.
2212	"	Chauburji mosque	"	General view before conservation	South-east.
2213	"	Mosque of Shaikh Abdul Nabi	"	East façade	South-east.
2214	"	"	"	North façade	South-west.
2215	"	"	12×10	West façade	"
2216	"	"	10×8	From inside	"
2217	Delhi Fort	Purana Qila " north of Talaki gate.	"	1st floor	South-east.
2218	"	Naubat Khana	12×10	"	"
2219	"	Mumtaz Mahal	10×8	Excavated tank as found during laying water pipes	South-west.
2220	Delhi	Flagstaff	"	General	South-east.
2221	"	Mosque of Shaikh Abdunabi	"	Showing decoration of dome	East.
2222	"	Pir Ulaib on the Ridge	8½×6½	General view	North-west.
2223	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2224	Delhi Fort	Mumtaz Mahal	10×8	"	"
2225	"	Hayat Baksh garden	12×10	Excavations for tank in front of. January 16, 1911	South-west.
2226	"	Shah Burj pavilion	10×8	(General view from the roof of barrack	West.
2227	"	"	"	Back portion before conservation	South.
2228	"	"	"	"	North-west.
2229	"	"	"	From river-side	"
2230	"	"	"	Before conservation	"
2231	"	"	"	Ten Dutch tombs	"
2232	"	"	"	General view	South-east.
2233	"	"	"	"	"
2234	"	"	"	"	"
2235	"	"	"	"	"
2236	"	"	"	"	"
2237	"	"	"	"	"
2238	"	"	"	"	"
2239	"	"	"	"	"
2240	"	"	"	"	"
2241	"	"	"	"	"
2242	"	"	"	"	"
2243	"	"	"	"	"
2244	"	"	"	"	"
2245	"	"	"	"	"
2246	"	"	"	"	"
2247	"	"	"	"	"
2248	"	"	"	"	"
2249	"	"	"	"	"
2250	"	"	"	"	"
2251	"	"	"	"	"
2252	"	"	"	"	"
2253	"	"	"	"	"
2254	"	"	"	"	"
2255	"	"	"	"	"
2256	"	"	"	"	"
2257	"	"	"	"	"
2258	"	"	"	"	"
2259	"	"	"	"	"
2260	"	"	"	"	"
2261	"	"	"	"	"
2262	"	"	"	"	"
2263	"	"	"	"	"
2264	"	"	"	"	"
2265	"	"	"	"	"
2266	"	"	"	"	"
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2269	"	"	"	"	"
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2271	"	"	"	"	"
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2300	"	"	"	"	"
2301	"	"	"	"	"
2302	"	"	"	"	"
2303	"	"	"	"	"
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2317	"	"	"	"	"
2318	"	"	"	"	"
2319	"	"	"	"	"
2320	"	"	"	"	"
2321	"	"	"	"	"
2322	"	"	"	"	"
2323	"	"	"	"	"
2324	"	"	"	"	"
2325	"	"	"	"	"
2326	"	"	"	"	"
2327	"	"	"	"	"
2328	"	"	"	"	"
2329	"	"	"	"	"
2330	"	"	"	"	"
2331	"	"	"	"	"

2232	"	Tomb of Bahaw-l-Haqq, west entrance gate.	8½ × 6½	"	Inscription	"	"	North-west.
2233	"	"	"	"	Detail of decoration	"	"	West.
2234	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2235	"	Tomb of Yusuf Gurdezi (east façade).	12 × 10	"	"	"	"	North-west.
2236	"	"	10 × 8	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2237	"	"	8½ × 6½	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2238	"	Mosque near Mai-pak-daman	"	"	"	"	"	"
2239	"	Tomb of Shah-ali-akbar, Surah Miyani.	"	"	"	"	"	West.
2240	"	"	10 × 8	"	"	"	"	South-west.
2241	"	"	12 × 10	"	"	"	"	East.
2242	"	Tomb of Shah-Ali-Akbar's mother, Surah Miyani.	10 × 8	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2243	"	"	8½ × 6½	"	"	"	"	South.
2244	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	West.
2245	"	"	"	"	Wood inscription	"	"	East.
2246	"	Tomb of Yusuf Gurdez, east entrance gate.	12 × 10	"	"	"	"	South.
2247	"	Tomb of Mai Maharban	8½ × 6½	"	Interior showing brick construction	"	"	South-west.
2248	"	"	"	"	Back view from courtyard	"	"	North-west.
2249	"	"	10 × 8	"	"	"	"	North.
2250	"	"	8½ × 6½	"	"	"	"	East.
2251	"	"	8½ × 6½	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2252	"	"	10 × 8	"	"	"	"	South.
2253	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	North.
2254	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2255	Allahabad	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2256	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2257	Allahabad Fort	"	8½ × 6½	"	View showing brackets	"	"	South-west.
2258	"	"	10 × 8	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2259	Delhi Fort	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2260	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2261	"	"	8½ × 6½	"	Recently excavated tank taken on 6th February 1911	"	"	East.
2262	"	"	10 × 8	"	"	"	"	North-west.
2263	"	"	12 × 10	"	"	"	"	West.
2264	Lucknow	"	8½ × 6½	"	"	"	"	North-west.
2265	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	South-west.
2266	"	"	12 × 10	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2267	Jaunpur	"	"	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2268	"	"	8½ × 6½	"	"	"	"	"
2269	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2270	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2271	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2272	"	"	12 × 10	"	"	"	"	"
2273	"	"	8½ × 6½	"	"	"	"	"
2274	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2275	"	"	12 × 10	"	"	"	"	"
2276	"	"	8½ × 6½	"	"	"	"	"
2277	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2278	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2279	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2280	Benares	"	12 × 10	"	"	"	"	"

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1911—(concluded).*

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
2281	Benares	Supposed Sepoys' graves	8½×6½...	Near railway line, Cantonment station	South-east.
2282	"	Sepoy's graveyard at Chetganj	"	" " " "	South-west.
2283	"	Officers' graves, Shiwala	"	" " " "	South-east.
2284	Cawnpore	Sawada Kotni	"	General view	East.
2285	"	"	"	" " " "	North.
2286	"	"	"	" " " "	South.
2287	Agra	Mosque of Jafar Khan	"	View from north-east corner	North-east.
2288	"	Sat Khamba near Ram Bagh	"	General view	North.
2289	"	Buland Bagh	"	View of chattri showing crack	South-east.
2290	Rajpur (Agra)	Tomb of Mahabat Khan	"	General view showing houses	East.
2291	"	"	"	" " " "	South-west.
2292	"	"	"	" " " "	North-west.
2293	"	"	"	" " " "	South-east.
2294	Lahore	Nurjahan's Tomb, Shahdra	"	View of interior	North.
2295	"	"	"	Detail of painting	North-west.
2296	"	"	"	General view of north façade	South-west.
2297	"	"	"	" " of west façade	South-east.
2298	"	"	"	" " of east façade	South.
2299	"	Akbari Serai north gate	12×10...	View showing trunk of trees used as gate	North-east.
2300	"	"	8½×6½...	East façade	"
2301	"	Tomb of Asaf Khan	"	General view	South.
2302	"	"	"	Gateway showing bricked-up plinth	"
2303	"	"	12×10...	General view of garden looking down centre causeway	East.
2304	"	Tomb of Jahangir...	8½×6½...	General view	South-east.
2305	"	Tomb of Ali Mardan Khan	"	" " " "	South-west.
2306	"	Gateway	"	View showing railway lines...	North-west.
2307	"	"	"	Tomb with decoration in front of cypress trees	South-east.
2308	"	"	"	General view	North-east.
2309	"	Sarwala Maqbarah	"	" " " "	South-east.
2310	"	Tomb on Shalimar Bagh road in (4th mile).	8½×6½...	" " " "	South-east.
2311	"	Tomb of Hazrat Ashir	12×10...	" " " "	West.
2312	"	Masjid of Hazrat Ashir	"	Showing railings in Main Baradari	South-east.
2313	"	Shalimar Bagh	"	East façade	"
2314	Chintot	Begampur Masjid	"	" " " "	North-east.
2315	"	Shahi Masjid	"	Interior	South-east.
2316	"	"	8½×6½...	East gateway	South-east.
2317	"	"	"	General view	North-west.
2318	"	Tomb of Shah Burhan	"	Detail of tile work on north wall	South.
2319	"	"	"	Inscription on north-east gate	North-east.
2320	"	"	"	General view	South-east.
2321	Thanesar	Tomb of Shaikh Chilli	"	" " " "	South.
2322	Kaithal	Salahu-din's tomb...	12×10...	View showing temporary brick supports	"
2323	"	"	"	Detail of carved gate in the town	"
2324	Panipat	Kabul Bagh mosque	8½×6½...	Inscription, on north gate	North.

	Deli Fort	Tomb of Makdum Zaidgan	12x10 "	Inscription Copy of old picture	South.
2325	"	Lahore gate	"	"	"
2326	"	Shah Burj	"	"	"
2327	"	Diwan-i-am	"	"	"
2328	"	"	"	"	"
2329	"	Lahore gate	"	"	"
2330	"	"	"	"	"
2331	"	River side	"	"	"
2332	"	Bridges between Fort and Salim-	"	"	"
2333	"	garh.	"	"	"
2334	"	"	"	"	"

2101

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APPENDIX C.—List of Drawings made in the office of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1911.

Serial no.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1367	Diwan-i-am ...	Survey of Fort	1"=150.
1368	" ...	" "	"
1369	" ...	" "	"
1370	Agra Fort ...	Rough sketch of the Colonnades of Akbar's palace ...	
1371	" ...	Akbar's Palace. Alternative sketch plan of lay out ...	1"=20'.
1372	" ...	Anguri Bagh. Plan of ground floor ...	1"=150'.
1373	" ...	" " " of upper floor ...	"
1374	Delhi Fort ...	{ Rang Mahal and Diwan-i-khas gardens ... { Plan showing lay-out of gardens.	1"=25'.
1375	" " ...	Sketch plan showing proposed lay-out of Hayat Baksh garden with cypress trees and beds.	"
1376	Multan ...	Part plan of tomb of Mai Pak Daman at Multan showing special repairs required.	8"=1".
1377	Muttra ...	Enlargement of plan from Garrison Engineer, Agra, with Proposed diversion of road in front of museum.	
1378	" ...	Perspective of proposed Muttra Museum ...	
1379	" ...	Plan of proposed Muttra Museum (ground floor) ...	1"=8'.
1380	" ...	" " " " (first floor) ...	"
1381	" ...	Sections " " " " " " ...	"
1382	" ...	Elevation " " " North ...	"
1383	Delhi ...	Conversion of Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort, to new museum. Ground floor plan.	"
1384	" ...	Conversion of Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort, to new museum. Ground floor plan and wood screen to bays of above.	1"=1'.
1385	Jaunpur ...	Jami Masjid, wrought iron lamps in courtyard ...	1"=1'.
1386	" ...	Imambara, Jaunpur, near Jami Masjid (design for door)...	
1387	Delhi ...	Sandstone seats, East terrace, Hayat Baksh garden ...	1"=1'.
1388	Lahore ...	Sketch plan showing proposed lay-out of Nur Jahan's tomb.	
1389			

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending March 1911.*

INSCRIPTIONS.

The annual progress reports for 1908, 1909, 1910 show the number of inscriptions taken by this office as 23, 23 and 61 respectively. In 1910 Munshi Zafar Husain, scholar of the Archaeological department, came to Agra on special duty and took rubbings of 144 inscriptions, but apart from his work it will be seen that the number of inscriptions taken during the last 3 years is but small. Although the work of this office is primarily conservation work it is hoped in future to pay more attention to the collection of inscriptions. The rubbings will be sent together with their transcriptions and translations to the Government Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian.

G. S.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911.

Serial no. and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. <i>Rohtak</i> . Rohtak district.	A slab of red sandstone, in the Mihrab of the prayer chamber of the "Adinah Masjid" built by Ala-ud-din Khilji, and situated on a raised place, near the bazar.	Persian. Naskh character.	708. A. H. 1301. A. D. Ala-ud-din Khilji.	Hand copy.	Records that Muhammad Ala-ud-din built this mosque in the beginning of the fasting month in the year 708. It is said it was a Jaina temple, but converted into a mosque by the said King.
2. Ditto	A stone tablet, fixed over the outer central arch of the prayer chamber of the "Kalan Masjid" situated in the Fort, Rohtak.	Persian, Naskh character.	Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq Shah. 724. A. H. 1323. A. D.	Do. ...	It gives the name of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq Shah in whose reign it was built, also the name of founder, i. e. Muhammad Ali, who built it in 724.
3. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone fixed on the top of the Mihrab of the "Khurd Masjid" situated in Fort, Rohtak.	Arabic, naskh.	...	Do. ...	Contains nothing except the first part of a verse from the chapter "Al Fath" of Al-Quran.
4. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the central Mihrab of the "Khurd Masjid" in the Fort, Rohtak.	Persian naskh character.	Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babar.	Do. ...	This inscription contains "Bismillah" and the full name of Emperor Babar, but bears no date.
5. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone over the entrance of "Khurd Masjid" in the Fort, Rohtak.	Arabic, naskh.	...	Do. ..	Contains the Kalmah only.
6. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone broken on either side, fixed over the entrance of the "Khurd Masjid" in the Fort, Rohtak.	Persian, naskh.	Muhammad Shah Sultan.	Do. ...	As the inscribed object is broken the inscription is therefore illegible. It gives nothing but the following important words:—"Muhammad Shah Sultan, son of Sultan". It is not known who is referred to.
7. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the right side of "Masjid-i-Dogran" situated to the north of the Rohtak Town.	Persian, naskh character.	Humayun ... 944. A. H. 1537. A. D.	Do. ...	Records that the mosque was built in the reign of Humayun at the instance of Nawab Begum Sultan by the order of Mir Muhammad Ali and under the management of Baha-ud-din, then the ruler of Rohtak, in A. H. 944. It is said it was brought from Khokra Kot some 4 or 5 miles to the north of Rohtak and was placed here.
8. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the left side of "Masjid-i-Dogran", situated to the north of the Rohtak Town.	Persian, naskh character.	Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar. 966. A. H. 1558. A. D.	Do. ...	Records that a mosque built in Rohtak in the reign of Emperor Akbar in A. H. 966.
9. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, placed over the central Mihrab of the "Chishtian wali Masjid" situated in the south-east of the town, near the old hospital.	Persian, naskh character.	Humayun ... 945. A. H. 1538. A. D.	Do. ...	Contains the name of the reigning king Humayun, the name of faqir Burhan-ud-din (perhaps the founder) and date A. H. 945.
10. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, placed over the outer central Mihrab of "Rangron-ki-Masjid" situated just to the west of the Fort of Rohtak.	Persian, naskh character.	Babar ... 934. A. H. 1527. A. D.	Do. ...	Records the completion of this edifice in Babar's reign A. H. 934.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911—(contd.).

Serial no. and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
11. Rohtak, Rohtak district.	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the mosque called "Dhobion ki masjid" in the Dhobi's quarter situated to the south of the town.	Arabic, naskh character.	...	Hand copy.	A dateless inscription containing Bismillah, Kalamah, and other verses from the Quran.
12. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, placed over the arch of the gate now known as Dhobion ka darwaza." It is in the Dhobi's quarter.	Persian, naskh character.	Shahjahan, 1044. A. H. 1634. A. D.	Do. ...	Records that this building was completed by Pir Khan, son of Sher Khan, in the reign of Shah Jahan in 1044 A. H.
13. Ditto ...	A red sandstone slab, fixed over the Mihrab of "Gao Karan Talab ki Masjid" situated to the west of the town.	Arabic and Persian, naskh character.	Akbar, 966 A. H. 1558 A. D.	Do. ...	It records that this mosque was built during the reign of Emperor Akbar in 966, A. H.; surrounding the historical inscription is carved "Ayatulkursi."
14. Ditto ...	A red sandstone slab, placed over the central Mihrab of a small mosque situated in the "Garhi Afghanan."	Arabic, naskh character.	Humayun, 945 A. H. 1538. A. D.	Do. ...	Contains verses from the Quran, and a saying of the Prophet with the date in figures as 945 A. H.
15. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the entrance of the Dargah of Sultan-ul-arifin, situated outside the wall of the town to the south.	Persian, naskh character	Sikandar Lodi, 919 A. H. 1513 A. D.	Do. ...	This inscription is entirely illegible. Fortunately the month and the year is quite clear.
16. Miham, Rohtak district.	A stone slab, fixed on the north wall of the first arcade of "Pirzadon ki Masjid", situated in the Pirzadon ka Mohalla.	Ditto ...	Babar, 936 A. H. 1529 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Kham Yusuf Agba has built a mosque in Miham during the reign of Emperor Babar in 936. A. H.
17. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the south wall of "Pirzadon ki Masjid" situated in the Pirzadon ka Mohalla.	Ditto ..	Shah Jahan, 1051 A. H. 1641 A. D.	Do. ...	States that Shaikh Nasir, son of Shaikh Alahdad, of Miham, built a mosque during the reign of Shah Jahan in 1051 A. H.
18. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, lying in "Pirzadon ki Masjid" situated in the Pirzadon ka Mohalla.	Ditto ...	Jahangir.	Do. ...	This inscription, it is said, belonged formerly to Nirkhi Masjid, situated between Pirzadon ki Masjid and the Jami Masjid. It records that one Nasir Khan by name built this mosque at Miham, in Jahangir's time. The last line of the inscription is gone and the date is omitted.
19. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed somewhere near the pulpit of the "Jami Masjid."	Ditto ...	Humayun, 937. A. H. 1530. A. D.	Do. ...	This inscription records that Bakka Begam Sultan, daughter of Amir Toghan, built this Jami Masjid during the reign of Humayun in 937 A. H.
20. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone fixed on the front of the third Mihrab of the "Jami Masjid".	Persian, Nastaliq character.	Aurangzeb, 1078 A. H. 1667 A. D.	Do. ...	The inscription states that the Emperor Aurangzeb gave orders for the repair of the Jami Masjid and gave the charge of the work to Kawaja Rahmatullah, which was completed in 1078 A. H.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
21. <i>Miham</i> . Rohtak district.	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the gateway near the Jami Masjid.	Persian, Nastaliq character.	Aurangzeb, 1111 A. H. 1699 A. D.	Hand copy.	Records that Ahmad Yar Khan built this gate during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb in 1111 A. H.
22. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the mosque called "Masjid-i-Maulanan" situated to the south of Jami Masjid.	Ditto	Shah Jahan, 1051 A. H. 1641 A. D.	Do.	Gives the date of erection of some mosque during the reign of Shah Jahan in 1051 A. H.
23. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the tomb of Dulah Khan, situated in the Garhi Afghanan.	Ditto	Aurangzeb, 1114 A. H. 1702 A. D.	Do.	Records that Dulah Khan built this tomb in his lifetime, in Aurangzeb's reign 1114 A. H., under the management of Abu, or Abbu Architect, son of Tayyib, Architect.
24. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the mosque connected with the tomb of Dulah Khan, in the Garhi Afghanan.	Ditto	Aurangzeb, 1110 A. H. 1698 A. D.	Do.	States that Dulah Khan is the founder of the mosque, and that it was completed in 1110 A. H.
25. Ditto	A red sandstone slab, fixed on the outer eastern wall of the tomb of Bibi Khazani, situated in the Khanqah of Miran Shah.	Arabic naskh.	...	Do.	States that some Sayyid women were killed by infidels, and that the building of the tomb was completed in the month Zu-l-Hijja.
26. Ditto	A slab of marble, fixed on the wall of the Baoli of Saidu, situated to the south-east of Miham.	Persian, Nastaliq.	Shah Jahan, 1069 A. H. 1658 A. D.	Do.	Records that Saidu built this Baoli in Shah Jahan's time, in 1069 A. H.
27. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the Mihrab of the prayer chamber of the mosque situated in the butchers' quarter.	Persian, naskh character.	Humayun, 942 A. H. 1535 A. D.	Do.	Records that the mosque was built by Mulla Muin-ud-din for the butchers, in Humayun's reign in 942 A. H.
28. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the entrance of the mosque situated in the butchers' quarter.	Ditto	Sher Shah, 949 A. H. 1542 A. D.	Do.	It is an Arabic and Persian inscription containing some verses of the Quran and the saying of the Prophet. The Persian part of the inscription is purely historical and states that Ibn-i-Yusuf of the Sur tribe built the mosque and the town of Daulatabad in Sher Shah's time, during the governorship of Daulat Khan, 949 A. H.
29. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the doorway of the tomb of Jamal Khan, situated on the road leading to Rohtak.	Ditto	Akbar, 1000 A. H. 1591 A. D.	Do.	Records that Jamal Khan built this tomb in Akbar's time in the year 1000 A. H.
30. Jhajjar, Rohtak district	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the gateway of Rustam Khan, situated in the Babar Khan mohallah.	Arabic and Persian, Nastaliq and Naskh characters.	Jahangir, 1029 A. H. 1619 A. D.	Do.	Records that Rustam Khan, son of Muhammad Khan, built this gate in the year 1029 A. H. The sacred words of the Muhammadan confession have also been carved over the date.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911—(contd.).

Serial number and locality	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
31. <i>Jhajjar</i> , Rohtak district.	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the entrance of the enclosure of Mian Raib's tomb, situated outside the town towards the north-east.	Persian, Nastaliq character.	Akbar, 1002 A. H. 1593 A. D.	Hand copy	This inscription is in illiterate Persian poetry and its sense is difficult to make out. It however contains the name of Emperor Akbar, of Mian Raib, and the name of the Architect Muhammad Daulat Yarah. Also gives the date as 1002 A. H.
32. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the central portion of the western wall of the enclosure of the tomb of Hasan Shahid, situated outside the town towards the north-east.	Persian, naskh character.	Jahangir, 1035 A. H. 1625 A. D.	Do ...	It records that the tomb of Hasan Shahid was erected in Jahangir's reign in 1035 A. H.
33. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the central arch of the façade of the mosque connected with the tomb of Mian Ismail, son of Mian Raib, situated outside the town to the north-east.	Persian, Nastaliq character.	Jahangir, 1020 A. H. 1611 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that the mosque was built by Ismail, son of Raib, in Jahangir's reign in 1020 A. H. and that the inscription was composed by Abdus Samad, son of Makkan of Abbasi descent.
34. Ditto ...	A stone of red sandstone, fixed over the central arch of Kalal Khan's mosque, situated outside the town to the north-east.	Ditto ...	Shah Jahan, 1039 A. H. 1629 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Kalal Khan built this mosque in Shah Jahan's reign in 1039 A. H.
35. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the central arch of an unknown tomb, situated among the group of tombs outside the town to the north-east.	Persian, bad Nastaliq character.	...	Do. ...	Contains only "Bismilla" and the Kalmah and two lines of Persian poetry which gives no date nor chronogram. The language of the poetry is beautiful.
36. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the mosque known as "Sayyidonki-Masjid," situated near the northern gate of the town.	Persian Nastaliq character.	Akbar, 975 A. H. 1567 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Muhammad Ibrahim built this mosque in the time of Emperor Akbar in the year 975 A. H.
37. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the top of the southern tower of Rai Durga Mal's tank, situated to the north of the town near the tomb of Shah Ghazi Kamal.	Ditto ...	Jahangir, 1036 A. H. 1626 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that Rai Rayan Rai Durga Mal built this tank for the comfort and rest of the people, in Jahangir's reign in 1036 A. H.
38. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the inner central arch of the Bazar Masjid, situated in the Bazar.	Persian, bad naskh.	Akbar, 970 A. H. 1562 A. D.	Do. ...	Contains "Bismilla" and the Kalmah and states that the mosque was built by some lady related to Nawab Rafiq Khan, in the reign of Emperor Akbar in 970 A. H.
39. Ditto ...	A marble slab, fixed over the mosque which is known as Jami Masjid and situated to the western part of the town in the Bazar.	Persian, Nastaliq character.	1272 A. H. 1855 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that the Jami Masjid together with a well was erected by subscription in 1272 A. H.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
40. <i>Chiniot</i> , Jhang district.	Tile work, over the archway, outside the north-east angle of the courtyard of Shah Burhan's tomb.	Arabic and Persian, Nastaliq character.	Shah Jahan, 1063 A. H. 1653 A. D. and 1065 A. H. 1654 A. D.	Hand copy	Records the "Kalmah" Arabic poetry in praise of Ali, and Persian poetry in praise of the Prophet, together with the dates 1063 and 1065 A. H.
41. Ditto ...	Tile work, over the archway, outside the south-east angle of the courtyard of Shah Burhan's tomb.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Contains two different verses from the Quran and Persian poetry in praise of the Prophet with the above dates.
42. Delhi district ...	Cut in plaster, over the entrance of the tomb of Mirza Muza'ffar, now called "Batase walonka-Bara Mahal" situated near Humayun's tomb.	Arabic, Persian, beautiful Nastaliq character.	Akbar, 1012 A. H. 1603 A. D.	Rubbing	Records that Mirza Muza'ffar, a member of the Royal family, a descendant of the Khurasan kings and son-in-law of Akbar, died in his youth in 1012 A. H.
43. Ditto ...	A slab of grey stone, fixed over the entrance of Kali Masjid, situated to the south-east corner of Nizam-ud-din's Kotla, Butcher's quarter.	Persian, naskh character.	Firoz Shah, 772 A. H. 1370 A. D.	Hand copy	Records that Jona Shah Maqbul, the Wazir of Firoz Shah, built this mosque in 772 A. H.
44. <i>Firospur Fort</i> , Moradabad district.	A marble slab found in the Firospur Fort, now kept in the Secretariat office, Naini Tal, shortly to be removed to Lucknow Museum.	Persian, Nastaliq character.	2nd year of the reign (no king is named).	Rubbing.	Records that 12 lakhs of dams with pearls and jewels and 2 swords, have been buried in the Shish Mahal underground, by Sayyid Firoz on the 4th Sh'aban of the 2nd year of the reign. (The reign referred to is most probably that of Farukh Saiyar or Muhammad Shah).
45. <i>Kalpi</i> , Jalaun district.	A slab of grey stone, fixed over the southern entrance of Shaikh Abul-Fath's tomb, situated in Pati gali Mohalla.	Persian, naskh character.	'Ala'-u-d-din' Alam Shāh (Sayyid dynasty) 853 A. H. 1449 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that the beautiful tomb of Shaikh Abul-Fath was begun in the month of Sh'aban 853 A. H., and completed in 7 months.
46. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the wall connected between the gate of the Jāmi Masjid and the Sri Gate.	Urdu, bad Nastaliq.	1260 A. H. 1844 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that these five shops have been purchased by the Musalmans. Their income should be spent on the mosque. No one has any right to spend their income on his own account. If anyone does so he will be considered an infidel, no longer a Musalman.
47. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the right corner of the inner central Mihrab of the Devrhi Masjid, situated in the Udhanpurah Mohalla.	Arabic and Persian, naskh character.	Sultān Muhammad Adil, 961 A. H. 1553 A. C.	Do. ...	Records that this mosque was built by Mubārīk Khān at the request of Khwāja Muhammad, during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Adil in 961 A. H.
48. Ditto ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the entrance of the Devrhi Masjid, situated in the Udhanpurah Mohalla.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	The inscription is the same as no. 47.

APPENDIX D.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1911—(concl'd).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
49. Kalpi, Jalain district.	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the Western Jali of the tomb of Diwan Auliá Sábib, near the Derrhi Mosque in the Udhampurah Mohalla.	Arabic, bad naskh.	...	Hand copy.	Contains Arabic poetry in praise of Ali and gives nothing. On one side of the slab is written "Sattar, son of....."
50. Ditto	A Tawiz beautifully carved of red sandstone, placed over the grave of Muhammad Sháh Lodi in the "Chaurási Gumbaz" about 2½ miles from Kalpi to the west.	Arabic, naskh.	...	Do	Records the sacred words of the Muhammadan confession and a verse from the Qurán.
51. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed in the wall of a well known as "Mughláni Kunwan" near the tomb of Qásim Sháh Chishti, situated in Karbalá.	Arabic and Persian, naskh character.	Jahángir, 1030 A. H. 1620 A. D.	Photo	The first part of the inscription are the well-known verses of the Qurán called "Ayat-ul-Kursi", and the last part is Persian which states that one Sadiq Ali built this well at a cost of Rs. 1,000 in 1030 A. H.
52. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed in the wall of a well near the tomb of Sayyid Muhammad Zanjání, situated in Karbalá.	Persian, Nast'aliq character.	Aurangzeb, 1081 A. H. 1670 A. D.	Photo	Records that Shaikh Abdul-Ghafur of the Zanján, the then ruler of Kalpi, built this well in the 13th year of Aurangzeb's reign, i.e. 1081 A. H.
53. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the entrance of the tomb of Shaikh Bábu Háji Samad, situated in the Adil Sarai Mohalla.	Persian, naskh character.	Bábar, 935 A. H. 1528 A. D.	Rubbing.	Records that the "Gumbaz" of Shaikh Bábu Háji Samad was built in the reign of Emperor Bábar during the Governorship of Sultán 'Alam Lodi on the 11th of Rajab, 935 A. H.
54. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, erected as a head stone of Imám Ali's grave, situated in the enclosure of Snaikh Ahmad's tomb in Haidaripurah Mohalla.	Arabic and Persian, Naskhand Nast'aliq characters.	1241 A. H. 1825 A. D.	Do	It contains Pismilla, Kalmah, names of Ali, Fatimah, and Husain; and states that one Imam Ali by name, inhabitant of Nasirabad near Jais, died on the 1st Rabi I. 1241 A. H.
55. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over inner Mih-ráb of a small mosque known as "Ráju-ki-Masjid", situated in Haidaripurah Mohalla.	Arabic and Persian, Nast'aliq character.	Aurangzeb, 1084 A. H. 1673 A. D.	Do	Contains the sacred words of the Muhammadan confession, and that of Raju Nalband or the Farrier built this mosque in 1084 A. H.
56. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the outer western wall of a tomb, situated in the enclosure of Chilla Sháh Madár Sábib to the east, Madárpurah village.	Arabic and Persian, naskh character.	Akbar, 970 A. H. 1562 A. D.	Do	Records that this "Gumbaz" was built and completed in 970 A. H., at the request of Násir Ali Sultan, during the reign of the Emperor Akbar.
57. Ditto	A slab of red sandstone, erected as a head stone to one Ismail's grave, situated outside the enclosure of Chilla Sháh Madár Sábib, in the Madárpurah village.	Arabic and Persian, naskh and Nast'aliq characters.	Jahángir, 1022 A. H. 1613 A. D.	Do	Records that Ismail, who was a man brave as a lion, died in 1022 A. H. It is curious that a figure of lion has been placed over his grave as a tawiz.

APPENDIX E.

List of public libraries, institutions, &c., which are supplied with Reports of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W. C.
~~Library of the Oriental department of the British Museum, London, W. C.~~
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
 Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 Bendall Library at Cambridge.
~~Birmingham University Library.~~
 Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
 Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
 Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
 National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
 Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
 Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
 National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
 Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
 Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
 Imperial Institute, London.
 Indian Institute, Oxford.
 Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W. C.
 The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
 Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
 Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover Square, W. London, W. C.
 His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.
 His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.
 India Office Library, London, S. W.
 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C.
 H. Cousens, care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Agents and Bankers, 54 Parliament Street, London, W.
 Sir George M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., care of India Office, London.
 Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.
 R. Sewell, Esq., Mansfield Lodge, 4, Bristol Gardens, Reohampton, Surrey.
 Right Hon'ble Lord Antony Macdonnell, G.C.S.I., the Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W.
 Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C.I.E., 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.
~~G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.I.E., Rathfarnham Camberley, Surrey.~~
 V. A. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.
 J. F. Fleet, Esq., C.I.E., Ph.D., 8, Leopold Road, Ealing, London, W.
 Lord Curzon, 1, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W.
 The Times, Printing House Square, London, E. C.
 The Athenæum, 11, Breame's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.
 The Academy, and Literature, 9, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E. C.
 The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Woking.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Institute de France, Paris.
 Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.
 Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
 Mons. Em. Sénart, 18, Rue François 1^{er}, Paris.
 Directeur Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.
 Societe Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.
 Bibliothèque Doncet, 19, Rue Spontini, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
 Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften 120, Berlin.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—(*concluded*).

Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.

Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.

Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, *Orientalische Bibliographie*, 18, Ungererstrasse, Munich, Bavaria.

Dr. E. Hultsch, Ph.D., 78, Ludwig Wucherer Str., Halle (Saale), Germany.

Revd. A. H. Francke, Moravian Mission Viesky, Ober-Lausitz, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

~~Secretary, Rivista di Storia Antica, Padova, Italy.~~

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze.

R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.

British School at Rome, Palazzo Odescalchi, Piazza, S.S. Apostoli, Rome.

American School of classical studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E. Schloss, Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.

Koninklijke Institute of Netherlands-India, the Hague, Holland.

Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.

Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers, Belgium.

M. de La Valle Poussin of Ghent in Belgium.

University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

University Library, Christiania, Norway.

Professor Sten Konow, Ph.D., University, Christiania, Norway.

British School at Athens, Greece.

La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.

Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.

Melbourne Library, Melbourne, Australia.

University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.

Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.

Archaeological Commissioner for Ceylon, Anuradhapura, Ceylon.

Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.

Librarian, Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

His Excellency the Governor General of Indo-China, care of the Consul-General for France, Calcutta.

Directeur de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi.

Secretary, Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.

Le Directeur de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

Director, Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

Le Directeur de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

President, Asiatic Society, Tokio.

Vajiranana National Library, Siam.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutta.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Home Department.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Director-General of Archaeology in India.

II.—INDIA—(continued).

Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.
Central Library, Army Head Quarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University Library, Madras.
Public Library, Madras.
Presidency College, Madras.
School of Art, Madras.
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library, Madras
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.
Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Ootacamund.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
University Library, Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Bombay.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.
Mahabodhi Society, Baniapoker Lane, Calcutta.
Goethals Indian Library, St. Xavier's College, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, Bankipur.
Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
~~Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri, 26, Pataliputra Street, Calcutta.~~

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University Library, Allahabad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.
The Archaeological Museum at Muttra.
~~Panini Office, Allahabad.~~
Dr. J. Horowitz, Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
Executive Engineer, Agra.
District Engineer, Agra.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.
Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba.
Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.
Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

II.—INDIA—(*concluded*).
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Mysore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Archaeological Superintendent, Mysore.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Hyderabad.

His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.
The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Rajkumar College, Indore.
Library of the Agent to the Governor General Indore.
Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
~~F. W. Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Central India.~~

Rajputana.

College Library, Ajmer.
Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Ajmer.
Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.I.E., Jaipur.
Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.
His Highness the Gaikwar, Baroda.
Baroda Museum.

Travancore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

The Madras Mail, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.
Times of India, Hornby Road, Bombay.
The Bombay Gazette, Bombay.
The Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon.
The Englishman, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.
The Statesman, 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta..
The Indian Daily Telegraph, Lucknow.
The Pioneer, Allahabad.

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PART I.

1. The year's work and Office routine.

It will be seen from both parts of this report that the year under review has been a most satisfactory one for Muhammadan Archaeology in the Punjab and the United Provinces. This is due, almost entirely, to the Coronation Durbar and to the Royal visit to Agra, as many important and long outstanding archaeological works were put in hand, so that the historical buildings of Delhi and Agra might be seen to the best possible advantage by the Royal visitors, and the crowds of sightseers who followed them to India. The Delhi Fort improvement scheme (see Part II, Conservation) proposed in 1902 has at last been completed, many other works of no less importance being also generously undertaken by the two Governments for whose Muhammadan and British Monuments I am responsible, and it is no exaggeration to say that those who, with their Imperial Majesties, thronged to India during December and January last returned home impressed by, and interested in, the care that the Government of India bestows on its national monuments. To the President of the Durbar Committee, His Honour Sir John Hewett, who has now returned to these provinces as Lieutenant-Governor, and to His Honour Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, are due all thanks for the interest they have taken in these "Durbar" Archaeological works, which have helped to preserve so many old buildings from decay, and to surround them in many instances with pleasant gardens. Rupees 25,000 were given for the Fort Garden scheme by the Durbar Committee, and to this the Punjab Government added nearly twice as much again. At Agra Rs. 11,288 was sanctioned for improvements to the Akbari Mahal and Rs. 3,797 for brass lamps in the Taj Courtyard. For these Sir John Hewett must be again thanked. The President of the Durbar Committee allowed nothing to be done to any of the old Delhi buildings in connection with Durbar arrangements without primarily asking an opinion from this Department as to whether the proposed use of the building or its adaptations for ceremonial purposes would be in any way injurious to it. The electric wiring for the garden party illuminations of the Fort at Delhi was carried out, I may say, without any damage to walls or ornament, in consultation with this office, and this is only one of the many instances illustrating the sympathetic consideration which a body of officials, more than pressed for time, showed to the old buildings which had witnessed many years before the Durbars of the Mughal Emperors.

In 1910-1911 the conservation work in this circle amounted to Rs. 1,10,299 for Muhammadan Monuments, more than twice the amount spent on Conservation work in any other circle of this Department, and I am glad to say that my office cost, with the exception of that of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Lahore, less than any other circle. This year Rs. 2,02,657-11-10 have been spent on Conservation. Some ninety-two estimates have been signed in token of approval. Without taking into consideration the additional duties involved by the Durbar, the ordinary work of the office has considerably increased, and I have been obliged to ask Government for more men, and an extra clerk and a draftsman photographer have now been permanently added to the staff.

My diary will show the large proportion of time spent at Delhi, where conservation work amounting to Rs. 90,007 has been done alone. The Loan Exhibition of Antiquities (see section 18) has also involved a considerable quantity of additional work.

Mr. Pike, I.C.S., on special duty to enquire into the clerical establishments of the United Provinces, visited my office last April; I am indebted to him for many suggestions for reducing the quantity of papers filed in the office, etc. All the files of my office which date from 1885 have been examined, and useless papers destroyed. This had apparently never been done hitherto since the formation of the office. The records of repairs to buildings are singularly complete and form most interesting reading. It is hoped that at some date not far distant and for the benefit of those interested in the Conservation of monuments a table may be prepared showing the repairs to the buildings in this circle and what was spent respectively on those repairs. Complete sets of photographs taken by this office

since 1892-93 are now to hand, each year being bound up into a separate album (1). The previous Annual Reports, from the year 1885 to present date, which one might think should be naturally in the office, have been with some difficulty got together. Some 163 photographs have been taken of specimens of modern Indian architecture; these at the request made by the India Office to the Local Government (2), and were taken while I was visiting places in connection with my regular work. Satisfactory progress has been made with regard to the Protection of Ancient Monuments, and considerable attention has been given to British Monuments, especially by the Government of the United Provinces. I am indebted to the following gentlemen who have given me voluntary and most valuable assistance in my last year's work. The Hon'ble Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S.I., Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S., Dr. Hankin, the Reverend Father Hosten, S.J., Mirza Zafar Ali, P.C.S., and Khwaja Muhammad Hussain, B.A.

In my answer to a letter from Government enquiring my ideas as to the appointment of "Honorary correspondents" to this Department, with certain privileges attendant thereto, I ventured to suggest these names, stating at the same time that the appointment of such helpers as Honorary correspondents was, in my opinion, warranted, and could not but be a boon to this Department, but that the appointment of others than scholars of accuracy or of the soundest artistic and architectural capabilities would be merely "a let and a hindrance."

It may appear that the monuments of Delhi have had more than their share of attention, but what was done in the Fort there still remains to be done at Lahore and Allahabad. The Government of India, it is hoped, will not spare time and money during the next decade to improve the condition of the old buildings at Delhi which witness the existence of the "seven" former capitals. The needs of education are now paramount and the training of Indian Architects in this country is now, I believe, under consideration. What better help to a study of India and its history in connection with architecture could be gained than by a visit to the Imperial city? There is a call for Indian Architects; what better field for training than in this large area of architectural remains, side by side with a study of the construction and design of the new buildings of the Capital, as they spring into life?

Office Routine.

My staff has done excellent work during the year. Maulvi Shuaib has contributed most useful notes on Kalpi, Azampur, Kerana, Sirhind, and Jhinjhana; on Aghar Khan's tomb at Agra, and on inscriptions at Bayana. He assisted in the translation of farmans and inscriptions for Mr. Thompson's catalogue of the Loan Exhibition at Delhi, and has recently spent a month at Delhi in collecting material for the monograph it is proposed to publish on the articles of the Loan Exhibition. In this connection he has copied 33 farmans, three hundred and ten inscriptions on pictures, and thirty-four inscriptions on swords and other armour. His year's work has been most useful. My Chief Clerk, Pandit Bal Govind Dikshit, has this year more than justified the high opinion in which he has always been held by this Department. I know of no harder or more conscientious worker. He has again given many extra hours of service to Government, and I trust he will receive well-merited recognition. I applied to the Punjab Government for an honorarium on his behalf in connection with extra work he had on account of the Loan Exhibition, but have so far received no reply. He has now been 18 years with the department.

Babu Fazl-ud-din, the draftsman, has made measured drawings of the Nandan Mahal, Lucknow, and the Qutb enclosure at Delhi. These will be inked in during next hot weather. He has also prepared measured drawings of Mariam's tomb, Sikandarrah, and Jaswant Singh's Chattri, Agra, which have been sent to the Director-General of Archaeology for publication in the Annual of the Archaeological Survey of India for the year 1910-11. The plan of the Taj, for the connection therewith he received a bonus of Rs. 100 from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. This is his 25th year of service in this department. Thirty-two drawings have been prepared in this office during the year.

(1) For this the sum of Rs. 183 was given by the United Provinces Government.
 (2) For them the sum of Rs. 400 ditto ditto.

Babu Bishambar Lal, the photographer, has had a busy year. He will be fully occupied this next hot weather in making prints of negatives taken during the year.

This office has been responsible for 1,057 photographs during the year as against 201 in 1909-10 and 232 in 1910-11; this total is made up as follows:—

(1) Archaeological Photos	...	...	=338
(2) Photos of Modern types of Indian architecture	...	...	=163
(3) Photos of Exhibits, Loan Exhibition, Delhi	...	...	=526
(4) Set of Photos for Her Imperial Majesty the Queen	...	...	=30
Total	...	...	<u>1,057</u>

Of No. 3 on the list 69 were taken by a local photographer and 270 by the Director-General of Archaeology's photographer, kindly lent owing to the urgency of the work.

I should like to record my appreciation of the good work done by Mirza Ahsanjan, the temporary clerk employed during the period of the Loan Exhibition at Delhi. The charge of the Exhibition and its expenses was of considerable responsibility, and it has been a great help having such a good man on the spot.

Leave.

Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib availed himself of privilege leave during the year. He took one month and 26 days, from 16th September to 10th November, inclusive. Bishambar Lal, the photographer, took one month's privilege leave, from 4th May to 3rd June, inclusive. Bihari Lal, chaprassi, took one month's privilege leave, from 22nd April to 21st May, inclusive.

2. Royal and Viceregal Visits.

EXTRACT FROM COURT CIRCULAR.

Court Circular.

(By telegraph.)

Agra, 18th December.

* * * * *

The Queen-Empress visited the Taj this morning, proceeding thence by motor with her suite in attendance to Fatehpur Sikri. Mr. Sanderson had the honour of conducting Her Imperial Majesty round the palace of Akbar.

Luncheon was served in the dāk bungalow and Her Imperial Majesty returned to Agra in the evening.

* * * * *

Agra, 17th December.

In the afternoon Her Imperial Majesty, with her suite in attendance, visited the palaces of Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan in the Fort, and the tomb of Itmad-ud-daulah. Mr. Sanderson, of the Archaeological Survey of India, had the honour to act as guide to Her Imperial Majesty.

* * * * *

Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the Museum at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. On the 7th I had the honour of showing Her Imperial Majesty the principal buildings in the Fort at Delhi, and on the 8th I had the honour of accompanying Her Imperial Majesty on a visit to the Qutb and Nizam-ud-din's tomb. Her Majesty arrived in Agra on the 16th December 1911, and visited, with her suite, the Agra Fort, and the Tomb of Itmad-ud-daulah on the 17th December, and the Taj and Fatehpur Sikri on the following day. I had the honour of showing Her Imperial Majesty the places in question. At the request of Her Imperial Majesty rubbings of the floral ornament on the Turkish Sultana's house at Fatehpur Sikri, and a drawing of one of painted panels in the tomb of Salim Chisti, have been forwarded to Buckingham Palace, as well as a set of some thirty photos of the Delhi Historical buildings visited by Her Imperial Majesty.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge visited Agra on the 15th November, and I had the honour of showing Their Excellencies the Taj, Itmad-ud-daulah's tomb and Fatehpur Sikri on that date, and the Fort and Sikandarah on the following day.

His Excellency was accompanied by His Honour Sir John Hewett, President of the Durbar Committee.

I had the honour of accompanying His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on a visit to the Qutb in December last, when he inspected the Monuments there, and Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Bombay on their visits to the Agra buildings in January.

On the 26th March, at the wish of His Honour Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, I visited Lucknow, and had the honour of explaining to him certain proposals recently brought forward with regard to the improvement in the condition of the Mughal Buildings of Allahabad Fort, and showing to His Honour the Conservation work now in progress at the Nandan Mahal and the tomb of Ibrahim Chisti in Lucknow City, and in which His Honour took much interest.

I esteem it a great privilege to have had so many chances of explaining the work in progress in these two Provinces direct to their two Lieutenant-Governors, and have to express my thanks to them for the interest and trouble they have taken on behalf of Muhammadan archaeology during the year under review.

3. Diary.

Superintendent's Diary.

April	1st	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	2nd to 4th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	5th	...	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	6th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	7th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	8th and 9th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	10th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	11th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	12th	...	...	...	Left for Muttra and Delhi.
"	13th	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	14th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	15th and 16th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	17th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	18th	...	...	...	Inspected Jaswant Singh ki Chattri.
"	19th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	20th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	21st	...	...	...	Visited Ram Bagh.
"	22nd	...	...	...	Visited Kachpura, Mahtab Bagh, Chini ka Rauza &c.
"	23rd and 24th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	25th	...	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	26th	...	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	27th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	28th	...	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	29th and 30th	...	...	...	At Agra.
May	1st	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	2nd	...	...	...	Visited Jaswant Singh ki Chattri.
"	3rd	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	4th	...	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	5th	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	6th	...	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	7th to 10th	...	...	...	At Lahore.
"	11th	...	...	...	Left Lahore for Multan.
"	12th	...	...	...	Left Multan for Lahore and Sirhind.
"	13th	...	...	...	At Sirhind.
"	14th	...	...	...	Left Sirhind.
"	15th	...	...	...	At Muzaaffarnagar and Jhijnhana.
"	16th	...	...	...	Visited Kairana.
"	17th	...	...	...	Left Muzaaffarnagar for Delhi and Hissar.
"	18th	...	...	...	At Hissar.
"	19th	...	...	...	Left Hissar for Delhi and Agra.
"	20th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	21st	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	22nd	...	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri and Sikanadarah.
"	23rd to 25th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	26th	...	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	27th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	28th	...	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.

May	29th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	30th	...	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	31st	...	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
June	1st	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	2nd	...	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	3rd to 6th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	7th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	8th to 16th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	17th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	18th	...	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	19th	...	...	...	Left Delhi for Simla.
"	20th	...	...	...	Arrived at Simla.
"	21st to 30th	...	...	...	At Simla.
July	1st	...	...	...	Left Simla for Delhi.
"	2nd	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi and left for Agra.
"	3rd	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	4th to 6th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	7th	...	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	8th and 9th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	10th	...	...	...	Left Delhi for Simla.
"	11th	...	...	...	Arrived at Simla.
"	12th to 27th	...	...	...	At Simla.
"	28th	...	...	...	Left Simla for Delhi.
"	29th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	30th	...	...	...	Left Delhi for Simla.
"	31st to August 3rd	...	...	...	At Simla.
August	4th	...	...	...	Left Simla.
"	5th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	6th	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	7th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	8th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	9th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	10th	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
"	11th and 12th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	13th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	14th to 18th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	19th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	20th	...	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	21st	...	...	...	At Lahore.
"	22nd	...	...	...	Left Lahore.
"	23rd	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	23rd	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	24th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	25th to 29th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	30th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	31st	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
September	1st	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
"	2nd	...	...	...	Left Agra for Gwalior.
"	3rd	...	...	...	At Gwalior.
"	4th	...	...	...	Left Gwalior.
"	5th	...	...	...	Arrived at Bhopal.
"	6th	...	...	...	At Bhopal.
"	7th	...	...	...	Left Bhopal and arrived at Agra.
"	8th to 11th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	12th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	13th	...	...	...	Arrived at Jaipur.
"	14th	...	...	...	At Jaipur.
"	15th	...	...	...	Left Jaipur.
"	16th	...	...	...	Arrived at Bikanir.
"	17th	...	...	...	At Bikanir.
"	18th	...	...	...	Left Bikanir.
"	19th	...	...	...	Arrived at Jodhpur.
"	20th	...	...	...	At Jodhpur.
"	21st	...	...	...	Left Jodhpur.
"	22nd	...	...	...	Arrived at Udaipur.
"	23rd	...	...	...	Left Udaipur.
"	24th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	25th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	26th	...	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	27th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	28th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	29th to October 1st	...	...	...	At Delhi.

October	2nd	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	3rd	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	4th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	5th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	6th to 10th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	11th	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	12th	...	...	...	Arrived at Allahabad.
"	13th	...	...	...	Returned to Delhi.
"	14th	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	15th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	16th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	17th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	18th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	19th to November 3rd	...	...	...	At Delhi.
November	4th...	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	5th...	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	6th...	...	...	...	Returned to Delhi.
"	7th...	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	8th...	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	9th...	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	10th	...	...	...	Returned to Delhi.
"	11th to 13th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	14th	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	15th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra and inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	16th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	17th to 22nd	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	23rd	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	24th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	25th	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
"	26th to 28th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	29th	...	...	...	Left Agra and arrived at Delhi.
"	30th to December 11th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
December	12th	...	...	...	Visited Qutb.
"	13th to 15th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	16th	...	...	...	Left Delhi and arrived at Agra.
"	17th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	18th	...	...	...	Visited Fatehpur Sikri.
"	19th to 21st	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	22nd	...	...	...	Visited Sikandarrah and Fatehpur Sikri.
"	23rd to 27th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	28th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	29th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	30th	...	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	31st to January 3rd	...	...	...	At Agra.
January	4th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	5th to 9th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	10th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	11th	...	...	...	Arrived at Cawnpore.
"	12th	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
"	13th to 23rd	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	24th	...	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	25th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	26th	...	...	...	Left Agra for Allahabad.
"	27th	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
"	28th to February 6th	...	...	...	At Agra.
February	7th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah and left for Lucknow.
"	8th	...	...	...	Arrived at Lucknow.
"	8th	...	...	...	Left Lucknow.
"	9th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	10th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	11th	...	...	...	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
"	12th to 18th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	19th	...	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	20th	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
"	21st to March 4th	...	...	...	At Agra.
March	5th	...	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	6th and 7th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	8th	...	...	...	Left Delhi for Agra.
"	9th	...	...	...	Left Agra.

March 10th	...	...	...	...	Arrived at Allahabad and returned to Agra.
" 11th and 12th	...	...	...	...	At Agra.
" 13th	...	...	...	...	Left Agra.
" 14th	...	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
" 15th	...	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
" 16th to 18th	...	...	...	...	At Agra.
" 19th	...	...	...	...	Left Agra.
" 20th	...	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
" 21st	...	...	...	...	At Benares.
" 22nd	...	...	...	...	Left Benares for Jaunpur and Lucknow.
" 23rd	...	...	...	...	Arrived at Lucknow.
" 24th	...	...	...	...	At Agra.
" 25th	...	...	...	...	Left Agra.
" 26th	...	...	...	...	Arrived at Lucknow.
" 27th	...	...	...	...	Left Lucknow and arrived at Agra.
" 28th to 31st	...	...	...	...	At Agra.

4. Annual Office Expenditure.

<i>Salaries.</i>				
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Superintendent's pay	6,070 2 6
<i>Establishment.</i>				
One Munshi	...	1,800	0 0	
One Clerk	...	660	0 0	
One Photographer...	...	*613	11 5	
One Draftsman	...	*625	0 0	
One Assistant Draftsman Photo-grapher	...	*385	9 0	
Two Peons	...	*175	0 0	
Temporary establishment	...	343	0 8	
				4,602 5 1
<i>Allowances.</i>				
Travelling allowance to Superintendent	...	4,427	11 6	
Travelling allowance to Establishment	...	1,482	6 3	
				5,910 1 9
<i>Supplies and services.</i>				
Photographs and Photo materials	...	†900	0 0	
Purchase and repair of tents	...	50	0 0	
				950 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Purchase of stationery	...	19	10 3	
Purchase of Books and Newspapers	...	206	0 0	
Belts, Badges and Liveries to Peons	...	8	0 0	
Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	667	1 6	
Postage charges	...	230	0 0	
Telegram charges	...	30	0 0	
Conveyance of Tents, Stores	...	380	0 0	
Records, etc.	...	83	7 3	
Hot and cold weather charges	...	230	0 0	
Miscellaneous	...			
Total	...			1,854 3 0
Total	...			19,386 12 4

5. Conservation.

Amounts spent on conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments during the year were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	...	69,461	6 6
In the Punjab	...	132,918	10 1
In Ajmer	...	277	11 3

* These amounts include half a month's substantive pay sanctioned by the Government of India, Home Department, notification no. 73C. D., dated the 12th December 1911.

† Includes Rs. 400 sanctioned by United Provinces Government for photos of Modern Indian Architecture.

The grants(1) in aid from Imperial revenue were :—

For the United Provinces	...	...	...	Rs. 15,620
Ditto Punjab	...	...	...	24,000
Ditto Ajmer	...	...	...	Nil.

6. Office Library.

The following books have been acquired during the year :—

1. *Hand-book to Benares. E. Heining.
2. *Muttra Museum catalogue. J. Ph. Vogel.
3. Stray Leaves from the Diary of an Indian Officer.
4. Hindu Architecture. Ram Raz.
5. Life of John Nicholson. Trotter.
6. Voyage round the world. Careri.
7. Travels in India. Hodges.
8. Revolt in North-Western Provinces. Raikes.
9. Rambles in Northern India. F. H. Wilson.
10. The Cawnpore Massacre. Crump.
11. Recollections of India. Hon. C. H. Hardinge.
12. City of Lucknow. Dodgson.
13. Oriental Scenery (Volumes 1—6). Daniell.
14. *Some of the results of Indian administration during the last 50 years.
15. Tile mosaics, Lahore Fort. Parts I-IV. J. Ph. Vogel.
16. Relations between English and Dutch at Amboyna. East Indian Company.
17. *Antiquities of Chamba State. J. Ph. Vogel.
18. *Manual of Government Orders, United Provinces, Volume I—III.
19. *Tour of H. I. M. the Queen-Empress in India, 1911-1912. General Beatson.
20. *Etude de sculpture Bouddhique. J. Ph. Vogel.
21. *Archaeological exploration in India. J. Ph. Vogel.
22. *Christian Tombs and Monuments, United Provinces. E. A. Blunt.
23. Reminiscences of the Sepoy Rebellion, 1857. Wagentreiber.
24. *Catalogue. Delhi Darbar Loan Exhibition of Antiquities. J. P. Thompson.
25. *List of Inscriptions on Tombs and Monuments in the Punjab, etc. Irving.
26. Memoirs of Jahangir. (Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri.) Rogers and Beveridge.
27. *Punjab State Gazetteer, Volume XXII A. Chamba State. 1904.
28. Epigraphica Indica. Volume X. Part VI.
29. *Hand-book and Sculptures in the Peshawar Museum. D. B. Spooner.
30. Sala-i-amm for the current year.
31. Safinat-ul-aulia.
32. Khazinat-ul-Asfia. 2 Volumes.
33. *District Gazetteer of the United Provinces, Volume XXXVI, Garhwal.
34. *Punjab Gazetteer, Volume VIII. Simla Hill State, 1910.
35. *Punjab Gazetteer, Volume IV (a), Gurgaon District, 1910.
36. Azkar-i-Abrar.
37. Proceedings of the Conference of Orientalists including museum and archaeology conference held at Simla in July 1911.
38. *Administration Report of Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year 1909-1910.
39. *Report on the Administration, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.
40. *Report by Public Works Department Officers on the conservation of Archaeological buildings in the United Provinces for the year 1909-10 (Public Works Department Collection No. 1 of 1910).
41. *Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology for the years 1908-1909, 1909-1910, Part I, Administrative.
42. *Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, for the year ending 31st March 1911.
43. *Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1911.
44. *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1911.
45. *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1910-1911.
46. *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, for 1910-1911.
47. *Report on the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1910-1911.
48. *Annual Report of the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1910.
49. *Quarterly Civil List for the United Provinces.
50. *Quarterly Civil List for the Punjab.
51. *Government Gazette, United Provinces.

*All items marked * have been presented to the office. Remainder have been purchased from the annual grant of Rs. 200.
(1) A small proportion of these grants was devoted to Hindu and Buddhist movements.

52. *Government Gazette, Punjab.
53. *The Pioneer* for the current year.
54. *Conservation notes on the cave temples of Ellora, Roza, Hyderabad (Deccan), dated the March 1911.
55. *Conservation notes on the Rock-cut caves at Ajanta, Hyderabad (Deccan), dated the February 1911.
56. *Inspection note of Mr. E. G. Stanly, Superintending Engineer, Mandalay Circle, on works in the Mandalay sub-division during January 1911.
57. *Inspection note No. 1 of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, on the Thudana and Patan Zayats, Mandalay.
58. *Conservation note on the old Fort at Lalbagh, Dacca.
59. *Conservation note on the temple of Siva at Deo Baloda, Dring District, Central Provinces.
60. *Conservation note on the Vishnu Varaha Image at Pamacar, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces.
61. *Inspection notes by Mr. E. Gabbett, Superintending Engineer, Chindwin Circle, on the Pagodas at Pagan, dated the 28th February 1911 and 1st March 1911.
62. *Conservation notes on the great Tope at Sanchi, Bhopal State, Central India, March 1911.
63. *Conservation notes on the Nasik Caves, May 1911.
64. *Conservation notes on the old stone temple at Ambarnath near Kalyan, Thana District, dated the 11th May 1911.
65. *Conservation notes on the Fort temples and tombs at Chanda, Central Provinces, dated the 19th May 1911.
66. *Conservation notes on Ballarpur Fort, Chanda District, Central Provinces, dated the 15th May 1911.
67. *Conservation notes on the temple of Chhaunsath Jogini at Bheraghat, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, dated the 17th May 1911.
68. *Inspection note No. V, by Mr. E. A. W. Phillips, Superintending Engineer, Pegu Circle, on the Tharrawady Division, The Hamwya Pagoda, dated the 18th May 1911, with remarks by Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, dated the 1st June 1911.
69. *Conservation note on the Panchmatha temples at Garha, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, dated the 13th October 1911.
70. *Conservation notes upon the great cave at Ellephanta, Gharapuri, dated the 11th October 1911.

7. Publications.

1. Annual progress report for 1910-1911.
2. The Shah Burj at Delhi Fort. } Contributed to Archaeological Survey
3. The Diwan-i-'amm, Lahore Fort. } Annual for 1909-1910.
4. The Chattri of Raja Jaswant Singh, Agra. }
5. The tomb of Mariam-uz-Zamani, Sikandra. } Contributed to
6. The prolongation of the Buland Darwaza steps, Fateh- } Archaeological
- pur Sikri. } Survey Annual
7. The restoration of the East facade, Akbari Mahal, Agra. } for 1910-11.
8. A note on the use of scrub Eradicator (prepared for the Director-General of Archaeology).
9. Conservation notes at Sirhind, Muzaffarnagar, Lahore, Karnal District, Chiniot (Jhang District), Benares, Jaunpur.

8. Statement showing the cases that have passed through the office during the year in connection with the Muhammadan and British Monuments of this circle.

The following statement shows the number of buildings that have been the subject of special attention by this office during the year under review with a brief note on the nature of the action taken with respect to each. It will afford a good idea of the amount of work that passes through this office in connection with the preservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments. It will be seen from the following statement that 136 buildings have been dealt with in the United Provinces, 132 in the Punjab, and seven in Native States, involving respectively 169, 255 and seven cases or recommendations dealt with directly by this office. The grand total involves 275 distinct buildings and 431 recommendations or "actions" of various kinds. The total may seem a small one, when there are 1,500 known buildings in my charge, with possibly another 500 never yet visited, and the whole

*All items marked * have been presented to the office. Remainder have been purchased from the annual grant of Rs. 200.

scattered over an area more than twice as large as England, Scotland and Wales.* Many of the buildings in the list have of course been visited very frequently. The majority of recommendations and even those of the utmost urgency may have to wait several years before funds for them are sanctioned.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Serial number.	Name of building.	Recommendations, &c., or action taken directly by this office.	
		Serial number.	Particulars of same.
AGRA DISTRICT.			
1	Taj Mahal	1	Petty repairs.
		2	Conservation of old aqueduct to west to Taj enclosure.
		3	Continual working of fountains in main channels during day time.
		4	Improvement of the untidy condition of the brick paved ramps outside east enclosure wall.
		5	Electric light and cable arrangements for Lord Curzon's silver lamp.
		6	Courtyard lamps and hanging lamp in the Shahr Darwaza.
		7	Petty repairs to Taj courtyard and Fatehpuri Masjid.
AGRA FORT.			
2	Salimgarh	8	Removal of whitewash from—
3	Khas Mahal	9	Examination of floor for old water channel.
4	Battlements, Fort Wall ...	10	Petty modifications proposed by Military Works Department.
5	Anguri Bagh	11	Repairs of old water channel and substitution of an iron pipe in place of old masonry supply channel to central fountain.
		12	Petty repairs to buildings round Anguri Bagh.
6	Old apartments to north of ramps leading up from water gate. (Block Nos. 3 and 5 Ordnance Department.)	13	Protection of two inlaid fountain basins in Block No. 3 and excavation of an old bath in Block No. 5.
7	Delhi gate	14	Opening up arcading at top of Delhi gate ramp.
8	Hathi pol gate	15	Elephant statue pedestal measured and sent to Director-General of Archaeology.
		16	Petty repairs above Hathipol gate.
9	Akbari Mahal	17	Restoration of east facade.
10	Jahangiri Mahal	18	Petty repairs.
11	Musammam Burj	19	Ditto.
12	Moti Masjid	20	Clearance of earth to north of—
13	Shop keepers in the Fort ...	21	Quarters for —
14	Fort (generally)	22	Suggestion for protection of—by Act VII of 1904, of all the historical buildings.
AGRA CITY.			
15	Chini-ka-Rauza	23	Suggestions for repairs to—
16	Itmad-ud-Daulah's tomb ...	24	Preservation of tiles—at Behaviour shown by inhabitants near—to tourists.
		25	Water supply for fountains at—
17	Mahabat Khan's daughter's tomb.	26	Recommendations with regard to repairs of inlay work.
		27	Removal of huts surrounding and repair of—
18	Jaffar Khan's mosque	28	Petty repairs to—
19	Firoz Khan's tomb... ..	29	Suggestion for repairs to—
20	Graves near Humayun's masjid	30	Removal of a tawiz from—
21	Ram Bagh	31	Repairs to compound wall of—
22	Jami Masjid	32	Removal of untidy shops in front of—and general improvement of surroundings.
		33	Provision of lamps and clock case.
23	Old Sarai between Fort and Jami Masjid.	34	Procuring old photograph of—
24	Jaawant Singh's Chattri ...	35	Repairs to and suggested acquisition of garden at—
		36	Preparation of measured drawings at—
25	Masjid-i-Mukhanisan, Agra ...	37	Recommendations on conservation work in progress.
26	Qasim Mauji's tomb	38	Grant-in-aid for repairs to —refused by Government.
27	Sayyid Kamal Khan's tomb ...	39	Removal of inscription from—to the Taj Museum.
28	Nawab Aghar Khan's tomb ..	40	Photography of sculpture at—and removal of white-w ash.
29	Tomb near Basi Bussa, Tajganj, containing 3 unknown female graves.	41	Report on condition of—
		42	Proposals for repairs and acquisition of—by Government.
30	Baradari near Circuit house ...	43	Petty repairs to—
31	Her Majesty Queen Victoria's statue.	44	Suggestions for bronze commemoration tablet.
32	Roman Catholic cemetery ...	45	Descriptive tablets proposed for Martyr's chapel.
		46	Upkeep and layout of cemetery.
		47	Petty repairs.

				Sq. Miles.	
*	Area of England, Scotland and Wales	...	...	88,120	
	Area of Punjab	...	...	97,209	(British territory only).
	Area of United Provinces	...	...	112,243	
	Total area in charge of this Circle	...	...	209,452	

The above figures are taken from the "Times" *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

UNITED PROVINCES—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of building.	Recommendations, &c., or action taken directly by this office.	
		Serial Number.	Particulars of same.
AGRA DISTRICT—(contd.).			
33	Graves of Jesuit Missionaries, Padre Tola.	48	Descriptive tablets proposed at——.
34	Kos Minars (in Agra district generally).	49	Information as to position of——.
35	Sarwar Sultani shrine near Bunkutta.	50	Petty repairs to——.
		51	Report on condition of——.
FATEHPUR SIKRI			
36	Historical buildings ...	52	Conduct of guides at——.
37	Baradari to north-east of Dāk Bungalow.	53	Suggestions for repairs to——.
38	Treasury ...	54	Ditto
39	Mint ..	55	Ditto
40	Hammam near Treasury ...	56	Ditto
41	Doctor's house ...	57	Ditto
42	Bath to East of Khawabgah ...	58	Ditto
43	Water Works near Birbal's house.	59	Ditto
44	Hiran Minar ...	60	Ditto
45	Darogha Mahal ...	61	Ditto
46	Caravansarai ...	62	Ditto
47	Samooza Mahal ...	63	Ditto
48	Stone cutters' Masjid ...	64	Ditto
49	Langar Khana ...	65	Ditto
50	Agra Gate ...	66	Ditto
51	Lal Darwaza ...	67	Ditto
52	Birpol Darwaza ...	68	Ditto
53	Gwalior Darwaza ...	69	Ditto
54	City Walls generally ...	70	Ditto
		71	Recommendations re proposal by Dargah Committee for temporary lamps for the feast being put up in the courtyard of the Jami Masjid.
56	Buland Darwaza ...	72	Prolongation of Buland Darwaza steps. Recommendations regarding work when in progress.
57	Salim Chishti's Tomb ...	73	Preparation of drawings of interior decoration for Her Imperial Majesty the Queen.
58	Turkish Sultana's house ...	75	Rubbings of ornament for Her Imperial Majesty the Queen.
SIKANDARAH.			
59	Akbar's Tomb ...	76	Suggestions for provision of hanging and hand lamps for main Tomb chamber.
		77	Petty repairs.
		78	Restoration of causeway from east false gate to tomb.
		79	Lowering ground in front of Southern main entrance gate to its original level.
60	Mariam's Tomb ...	80	Suggestion for a covering for the false tomb on top storey.
		81	Repairs and conservation at——.
		82	Suggestions for water supply, grassing part of compound, and planting of cypress trees, &c., therein.
		83	Approach road to tomb.
		84	Preparation of measured drawings of——.
61	Statue of Akbar's House (near Sikandarah).	85	Suggestion for removal to near road side, so that it can be seen by passers-by.
62	Itbari Khan's Mosque ...	86	Suggestions for conservation of——.
63	Grave of a Lady, "Rasa," near Lunatic Asylum, Superintendent's house.	87	Suggestions for conservation of——.
ALIGARH DISTRICT. (1)			
64	Tappal Fort, Tahsil Khair ...	88	Protection—of by Act VII of 1904.
ALLAHABAD DISTRICT. (1)			
65	Khusru Bagh Tombs and Gardens.	89	Special repairs to——.
66	Building on east and south wall, Allahabad Fort.	90	Conservation suggested at——. Unsatisfactory condition of south gate reported on.
67	Zenana building, Allahabad Fort.	91	Recommendations for opening up certain bricked up arcades; now occupied by Ordnance Department.
68	BENARES DISTRICT. Cemetery near Railway Station, Benares.	92	Recommendations on conservation work in progress.
69	Shivala cemetery, Benares ...	93	Estimate for improvement of——signed in token of approval.
70	Railway yard cemetery, Benares	94	Ditto ditto ditto
71	Memorial to Sepoys near Chetganj, Benares.	95	Ditto ditto ditto
		96	Ditto ditto ditto
72	Aurangzeb's Mosque, Benares...	97	Conservation suggested at——
73	Lal Khan's Tomb, Benares ...	98	Ditto
74	Man Mandir observatory, Benares	99	Ditto
75	Palang Shahid, Benares ...	100	Ditto
76	Battis Khamba, Benares ...	102	Ditto
			} Notes with Press.

(1) The conservation notes on these buildings and embodying these proposals are with the Press.

UNITED PROVINCES—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of building. ;	Serial number.	Recommendations &c., or action taken directly by this office.
			Particulars of same.
CAWNPORE DISTRICT.			
77	Savada Kothi, Cawnpore ...	103	Suggested improvements to ———submitted to Local Government.
78	Subedar Ka Talao cemetery, Cawnpore	104	Ditto
79	Mirpur cemetery, Cawnpore ...	105	Ditto
80	Police lines cemetery, Cawnpore.	106	Ditto
81	Hiraman Ka Pura cemetery, Cawnpore.	107	Ditto
DEHRA DUN DISTRICT.			
82	Bijnor Mubammadan buildings	108	List of photographs asked for—.
83	Protecting Asoka inscription at Klasi.	109	Recommendations made on estimates.
84	Sir Charles Farrington's monument, Jharipani.	110	To be added to Public Works department list.
FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT.			
85	Nawab Ghazi Khan's tomb, Farrukhabad.	111	Repairs required.
FATEHPUR DISTRICT.			
86	Temple at Bahua ...	112	Special repairs to*—.
87	Temple at Tinduli ...	113	Ditto*
GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.			
88	Statue at Thana Bangaon ...	114	Case transmitted to Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.
89	Rauza of Muslim Rajas, Shahpur.	115	Photographs asked for from Collector owing to difficulty in sending office photographer.
JAUNPUR DISTRICT.†			
90	Jami Masjid, Jaunpur ...	116	Repairs necessary to—.
91	Khangab, Jaunpur ...	117	Ditto
92	Lal Darwaza Masjid, Jaunpur.	118	Repairs necessary to and protection of—by Act VII of 1904.
93	Atala Masjid, Jaunpur ...	119	Repairs necessary to—.
		120	Notification to Government of work on a tank in the courtyard having been started without the necessary permission.
94	Walls and bastions of Fort, Jaunpur.	121	Repairs to and removal of trees likely to damages foundations.
95	Mosque, Jaunpur Fort ...	122	Removal of whitewash from—.
96	Hammam, Jaunpur Fort ...	123	Repairs necessary to—.
97	Rauza Shah Firoz, Jaunpur ...	124	Declared a protected monument.
98	Jhinjhiri Masjid, Jaunpur ..	125	Repairs necessary to—and eviction of squatters.
		126	Petty repairs and note on misuse of mosque by neighbouring cultivators
99	Bridge, Jaunpur ...	127	Petty repairs to—Removal of whitewash.
100	Tomb of Nawab Ghazi Khan, Jaunpur.	128	Protection of—by Act VII 1904 suggested.
101	Sheikh Barba's mosque, Zafarabad.	130	Protection suggested.
		131	Note on misuse of mosque.
JALAUN DISTRICT.			
102	Rang Mahal, Kalpi ..	132	Enquiries as to an Inscription removed from—.
103	Kalpi Fort ...	133	Protection of buildings in—by Act VII of 1904.
		134	Suggestion for repairs to—.
LUCKNOW DISTRICT.			
104	Nandan Mahal, Yahiaganj, Lucknow.	135	Recommendations on conservation work in progress.
		136	Supplementary estimate asked for.
105	Ibrahim Chisti's tomb ..	137	Acquisition of old compound surrounding and clearing some of huts.
		138	Recommendations on Conservation work in progress.
106	Dianat-nd-Daulah's tomb, Lucknow.	139	Acquisition of land round—
107	Residency, Lucknow ...	140	Lean to corrugated shed not to be removed by order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who visited the building.
		141	Recommendations for repairs.
MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT.			
108	Sheikh Abdul Razzag's tomb, Jhinjhana.	142	Suggestions for conservation of—Estimate prepared for same by Local Government.
109	Jami Masjid, Jhinjhana ...	143	Suggestions for conservation of—.

*Under my jurisdiction while the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore, was officiating as Director-General of Archaeology.

†The Conservation notes on these buildings embodying these proposals are with the Press at date of writing.

UNITED PROVINCES—(concluded).

Serial number.	Name of building.	Recommendations, &c., or action taken directly by this office.	
		Serial number.	Particulars of same.
MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT —(concluded).—			
110	Fort, Kerana ...	144	Conservation not recommended for any of the Kerana buildings. Photographs, notes and rubbings of inscriptions taken.
111	Baoli, Kerana ...	145	Ditto ditto.
112	Jami Masjid, Kerana ...	146	Ditto ditto.
113	Darbar ki Masjid, Kerana ...	147	Ditto ditto.
114	Nawab Muqarrab Khan's House, Kerana.	148	Ditto ditto.
115	Garden of Nawab Muqarrab Khan, Kerana.	149	Ditto ditto.
116	Kankron-Wali ki Masjid, Kerana.	150	Ditto ditto.
117	Masjid-i-Afghanan, Kerana ..	151	Ditto ditto.
118	Shaikh Harun-ki-Masjid, Kerana.	152	Ditto ditto.
119	Sarai Wali Masjid, Kerana ...	153	Ditto ditto.
120	Bhure Shah ki Masjid, Kerana	154	Ditto ditto.
121	Qadam Sharif, Kerana ...	155	Ditto ditto.
MEERUT DISTRICT.			
122	Lord Lake's Monument, Patparganj.	155	Repairs to—asked for.
123	Town Walls, Ghaziabad ...	156	Present condition reported on—.
MORADABAD DISTRICT.			
124	Baoli at Amroha ...	157	Case sent on to the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.
125	Firozpur Fort, Moradabad ...	158	Excavations for supposed treasure not sanctioned by Government.
126	Tomb of Shaikh Abdul Ghaffar, Azampur.	159	Notes on historical buildings taken by Maulvi Shuaib. Will be visited by Superintendent next cold season, if possible.
127	Old mosque near No. 126 ...	160	Ditto ditto.
128	Mianji Bandigi Wali Masjid to west of No. 126.	161	Ditto ditto.
129	Jami Masjid, Azampur ...	162	Ditto ditto.
130	Ruined school, Azampur ...	163	Ditto ditto.
131	Hazirah of Talib Khan, Azampur.	164	Ditto ditto.
132	Tomb of Muhyu-din Shah, Azampur.	165	Ditto ditto.
133	Small mosque near tomb of Muhyu-din Shah, Azampur.	166	Ditto ditto.
MUTTRA DISTRICT.			
134	Mughal buildings at Chatta ...	167	No action taken as the buildings at—are not worth conservation.
MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.			
135	Christian cemetery at Gopin-ganj.	168	Suggestion that it be brought on books of Public Works Department.
SITAPUR DISTRICT.			
136	Makka Darzi's Imambara, Khairabad.	169	Recommendations to Government that this building is not worth conservation.
136		169	

PUNJAB.

DELHI DISTRICT.			
DELHI FORT.			
1	Jharoka ...	1	Repairs to marble flooring.
		2	Provision of temporary rail on occasion of garden party when His Majesty the King-Emperor appeared from here to the people.
2	Lahore gate ...	3	Removal of unsightly wood balconies.
		4	Removal of colour wash from inside of—.
3	Railing, East Wall ...	5	Removal of the old unsightly iron railing and provision of sandstone balustrade.
4	Bridges in front of Lahore and Delhi gates.	6	Enquiries as to information with regard to Robert Macpherson, the builder of these bridges in 1811.
5	North Wall, opposite Salimgarh.	7	Proposals to improve untidy conditions of—.

PUNJAB—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of building.	Serial number.	Recommendations &c., or action taken directly by this office.
			Particulars of same.
	DELHI DISTRICT—(contd.).		
	DELHI FORT—(contd.).		
6	Modern military building between Rang and Mumtaz mahals.	8	Removal of—.
7	Moti Masjid Battery ...	9	Improvement of and planting shrubbery round—.
8	Mumtaz Mahal ...	10	Eventual removal of the battery.
		11	Conversion into Delhi Museum of Archaeology.
		12	Proposals for estimate.
		13	Preparation of 9 drawings in connection with—.
		14	Use by Pardah-nashin ladies on occasion of Royal Garden party.
		15	Temporary stair to roof on account of above.
		16	Excavation work for tank in front of—filled up.
		17	Petty repairs to—.
		18	Excavation of and repairs to—.
9	Hira Mahal ...		
10	Terrace on East Wall of Fort between Shah Burj and Hammam.	19	Removal of—to outside the area.
11	Old guns in Archaeological area.		
12	Hayat Bakhsh Garden ...	20	Planting of—with shrubs.
		21	Pumps for watering.
		22	Stone Gangways for water channels.
		23	Fountains for channels.
		24	Grass bank on east side.
		25	Military road on east side.
		26	Creepers round wells, unsightly walls and tanks.
		27	Removal of Durbar perquisites from—.
13	Bhadon Building ...	28	Readaptation of old water tanks and chaddars. (1)
		29	Petty repairs to—.
14	Sawan Building ...	30	Reusing old water tank and chaddars.
		31	Creepers for back of—.
15	Sweepers' quarters near Hammam.	32	Provision of and removal of present quarters for—near Hammam to Shah Burj.
16	Lavatory for use of visitors in Fort near Hammam.	38	Provision of—.
17	Chowk between Lahore gate and Naubatkhana	35	Evacuation of—by Military Department's menials.
		36	Removal of white-wash from—.
		37	Removal of modern additions to—.
		38	Removal of shops.
18	Khwabgah ...	39	Creepers on west wall of—.
19	Peacock Throne ...	40	Enquires as to drawings whether there are any drawing or old pictures of—.
20	Road at foot of east wall of Fort.	41	Proposals for and improvements to Fort which would result from—
21	Zafar Mahal ...	42	Opening up arches at foot of—.
		43	Repairs to—.
		44	Planting creepers over—.
		45	Water supply for tank.
22	Elephant statues ...	46	Plan of—sent to Director-General of Archaeology.
23	Diwan-i-Khas ...	47	Regilding finials of—.
		48	Regilding and repainting ceiling of—.
		49	Cleaning of marble floor and channels.
24	Diwan-i-a'mm ...	50	Additional steps at north and south ends of—provided.
		51	Cleaning of—.
		52	Use of rooms at back of—on day of Royal garden party.
		53	Repairs to verandah at back of—.
		54	Suspension of electric lamps from—Coronation (Durbar).
25	Hammam ...	56	Shesham wood doors for—.
		57	General repairs and cleaning of—.
		58	Wire screens for windows.
		59	Damage to—by visitors to Fort.
26	Naubat Khana ...	60	Use by pardah-nashin ladies. (Durbar) Coronation.
		61	Cleaning of upper floors.
27	Moti Masjid ...	62	Temporary staircase up to upper floors of—(Durbar) Coronation.
		63	Proposed closing of—to visitors.
		64	Removal of vegetation.
		65	Creepers planted over unsightly walls of—.
28	Rang Mahal ...	66	Use of roof by pardah-nashin ladies during Royal garden party.
		67	General conservation of—.
		68	Removal of white-wash from old painting on walls.
		69	Proposed restoration of old painted decoration—abandoned.
		70	Water for central basin.
		71	Restoration of cascade and basin in front of—.
		72	New jali screens for—.
		73	New ceiling of—.
		74	Coved cornice for new ceiling.
		75	Marble basin from Queen's Garden not to stand in front of.
			Condition of underground rooms of—.

(1) i.e. Cascades.

PUNJAB—(continued).

		Recommendations, etc., or action taken directly by this office.	
Serial number.	Name of building.	Serial number.	Particulars of same.
DELHI DISTRICT—(contd.).			
29	Gardens in front of Rang Mahal and Diwan-i-Khas.	76	Layout of—.
		77	Planting of—and choice of shrubs.
		78	Water supply for—.
		79	Excavation of large tank in front of Rang Mahal.
		80	Discovery of old stone gangway to a building in centre of large tank.
		81	Discovery of an underground passage to south of Rang Mahal.
		82	Layout of lawns in front of Mumtaz Mahal.
30	Shah Burj	83	Handed over to Archaeological department by Military department.
		84	Fence on Fort wall near—to prevent entrance to Archaeological area along Fort wall.
		85	Removal of modern additions from—.
		86	Petty repairs to—.
		87	Water supply to old tank and 'Chaddar' in the Pavilion.
		88	Discovery of little tank in ground floor of Burj.
		89	Planting creepers over—.
		90	Use of—at Garden party.
		91	Proposed eventual restoration of its Chattri.
31	Military Band and Custodians	92	Accommodation of gardener's plant in rooms of—refused.
		93	Permission given to play in Fort gardens.
32	Entrance fee	94	Temporary military custodians for—.
33	Temporary electric installation for Durbar.	95	Suggested entrance fee for Archaeological area.
		96	Fixing of—and general care of buildings and ornament while same being executed.
34	Wells in Fort	97	Designs for temporary standard and hanging lamps.
		98	Sanitary condition of—.
		99	Mosquito tight covering for large Baoli.
		100	Do. do. well near mess.
		101	Do. do. wells in Hayat Bakhsh garden.
35	Drains in Archaeological area...	102	Diversion of—.
		103	Flushing of—daily.
		104	Removal of—.
36	Water supply to Fort garden ...	105	Recommendations regarding effective working of—.
		106	Failure of pumps and provision of new ones
DELHI CITY AND DISTRICT.			
36	Begumpuri Masjid	107	Evacuation of—by villagers.
37	Abdul Nabi's mosque	108	Removal of inscriptions from—.
38	Ferozabad	109	Provision of guarantee that no harm would be done to old buildings on occasion of elephant fight held at time of Durbar.
39	Purana Qila	110	Enquiry as to whether it is to be used as new imperial mint.
40	Talaqi Gate, Purana Qila ...	111	Excavations at—.
		112	Repairs to upper portion of—.
		113	Road through— from Grand Trunk Road to Sher Shah's mosque.
41	West gate	114	Criticisms on repairs at—.
42	Road through west gate to Sher Shah's mosque.	115	Removal of shops from side of—.
		116	General alignment of road.
43	Sher Shah's mosque	117	Petty repairs to—.
		118	Behaviour of custodians at—.
44	Sher Mandal	119	Construction of path from Sher Shah's mosque to—.
		120	Repairs to Chajjas.
45	Kos Minar, (near Purana Qila)	121	Protection of—by Act VII of 1904 suggested.
46	Bishtdari building at Malcha ...	122	Report on—asked for by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.
47	Kashmiri gate, Delhi city ...	123	Refining memorial tablet at—.
48	Barapaloh bridge	124	Petty repairs to—.
49	Chauburji, on the ridge	125	Provision of guarantee that no harm is done to it by Durbar authorities.
50	West gate of Sher Shah's, Delhi	126	Protection of—by Act VII of 1904.
		127	Petty repairs to—.
51	Khair-ul-Manazi	128	Protection of—by Act VII of 1904.
		129	Petty repairs to—.
52	Bara Khamba (near Nizam-ud-din).	130	Modern accretions removed from—.
53	Sultan Bahlol Lodi's tomb ...	131	Enquiries as to whether occupants can be removed from—.
54	Nila Gumbaz	132	Repairs to—.
55	Tomb of Ghalib (Nizam-ud-din)	133	Report on condition of—.
56	Adilabad (near Tughlakabad)	134	Repairs to battlements of—.
57	Ghyas-ud-din's mosque (Delhi city).	135	Estimate for repairs to—.
58	Humayun's tomb	136	Lightning conductor suggested for—.
		137	Repairs to—.
		138	Modifications to gardens.
		139	Raising kerbs of paths.
		140	Petty repairs to—.
59	The tomb of Babar (near Humayun's tomb).	141	Conservation of—.
60	Afsah Wallah-ki-Masjid.	142	Ditto.
61	Tomb immediately near— ...	143	Completion of repairs to—.
62	Moth-ki Masjid	144	Acquisition of more property round— suggested.
63	Safdar Jang's tomb	145	Repairs to—.
		146	Notices at—.
64	Ghyas-ud-din Tughlaq's tomb, Tughlakabad.	147	Faults in repairs work rectified.
		148	Ditto to work on causeway.

PUNJAB—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of building.	Serial number.	Recommendations, &c, or action taken directly by this office.
			Particulars of same.
DELHI DISTRICT—(conld.).			
65	Arab Sarai	149	Protection of gateways by Act VII of 1904.
		150	Repairs suggested for North gate.
		151	Repairs suggested for gate facing Humayun's tomb.
		152	Repairs to wall near—.
		153	Improvement of awkward corners of road near —.
66	Qutb. (main enclosure only) ...	154	Fixing of further new marble tablets not recommended.
		155	Conservation of —.
		156	Lowering present ground levels to old original ones.
		157	Coins discovered at—.
		158	Diversion of road to outside of —.
		159	Removal of Chattri from front of mosque.
		160	Excavation of small tank in mosque courtyard.
		161	Carved stones all to be heaped together in one place.
		162	Stand for carriages at —.
		163	New kitchen buildings for Dak bungalow.
		164	Acquisition of land to north of 'unfinished Minar.'
		165	Descriptive notice boards for —.
67	Ranjit gate, Rai Pithora ...	166	Excavation at — for buried idol unsuccessful.
68	Budaon gate, Rai Pithora ...	167	Excavations at —.
		168	Notice boards for —.
69	Admittance fees to Fort and Qutb buildings. ...	169	Suggestions for—approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.
70	Old tunnels in neighbourhood of Delhi.	170	Correspondence with Reverend Father Hosten, S.J.
71	Walls of Shahjahanabad ...	171	Request that these be not interfered with by arrangements for new Capital.
72	Mutiny memorial, Ridge ...	172	Improvements to surroundings of —.
73	Shalamar Bagh	173	Request that old site of —not interfered with by arrangements for new Capital.
DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.			
74	Ghazi Khan's tomb, Chorutta	174	Repairs to —.
HISSAR DISTRICT.*			
75	Talaqi gate, Hissar	175	Enquiries as to when declared a "Protected Monument."
76	Northern Gujar Mahal ...	176	Enquires as to ownership of —.
HANSI.			
77	Tomb of Ali Tajir	177	Protected by Act VII of 1904.
78	Tomb of four Diwans	178	Ditto
79	Tomb near tomb of four Diwans	179	Ditto
FATEHABAD.			
80	Lat of Firoz shah	180	Ditto
81	Humayun's mosque	181	Ditto
JHANG DISTRICT.			
82	Shahi Masjid Chiniot	182	Mosque committee accept this offices proposals for improvement to well and fountains.
		183	Estimate for above work.
KARNAL DISTRICT.			
83	Shaikh Chili's tomb Thanesar	184	Petty repairs to —.
84	Jalal-ud-din's tomb	185	Safe custody of and protection of —by Act VII of 1904.
85	Pathar Masjid Kaithal	186	Protection of —by Act VII of 1904.
86	Shahab-ud-din's tomb	187	Repair of —.
87	Shaikh Tayab's mosque	188	Protection of by Act VII of 1904.
88	Building in courtyard of Jami Masjid.	188	Protection of —by Act VII of 1904.
89	Memorial to third battle of Panipat.	189	Urdu inscription for —.
LAHORE DISTRICT.			
90	Shahdera	190	Condition of gardens at—and misuse by visitors.
91	Jahangir's tomb	191	Changing quality of glass in tomb Chamber lamp.
		192	Protection of —by Act VII of 1904.
92	Nur Jahan's tomb	193	Conservation work in progress.
		194	Sarcophagus for — from Delhi Museum.
		195	New gardens at —.
		196	Protection of —by Act VII of 1904.
93	Akbari Sarai	197	Ditto.
		198	Cleaning of room in east gateway.
		199	Watering grass plots at—and estimate for —.
94	Asaf Khan's tomb... ..	200	Protection of —.
95	Hiran Minars Sheikhpora ...	201	Special repairs to —.
LAHORE FORT.			
96	Shish Mahal	202	Transference of armoury from —.
97	Moti Masjid	203	Repairs of marble slab at —.
		204	Damage by soldiers at —.

* See also at end of the Punjab list.

PUNJAB—(continued.)

Serial number.	Name of building.	Serial number.	Recommendations, &c., or action taken directly by this office.
			Particulars of same.
	LAHORE DISTRICT—(contd.).		
98	Archaeological buildings within Ordnance department limits.	205	Visit to — objected to at first to — by Military department, but consent afterwards given.
99	Ranjit Singh's pavilion ...	206	Petty repairs to —.
100	Petty works in connection with Viceregal Durbar of 1911.	207	Protective railing for —.
		208	Completion certificate for —.
		209	Opinion expressed that old fountains should not be used again owing to danger of settlement of masonry owing to leakage.
101	Military building no. 41 ...	210	Handed over to Archaeological department.
102	Ditto 25 ...	211	Transference of armoury from Shish Mahal to —. Estimate prepared for —.
		212	Repairs to —.
103	Hathi-pol gate ...	213	Provision of new gargoyles for —.
104	Choti Khwabgab ...	214	Attention required to cypress trees, in garden of —.
105	Diwan-i-amm ...	215	Repairs to —.
		216	Drawings of — for annual of 1909-10.
106	Lahore Fort guide ...	217	Correspondence with Director-General of Archaeology as regards preparation of —.
107	Shalamar ...	218	Petty repairs works at —.
	LAHORE CITY.	219	Protection of — by Act VII of 1904.
108	Wazir Khan's mosque ...	220	Petty repairs carried out unsatisfactorily by mosque committee.
		221	Acquisition of property behind — so that trespassers may not gain access to mosque over roofs.
		222	Lamp for —.
		223	Clock case for —.
		224	Sun-shutters to shops round —. Design for same.
109	Badshahi Masjid ...	225	Estimate for restoration of — by mosque committee.
		226	Grant in aid from Government for same.
110	Dai Anga's mosque ...	227	Bath room and latrines for —.
111	Chauburji ...	228	Protection of — by Act VII of 1904.
112	Dai Anga's mausoleum ...	229	Ditto.
113	Muhammad Amin Beg's mosque ...	230	Negotiations for acquisition of tiles.
114	Qutb-ud-din Aibak's tomb ...	231	Opening of — to examine grave approved by Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.
		232	Improvement to surroundings of —.
115	Ali Mardan Khan's tomb and gateway.	233	Removal of temporary railway from vicinity of —.
116	Small tomb with blue tiled dome opposite 4th mile stone on road to Shalamar.	234	Protection of — by Act VII of 1904.
		235	Ditto ditto.
		236	Petty repairs to —.
117	Sarowala Maqbara ...	237	
118	Hazuri Bagh garden ...	238	Protection of — by Act VII of 1904. Petty repairs to —.
		239	Proposals for amelioration of —.
	MIANWALI DISTRICT.		Preparation of plan showing new lay out.
	KAROR.		
119	Tomb of Lal Isan ...	240	Recommendation on methods of repair work being done by Mosque Committee.
	MULTAN DISTRICT.		
	MULTAN.		
120	Mai Pakdaman's tomb ...	241	Estimate for repairs to —.
121	Shams-i-Tabres's tomb ...	242	Ditto ditto.
122	Sawi Masjid ...	243	Protection of — by Act VII of 1904.
		244	Acquisition of land round —.
123	Rukn-i-Alam's tomb ...	245	Repairs to —.
		246	Preparation of drawings of —.
124	Cemeteries, Multan city ...	247	Repairs to —.
125	Babar-i-Arabi Cemetery ...	248	Ditto.
	SHER SHAH.		
126	New shrine at ...	249	Proposals for design of — sent to this office for scrutiny.
	HISSAR DISTRICT.†		
127	Hissar city wall ...	250	Protected by Act VII of 1904.
128	Gujari Mahal ...	251	Ditto ditto.
129	Lat-ki-Masjid ...	252	Ditto ditto.
130	Jahaz Kothi ...	253	Ditto ditto.
	KARNAL DISTRICT.*		
	PANIPAT.		
131	Naubat Khana ...	254	Not a Government building. Owner requested to repair same.
132	Makdum Zadgan's tomb ...	255	Enquiries as to history of —.

* See back No. 88.

† See also No. 75.

NATIVE STATES AND AJMER.

Serial number.	Name of building.	Recommendations &c., or action taken directly by this office.	
		Serial number.	Particulars of same.
AJMER.			
1	Maqbara, near Sola Khamba ...	1	Endeavours made to acquire—fruitless.
2	Magazine building ...	2	Estimate for certain works to—.
BHARATPUR STATE.			
3	Bayana ...	3	Correspondence with Director-General of Archaeology regarding visiting old buildings and reporting thereon.
BHOPAL STATE.			
4	Hall for sculpture at Sanchi ...	4	Proposals to erect. Designs for—asked by Director-General of Archaeology. I have been as yet unable to visit Bhopal in this connection.
JAIPUR STATE.			
5	Certain old Jain temples near Jaipur.	5	Request by Resident to visit and report on repairs proposed at—case submitted to Director-General of Archaeology as being outside my circle.
PATIALA STATE.			
6	Tomb of Ibrahim Shah, Naraul.	6	Enquiry as to whether any action has been taken as yet by the Patiala Durbar on the conservation notes on that building issued by this office in 1906.
SIRHIND.			
7	Conservation notes on Muhammadan buildings at—.	7	Read by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala who will inspect the buildings personally and give orders for necessary repairs.

9. Original exploration.**10. Contravention of Standing Orders.****11. Compilation of lists of monuments.**

Kalpi, Kerana, Azampur, and Jhinjhana have been listed, but beyond these it has been impossible to do any really systematic listing of monuments. It will take five years work on special duty to accurately list Muhammadan buildings of the Punjab and United Provinces. I hope to devote two months next winter to listing, one month to United Provinces and one month to the Punjab; this is but a drop in the ocean.

12. Native States.

In September last, with the approval of the Government of India, I visited Jaipur, Gwalior, Bhopal, Bikanir, Jodhpur, and Udaipur. My visit was primarily to select exhibits for the Coronation Durbar Loan Exhibition for which I was Honorary Secretary.

The armouries of these states were visited as well as many of their archives and museums and every facility was given me in my quest. Many of the things sent up from these states had never been seen by the general public hitherto. In all some 290 exhibits were loaned by these various states and Ajmer. The opportunity was also taken at the same time to examine the local architecture and buildings generally, and much of it was photographed.* It is intended, I believe, that my notes and photos thereon should be published separately.

13. The care and guardianship of archaeological buildings.

Enquiries are being made as to the staff employed at the various centres, and engaged in the custody and cleaning, &c., of the archaeological buildings. For tidiness, cleanliness, general supervision and orderliness, the buildings at Agra rank first. The disappearance of the inlay stones from the tomb of Itmad-ud-daula seems, however, not to be due entirely to natural causes, and strict supervision over the staff employed there is necessary. Notices have been put up in hotels and other public places in Agra warning tourists against damaging the buildings or disfiguring them. The guides at Fatehpur Sikri, about whom there were frequent complaints, have been reduced to order by the Collector. At Jaunpur the buildings are under the control of a local committee. The mosques themselves are clean, but their courtyards, dalans, and immediate surroundings are the reverse. The welfare of these fine buildings must not be ignored and have drawn the attention the local Government to their condition. At Delhi, the Fort is, like that at Agra, under the supervision of

* A sum of Rs 400 was sanctioned for extra expenses in connection with these photos by the Government of the United Provinces.

an European care-taker, an ex-soldier, with good results. During the Durbar period some damage was done by the large crowds of sightseers who visited the Fort, but considering the number who came in, it was not to be wondered at.

The historical buildings and gardens at Shahdera, Lahore, require a larger staff than they have hitherto had. Quantities of people visit them especially on Sundays, and on a visit last summer I found bathing going on in the tanks, and ablutions and coffee-grinding in the arcades, with no attempt on the part of those in charge of the mausoleum to stop it. It is to be hoped that this has now ceased, as it is useless spending money on the buildings if they are to be treated in this way.

The question as to whether visitors to mosques and tombs, which have been taken over by Government, should remove their shoes or not, is one which is being perpetually brought to my notice. After having been many years occupied by a village of squatters and subsequently put back into a state of repair by Government, not a few mosques in my charge have been at once re used by the 'Faithful,' and even become popular places of worship. Visitors are, as a rule, only too willing to oblige Muhammadans in this respect, but they do not know always what to do. As buildings of this kind are Government property, it is for the Government to say what procedure should be observed, and some ruling on this point is needed.

14. Protected Monuments.

The following twenty-five buildings have been declared "Protected Monuments" within the meaning of Act VII of 1904, as against seventeen last year, one in 1909-1910 and nil in 1908-1909. During the year the principal "Protected Monuments" in this circle, have at my suggestion, been provided with notice boards warning the public, under penalty, against damaging or disfiguring them.

In United Provinces.

(1) Firozpur Fort	Moradabad District.
(2) The Tomb of Ibrahim Chisti	Lucknow "
(3) Bara Khamba (near Nandan Mahal)	" "
(4) Rauza of Shah Firoz, Jaunpur	Jaunpur "
(5) Small domed building carried on 6 pillars immediately near and to the west of Public Works Department Rest House, Kalpi Fort.	Jalaun "
(6) Piece of Fort wall on the north-east scarp with its circular bastion, Kalpi Fort.	" "
(7) Tomb of Lal Khan, Rajghat, Benares	Benares "
(8) Gateway of Fort at Tappal, tahsil Khair	Aligarh "

In Punjab.

(1) Portion of Hissar town wall, on east side of town, running north-west from Morgate, and including first bastion on the North-East wall.	Hissar "
(2) Gujari Mal	" "
(3) Lat-ki-Masjid	" "
(4) Jahaz Kothi	" "
(5) Barsi gate (Hansi)	" "
(6) Tomb of Ali Tajir (Hansi)	" "
(7) Tomb of 4 Diwans	" "
(8) Small tomb east of tomb of 4 Diwans (Hansi)	" "
(9) Lat of Feroz Shah (Fatehabad)	" "
(10) Humayun's mosque (")	" "
(11) Mausoleum's of Jahangir	Shahdera near Lahore City.
(12) Ancient Sarai, usually called Akbari Sarai adjoining mausoleum of Jahangir.	" "
(13) The tomb of Asaf Khan	" "
(14) The tomb of Nur Jahan	" "
(15) Sawi Masjid in Tole Khan-ka-Kotla	Multan City.
(16) Sheikh Tayyib's mosque, Kaithal	Karnal district.
(17) Ali Mardan Khan's tomb—	Near Lahore City.
with (1) gate way of said tomb ;	
(2) piece of land between side tomb and gate-way ;	
(3, a width of land, 10 yards wide, all round the said tomb, gateway and piece of land,	

The following monuments are being recommended for protection. (It is suggested that all the ancient monuments within the area of the new capital be declared "Protected." The process of protection is a slow one owing to the information that has to be obtained about boundaries, owners, &c., so this can be but gradually accomplished). It may seem unnecessary that buildings such as the Forts at Agra, Delhi, and Lahore be declared protected, but as "Protected Monuments," they, some of India's greatest national assets, are legally and indubitably under Government control, and all damage to them, excavation in them, or unauthorized building against or on them, can be dealt with according to the law and for all time.

Punjab.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1) Khair-ul-Manazil (near Purana Qila) ... | Delhi. |
| (2) The whole of the old fort of Purana Qila, Sher Shah's mosque, the Sher Mandal, the old gateways of the city and the old walls. | " |
| (3) Kos Minar or Mughal mile stone between Purana Qila and Humayun's tomb. | " |
| (4) Afsah Wallah-ki-masjid (near Humayun's tomb, Delhi). | " |
| (5) The tomb of Isa Khan ... | " |
| (6) The north-west gate of Sher Shah's, Delhi (near the Khair-ul-Manazil). | " |
| (7) The Fort at Delhi and all the historical buildings therein. | " |
| (8) The old city of Firozabad, Delhi ... | " |
| (9) Delhi town walls (i.e., the walls and gateways of Shahjahanabad). | " |
| (10) The Quth enclosure ... | " |
| (11) Lahore Fort with all its historical buildings ... | Lahore. |
| (12) Sarwala Maqbara ... | " |
| (13) Nameless tomb opposite fourth mile stone on road to Shalimar. | " |
| (14) Ranjit Singh's baradari, Hazuri Bagh, and surrounding gardens. | " |
| (15) Chauburji ... | " |
| (16) Gulabi Bagh gateway ... | " |
| (17) Dai Anga's mausoleum ... | " |
| (18) The Shalimar gardens, including all Baradaris, gateways, walls, and Ranjit Singh's pavilion. | " |
| (18) The mosque of Dai Anga ... | " |
- (The list of other buildings it is proposed to "protect" in the area of the new Capital is under preparation).

United Provinces.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (1) The Fort and all its historical buildings, walls, gateways, &c. | Agra district. |
| (2) Tomb near Basa Busa, Taj Ganj ... | " " |
| (3) Statue of Akbar's horse, near Sikandarah ... | " " |
| (4) Itbari Khan's mosque, near Sikandarah ... | " " |
| (5) Sikandar Lodi's Baradari ... | " " |
| (6) The tomb of Mariam at Sikandarah ... | " " |
| (7) The Roman Catholic Cemetery, Agra, including all its walls, gateways, and tombs. | " " |
| (8) The tomb of Akbar at Sikandarah ... | " " |
| (9) Kos Minar between Fatehpur Sikri and Agra ... | " " |
| (10) The tomb of Nawab Ghazi Khan, Jaunpur ... | Jaunpur district. |

15.—British Monuments.

This year there has been marked interest taken in Monuments of this classification by the Government of the United Provinces. I am greatly indebted to His Honour Sir John Hewett, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, for allowing me to photograph a series of Daniell's engravings, and some photographs in his possession of the Lucknow principal buildings, shown in their condition just after the Mutiny. I need hardly say that these photographs are of the utmost historical value. Cawnpore has been visited and recommendations made for the improvement of the Kachahri cemetery, Subedar ka Talao cemetery, Mirpur cemetery, and Hiranman ka Pura cemetery. All are in need of attention, but the last named is in a most deplorable condition. Its position in the centre of the native quarter makes its improvement all the more warrantable. There is

a local committee interested in these cemeteries, with the Collector, Mr. Tyler, I.C.S., as chairman, and it is working hard to improve matters, but funds, as usual, are the difficulty, and the Local Government have been appealed to for assistance. These cemeteries do not contain many mutiny graves but graves dating from the early years of the nineteenth century. At Benares, recommendations have been made for improving the Sepoys' cemetery near Chetganj, three graves to European Officers at Shivala, Officers' graves near the railway station, the cemetery in railway yard and the erection of a tablet at the Treasury to the memory of the officers murdered near there by Wazir Ali in 1799. The attention of Government was drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of the graves by Mr. Heinig, a Benares resident, to whom I am indebted for much information in connection with them.

The condition of the Roman Catholic cemetery at Agra has long been the subject of comment, both locally, and in the Press. Containing, as it does, the graves of Geronimo Verroneo, Walter Reinhardt, Colonel Hessing, the Jesuit martyrs, and many other characters famous in Indian history, it ranks as one of the most well-known burial grounds of India. The Roman Catholic Mission, to whom the land belongs, (it was given them by Akbar), are unable, from financial reasons, to do much towards its improvement. The garden is untidy, graves have fallen in, and one is often unable to get into it. In view of this I addressed the Government, as to whether terms with the Roman Catholic authorities could be arranged, which would ensure the better up-keep of the place. The terms suggested are, that the upkeep and maintenance of garden and tombs is to be in the hands of Government, and that the cemetery be declared as a "Protected Monument" within the meaning of Act VII of 1904. The property will remain to the Roman Catholic Mission and they will have the right of burial. It is hoped that they will see their way to these terms. The Martyr's chapel is one of the most interesting of the building in the cemetery. It contains the graves of the Jesuit fathers who worked in India between 1620 and 1767 A. D. The inscriptions on the graves are fast going and it has been suggested that marble tablets be erected, one giving a transcription of the inscription on each grave thus—

AQVI IAZO PE.
ALBERTO DER-
VILLE FALEGEO
AOS 8 D'ABRIL.
1652.

The other tablet will give a little note on the deceased thus—

FR. ALBERT DORVILLE, S. J.
born at Brussels, 1622; travelled
with Fr. John Gueber, S. J., from
Pekin to Agra, via Lhasa and
Khatmandu in 1661; died Agra April 8th, 1662.

The tablets will be placed, one on either side of a recess, in the Chapel. The old gravestones lie on the floor.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 720 has been prepared for this work and is awaiting funds. The local Government has been advised that work should not be carried out unless some satisfactory arrangement be come to as regards the future upkeep of the cemetery.

The Christian cemeteries at Hamirpur are also receiving attention.

Mr. Blunt's book on the Christian monuments of these provinces supplies a long felt want and is of the utmost value to this department.

I have drawn the attention of the Local Government to the necessity of carefully preserving all the old plaster work of the Residency at Lucknow. Riddled with bullet holes, the walls and plaster still show the severity of the bombardment to which the building was subjected in 1857. All the old plaster work should be carefully edged round with cement to prevent its falling.

Mutiny memorial on the Ridge, Delhi.—At the suggestion of Colonel R. S. Maclagan, C.B., C.S.I., improvements, based on proposals made by this office, have been made to the surroundings of this Monument. A small garden has been made round it. May it be, henceforward, always cared for. Scribbling on its tablets, a chowkidar asking for bakhshish, and an uncared for approach were the chief items to be remarked on during a visit to it. One of the principal methods of showing that a Monument of this kind is unforgotten, is by its

surroundings, and the Mutiny Memorial on the ridge has no claim to forgetfulness.

16. Excavation.

Tilaqi Gate, Purana Quila, Delhi.—Trial pits have been made here with a view to seeing what the total clearance of the gateway will cost, and the best method of setting about the work. A fine ashlar gateway has been disclosed. The whole will, it is hoped, be opened up next year, and a road through it to Sher Shah's mosque is suggested. Plate 1 shows the gateway and the earth that will have to be removed.

Qutb, Delhi.—The most interesting work has been done at the Qutb. The whole of Alau-ud-din's north extension has been exposed. Altamsh's screen, immediately to the north of the mosque, was cleared of three feet depth of earth and rubbish and a series of column-bases were found underneath at this point; a lower plinth was also found on the temple wall some 5 feet down below the ground level. This investigation will be pursued next cold season. I regret that no photographs are published herein of this most interesting work, but its description will require more space than can be spared in this report. It will now be possible to publish a plan showing the different periods of the buildings in the Qutb enclosure.

Budaon gate, Rai Pithora, Delhi.—(See plate 2 for plan.) A passage in an old manuscript was found by Mr. Thompson, I.C.S., of Delhi, which pointed to an idol, taken from the sack of Bhilsa, having been buried in the Budaon gate of Rai Pithora by Alau-ud-din Khilji. A thorough search only resulted in the finding of some fragments of Mughal pottery, remains of the iron work of the gateway, a stone catapult ball, and a quantity of bones, judged by an anatomical expert to be the bones of horses. The bones were found buried in the foundations. The plan of the gateway (plate 2) is interesting, as showing the plan of military gate in those early days. The circular pits in the bastions, perhaps for the incarceration of prisoners, are interesting. There being a strong local tradition that the buried idol was to be found at a spot near the Ranjit Darwaza, on the opposite side of Rai Pithora, a search was likewise made there but with no results. (1) These old walls of Rai Pithora's, Delhi, are easily traceable to the full extent of their circumference, as are many of its gateways. They with Lal Kot, the inner citadel, are by no means the least interesting of the ruins round Delhi.

Delhi Fort.—An underground passage in brick masonry was disclosed between the Rang and Mumtaz Mahals, while the trenching work for the gardens was going on last December. Its position is indicated on the plan of Delhi Fort (plate 21). There is a gate in the outer eastern face of the Fort wall close by. This was apparently closed up by the Mughal builders themselves. The gateway was probably used as a water gate for secret arrivals or departures by river, which formerly washed the face of the eastern wall. This examination will, with the underground passage near the Hira Mahal, and referred to in my Annual Report for last year, be conducted in due course. (2)

Agra Fort.—The appearance of the floor of the Khas Mahal in the Fort of Agra, pointing to the existence of a former water channel, a small portion was examined in the hope that a central channel and basin, similar to the one found in the Rang Mahal at Delhi Fort, might be found. Nothing was however discovered.

17.—Museums.

The Taj Museum, Agra.—(See Plate 3.) No annual grant has yet been made for this little museum, but the Local Government this year generously sanctioned a special allotment of Rs. 500 on my request for funds. Rs. 205-8-0 of this have been spent on framing and glazing old drawings of the Agra buildings, purchased by the Director-General of Archaeology in London, and the balance in purchase of some old photographs of the Agra buildings as they were before taken in hand by Government. These will be added to the Taj museum with photographs of

(1) Local inhabitants styled the gate immediately to the south of the excavated gateway the Budaon gate. They also say the Ranjit gate on the opposite side of Rai Pithora is the Budaon gate. In the Archaeological Survey of India Report for 1871-1872, Volume IV, Mr. Beglar puts forward strong arguments for the excavated gateway being the old Budaon gate of history. The old bridge, he refers to as being in front of the Budaon gate still exists. The question of examining all these gateways should be taken up. The removal of the old masonry rubbish and earth under which they are buried would not be a difficult or expensive matter.

(2) See page 17, Annual Report of Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

the respective buildings in their present condition. The comparisons will be interesting. It is hoped that Government will see fit, at some future date, to establish a small Local Museum at Agra, perhaps in the Fort; at present the collection at the Taj is not large enough to warrant the levying of an entrance fee.

Delhi Museum.—The annual grant has now been raised to Rs. 1,000. It has been spent this year as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of bill with Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, for			
coin catalogue	161	8	0
Chaukidar's pay	96	0	0
Sundries	142	8	0
Purchase of exhibits (1)	600	0	0
Total	1,000	0	0

The Museum now occupies the Mumtaz Mahal (see plate 5). It will take many exhibits to fill it (2). The intentions of Government as regards a Museum in the Capital are not yet known, but it will, without doubt, need to occupy a large new building somewhere within the area of the new city. The collection in the Fort could perhaps be confined exclusively to Mughal and Mutiny relics. The situation of the Museum within the walls of Shahjahan's fortress, also the abode of Bahadur Shah II, the last titular King of Delhi, go far to enhance the interest attached to it. It is hoped that Government will take these claims into consideration. At all events several years must elapse before any large and permanent Museum can be erected in the Capital.

Mr. Schwaiger has again generously come forward and given the following to the Museum's permanent collection. A gauntlet hilted dagger (3), two dagger crutches (4), two matchlock guns, a double edged dagger (5), a priming horn of white jade and a coat of mail. These formed part of those exhibits Mr. Schwaiger sent to the Loan Exhibition.

18. The Loan Exhibition of Antiquities held in the Delhi museum of Archaeology during the Coronation Durbar and cold weather, 1911-1912.

The idea of holding the above Exhibition emanated from this department. It was suggested that such an occasion as the Coronation Durbar would be a great opportunity for the gathering together, on loan, of many articles to which the general public had not hitherto had access. All the articles selected for the Exhibition were to have some connection with the History of Delhi, its rulers, or its famous men. The undertaking was an ambitious one, and it was extremely difficult to gauge at the outset the amount of work that would be entailed. At one time there was every possibility of the scheme falling through. The funds asked for in April, not being granted till September, gave but three months in which to get everything arranged. This department is greatly indebted to Mr. Thompson, I.C.S., Divisional Judge of Delhi, for the vast amount of time and labour he gave up to the exhibition. I was fully occupied with my own work,

List of pictures acquired for the Delhi museum of Archaeology during the year

(1) 1. Portrait of Shah Ismail.	14. Portrait of Isri Singh.
2. Ditto Prithi Raj.	15. Ditto Madho Singh.
3. Ditto Ehal Mall.	16. Ditto Prithi Singh.
4. Ditto Bhagwat Das.	17. Ditto Fartab Singh.
5. Ditto Man Singh	18. Ditto Jagat Singh.
6. Ditto Kunwar Jagat Singh.	19. Ditto Jai Singh.
7. Ditto Maha Singh.	20. Ditto Raja Mall.
8. Ditto Bhao Singh.	21. Ditto Jahangir.
9. Ditto Bara Jagat Singh.	22. Ditto Siva Singh.
10. Ditto Ram Singh	23. Ditto Thakur Saranjit.
11. Ditto Kishan Singh	24. Ditto Rawal Sultan Singh.
12. Ditto Visan Singh.	25. Ditto Rawal Ratan Singh.
13. Ditto Sawai Jai Singh.	Thirteen unknown portraits of Rajput nobles.

(2) Now that the loan collection has been dispensed with there are only sufficient exhibits to fill the East Central room, see plan. (Plate 5.)

(3) Katar.

(4) Gupti-Asa.

(5) Chura.

both at Delhi and Agra, in anticipation of the Durbar and Royal visits, and in the preparation of the building itself to receive the collection. As the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition a large quantity of correspondence had also to be dealt with. To Mr. Thompson fell the more difficult task of selecting the exhibits for the Exhibition, rejecting the worthless ones (1), and the preparation of the catalogue. To those who know anything at all about the preparation of a museum catalogue, Mr. Thompson's work, written and printed in a month's time, will appeal very strongly (2). Besides being a well described list of exhibits, it affords the most interesting reading and is to the scholar as well as to the more or less untutored visitor, of the utmost value. The pictures, perhaps the most interesting section, were arranged chronologically, and from the catalogue a concise history of India's most famous characters can be readily obtained. Mr. Thompson's notes on the Mughal armour, the Standard and Ensigns, and the specimens of Caligraphy, are worthy of special mention. The preparation of the catalogue was rendered more difficult by the lateness of arrival of many exhibits.

Special thanks are also due to the Committee, with the Commissioner of Delhi as President, most of whom contributed in some way or another to the success of the Exhibition. Khwaja Mahmud Husain and Khan Bahadur Mir Nasir Ali of Delhi spent many hours of their time in helping. Their Majesties the King and the Queen visited the Exhibition during the Royal Garden party in the Fort, held on the afternoon of 12th December 1911, and examined the collection. Their Majesties were received at the Museum by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the following gentlemen had the honour of being presented to their Majesties.

Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S., Khwaja Mahmud Husain, Khan Bahadur Mir Nasir Ali Khan, Shifaul-Mulk, Hakim Razi-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Banke Rai, Khan Bahadur Gulam Mohammad Hussain Khan, and the Honorary Secretary.

Her Majesty the Queen had previously visited the Fort and Museum privately on the 7th December, accompanied by His Honour Sir John Hewett, President of the Durbar Committee, and several of her suite.

Her Majesty evinced great interest in the collection, in which nearly 1,000 articles were exhibited. Of these two hundred and fifty belonged to the permanent collection of the Museum, other Exhibits being loaned by other museums, Native States, private persons and the Local Government. No accidents to exhibits have to be reported and this testifies strongly to the care with which the clerk in charge, Mirza Ahsan Jan, has performed his duties. The responsibility was a great one as Government did not think the insurance of the Exhibits necessary. A police guard was on the building night and day, in addition to the Museum staff, who were present daily during hours of admittance.

The following statement shows the number of visitors to the Exhibition and the proceeds resulting from charge for admission and sale of catalogue.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) 936 visitors from 9th December 1911 to 23rd December 1911, (inclusive) at Re. 1 each	936	0	0
(2) 769 visitors from 24th December 1911 to 6th March 1912, at as. 8 each	384	8	0
(3) 541 students at special concession, at as. 2 each	67	10	0
(4) By sale of catalogue : (3)			
280 at 1-0 0	280	0	0
137 at 0-8-0	68	8	0
90 at 0-4-0	22	8	0
(5) By sale of picture stand to Pandit Amarnath, a loan Exhibitor	10	0	0
Total	1,819	2	0

This sum is deposited partially in banks at Agra and at Delhi and Government has been addressed as to its disposal.

(1) Nearly 300 were rejected. Many forgeries began to put in an appearance towards the opening day some of which had obviously been manufactured specially for the occasion.

(2) Copies may be had on application to this office, price as. 4.

(3) 250 catalogues were presented to Loan Exhibitors, Native States and various camps in the Durbar area.

Cost of Exhibition.

Rupees 4,000 was allotted for expenses by the Government of India.
This has been spent as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	513	15	0
Postage and telegrams	120	0	0
Travelling expenses	57	10	0
Stationery, &c.	80	0	0
Brocade for covering presentation catalogues for their Imperial Majesties	52	0	0
Purchase of sundries, (i.e., curtains, camphor, oil, &c.).	300	0	0
Turnstile	172	0	0
Catalogue	802	7	0
Making extra cases for exhibits	307	0	0
New cases and glazing	135	4	6
Lettering, painting, varnishing	82	10	1
Carriage and packing of exhibits	514	3	3
Photographs	200	0	0
Total cost of exhibition	3,337	1	10

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Unspent balance of Rs. 4,000 grant	662	14	2	} Special allotment.
Received from entrance fees, sale of catalogue, and a picture stand	1,819	4	0	
Total	2,482	2	2	Rs. a. p. 4,000 0 0
Actual cost of Exhibition to Government	1,517	13	10	

It is thus seen that the Exhibition has cost Government Rs. 1,517-13-10 only, and in view of the advantages to scholarship and research which have obtained owing to its formation the small sum of money has been most advantageously spent. Plate 4 shows the interior of the Exhibition and Plate 5 the method in which it was arranged.

The greater part of the exhibits have been photographed by this office, in all some 526 photographs being taken, and it is intended that these should be published by this department in the form of an illustrated monograph. The *Farman*s and *Sanads* have been copied by Maulvi Shuaib of this office, and these will form one of the most interesting chapters of the publication. It is a pity that colour photography could not have been employed, as has been done with such success in the *Journal of Indian Art and Industry*, Volume XV, which illustrates the Indian section of the Empire and Imperial Exhibition of 1911. Perhaps many of the antiquities exhibited at Delhi will never again appear before the public, and this opportunity of perpetuating their memory has been taken. Among many other exhibits no less interesting, the swords of Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Dara Shikoh, and Nadir Shah, the gun of Ranjit Singh, the armour of the great Maharaja Partap Singh of Udaipur, the Charm and Turban of Shahjahan, the Zafartakyah (1) of Aurangzeb, a Farman of Ghias-ud-din Balban, Sultan of Delhi 1273 A. D., Sanads from Lord Lake and Colonel David Ochterlony, the gun of Hindu Rao, whose house on the ridge is famous, a letter from Bahadur Shah II, last Emperor of Delhi to Queen Victoria, and the two last telegrams sent by the Delhi Telegraph office before the city was taken by the mutineers, recall to memory the stirring times through which the Capital of India has passed.

A series of pictures lent by His Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur were remarkable for their excellence, and all bore the stamp of Aurangzeb's private library. To disperse such a collection seems sacrilege yet the responsibility of its maintenance on loan would be too great.

19. The conversion of the Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort, into Museum building.

Plate 6 shows the building before conservation and plate 7 shows it as completed. The work cost Rs. 19,913 which includes Rs. 2,000 spent on cabinets for the Loan Exhibition, and was carried out, as were the other works in the Fort, by the Executive Engineer of Delhi, Rai Sahib Bishambhar Nath, from recommendations

(1) The Zafartakyah used to be placed close to the Emperor on his masnad or Divan, and the handle was shaped so that the arm might rest upon it. *Catalogue of Loan Exhibition Antiquities, Coronation Durbar, by J. P. Thompson, Esq., I.C.S.*

and drawings made by this office. Used for a long time by the Military as a Sergeants' Mess, the building had lost all its former character. The *chajja* had disappeared, its inner walls had been covered with many coats of the never-failing white-wash, and the old roof had been removed and substituted for by a new one, considerably higher than its predecessor. The old drawings of the Fort, which are now in the Museum, show the Mumtaz Mahal as a white building, having the usual *chajja* (1) and 4 corner *chattris*. These latter have not been added. The work done on the building must on no account be judged as restoration, but as the conversion of an old building, so marred by modern additions and alterations as to be almost unrecognisable and unrestorable, into a building suited to a special purpose, and in harmony with the other buildings which surround it. It was clear that some sort of screens between the arches were necessary to form an enclosed hall, and plate 8 shows one of them. Some of the old colour and glass decoration came to light in removing modern white-wash from the walls and this has been carefully preserved. The marble screen of the central east window, and several of the smaller red sandstone *jalis* were repaired where necessary. A plain new 'coffered' ceiling was put on over the whole building. The smaller rooms and two halls are top lighted and ventilated, and a considerable portion of the floor has been relaid to its old level. Plate 5 shows the plan of the building. It may be of interest to add that the roof of the building on the day of the garden party was occupied by a large number of Pardah Nashin ladies. The canvas screen seen at top of the building in plate 7 was temporarily erected for them and has now been removed.

20. The New Capital.

The opportunity is taken here of expressing the hope that, in the planning of the New Capital, every consideration will be shown to the monuments which represent its former history. It is hoped that the Government of India will see also their way to giving all possible attention to their repair, their upkeep and the condition of their gardens and general surroundings. A copy of my letter No. 19/380, dated 8th January 1912, on the subject to the Punjab Government is here reprinted for information:—

The New Capital.

With regard to the founding of the Capital of the Indian Empire at Delhi I have the honour to request you to preserve in every possible way the old city walls, gardens and historical monuments which are in the city and that they may be in no way interfered with or damaged by any new roads or building arrangements. The old city walls have had many gaps made in them of recent years and it would be a great pity if their limits and alignment were lost. I would quote in parallel the city of York whose walls are perfectly preserved and one of the great features of attraction in that city.

The old Shalamar garden, near Badli Sarai, will also, presumably, be included in the new city area. I am afraid it will be out of the question to restore the garden to its original state, but I venture to express the hope that its site may not be built upon. It might even be possible to make it the centre of a park still preserving its historic name. I request, therefore, that the committee or other body entrusted with the planning of the new city and its suburbs may be kindly addressed as to the desirability of the preservation of the historical monuments and sites.

GORDON SANDERSON.

21. Interesting types of modern Indian Buildings and the Indian craftsmen and architects concerned therewith.

The India society, formed in London "for the purpose of promoting the study and appreciation of Indian culture in all its aesthetic aspects," informed the India Office in November 1910, "that they were making efforts to collect material relating to the living traditions of Indian Art and Architecture," and they suggested that officers of the Archaeological department should photograph when on tour any interesting types of modern Indian buildings and note the names, addresses, and local rates of remuneration of the principal craftsmen concerned in the design and execution of such buildings. The Local Government instructed me to take the necessary action on this letter, which had

(1) The wide projecting slab cornice, one of the most characteristic features of Mughal architecture, used to shelter sun-exposed wall surfaces.

been forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Secretary of State in London. Owing to the large proportion of time spent at Delhi last year, a very representative series of photographs could not be obtained. My first step was to address the various officers of the Public Works Department in charge of divisions, in the United Provinces and Punjab, asking them if they knew of any modern building of architectural merit in their division constructed and designed entirely without European supervision, and that, if they knew of any such, they would name them to me so that I could see them on my next visit to the localities in question. I received twenty-one replies saying that there were no such buildings, and seven replies which instanced buildings at Delhi, Ajmer, Lucknow, Allahabad, Muttra, Amritsar and Saharanpur. This was not encouraging.

A visit to Rajputana States showed, however, that there at least the art of building still flourished. There too the Indian "architect" existed, not, it is true, quite up to the standard of his modern European confrère, but still he was to be found. He had not been spoiled, as had his fellow in the average cantonment station. The Rajputana craftsmen, too, carved in purer form; their detail had not become too exuberant.

Although it is not my sphere to dilate on the condition of modern Indian *architecture*, (I refer of course to work entirely uninfluenced by European methods or personnel) nevertheless as I have been asked to report thereon, and as modern architecture is based on the architectural achievements of the past, some few remarks may be perhaps allowed me now. I believe it is the intention of Government that such notes and photographs as I have collected be published later and more fully. I should add that it was extremely difficult to get any names; not from any desire on the part of those asked to conceal anything, but because the workmen themselves were of such humble origin and status, and no one knew exactly where they lived.

The "Indian craftsman" or "master mason," exists without doubt. He is generally a man working at about annas 8 to annas 10 per diem. He is responsible for the stone work of the building, its erection, and ornament, for which he makes no drawings, but relies on his traditional methods. He is generally illiterate and in the humblest station in life. His work, considering all things, is most creditable. If he is employed on new buildings, especially those subjected to European influence, the greatest care must be exercised to keep him from trying, praiseworthy though his motives may be, to improve on old forms with his own ideas of design, which, as he has had no education, cannot be expected to be thorough. As a copyist he excels.

Indian architects are very few in number. In Native States one or two most creditable members of the profession exist, but until the Indian gets a more thorough architectural training he cannot be expected to design and build large edifices, which will comply with the necessities of present day conditions. The study of the styles of other countries cannot be neglected. The requirements of modern planning must be absorbed from a study of the work of the best men in the profession. At present the architectural profession does not appear to appeal to the Indian. It is not well paid, it is true, and it means perpetual study. No architect has ever finished learning and he cannot be expected to pick up his profession from working as a tracer in some office or other.

Moreover he would become a copyist, pure and simple, if he did. It is true that many English architects, now at the top of the tree, have so begun their careers, but their evenings were probably spent at classes, wherein they received training in the essential branches of their profession, and a great portion of their annual holiday in measuring and sketching.

The building of the new Capital will afford an excellent training ground for young Indian architects. It is true that several Art schools in the country, especially I believe that of Bombay, have already instituted an excellent curriculum, but Art schools are not "schools of Architecture," and the profession is one which undoubtedly demands its own special treatment. Modern architecture in India suffers principally from the want of an appreciative public and the rivalry of large commercial enterprises who encourage building perhaps more than anything.

Plate 9 shows the Daoji temple at Agra. It was designed and built by the men shown in Plate 10, who are seen at work on a piece of ornament. They are true "master craftsmen."

The work is on the whole extremely good although the ornament has become a little coarse.

Plate 11 shows the Guest House in the palace at Jaipur, designed by Lal Chiman Lal, the Darogah Imarat of Jaipur State. It is but one of the many pleasing buildings for which this architect has been responsible.

22. Preparation of Annual Progress Report.

This opportunity is taken for expressing the hope that there may be the least possible delay on the part of Public Works Department Officers in forwarding to this office their annual returns of expenditure. Although Archaeology is not one of their largest heads of expenditure, nevertheless it is of paramount importance that the Annual Progress Report of this office be kept up to date. Apart from Appendix A, Part III, i. e., the statement of annual expenditure on the Conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in this Circle, my report is ready for the press by the end of April. Submission of the manuscript to the Local Government printing and preparation of blocks for illustrations, correcting proofs and final printing off, takes another three months at least, so that it is in August before the report is in circulation. It is requested therefore that the Government of India will kindly address the Local Governments in the Public Works Department so that there may be no delay in submitting annual returns of expenditure on conservation.

23. Programme for 1912-1913.

April will be spent at Head quarters writing this report and settling up the Durbar Exhibition. May to October will be spent in writing up—

- (1) Conservation work of the past year for the Archaeological Survey Annual for 1911-1912.
- (2) Monograph on Durbar Exhibition of Antiquities.
- (3) Monograph on types of modern Indian architecture found in different places visited on tour.

The first three of these months will be spent, with the consent of the Local Government, in the hills. November to March will be spent as usual in touring, excavation work at Delhi, and listing of Monuments.

GORDON SANDERSON.

Agra, April 1912.

PART II.

Notes on the conservation of the Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, in the Punjab, and at Ajmer.**(a) In the United Provinces.**

AGRA.

The Taj.—A new hanging lamp, (see plate 12), has been provided for the Shahr Darwaza, by which the public enter the Taj courtyard from the city side. Six brass standard lamps (lit by electricity from the new installation) have been provided in place of the old unsightly ones (see plates 13, 14 and 15).

These were, thanks to the special attention of the Local Government, fixed before Her Imperial Majesty's visit.

The designs for the above lamps were supplied by this office. Certain modifications to the carriage approach of the main entrance gateway of the Taj garden are under consideration, and it is possible that the position of the two southern-most lamps will be slightly changed. This however will only be a small work. The electric installation for the entrance gateway lamps and for the mausoleum lamp is now complete. It is, I am informed, the best of its kind (1).

While on the subject of the Taj, a word must be said for the excellent condition of the Taj gardens during the last year. Mr. Griessen, the Government gardens Superintendent, must be congratulated on them. The choice of such trees and plants, as are in keeping with the famous mausoleum and with its "motif" is very difficult, and needs very careful consideration. It is hoped that questions of this kind may be always referred to this Department. It would appear that conifers, and trees and shrubs of restful and compact foliage, are perhaps more suited for the "toute ensemble" of the Taj than palms of various varieties, some of which produce rather a restless effect. I would draw a comparison between the two *parterres* immediately to the right and left on entering. The one to the right, planted with conifers, cool-looking and tranquil; that to the left planted chiefly with varieties of palms and hardly so successful. I venture to think that an effort should be made to make these two *parterres* balance each other. 'Cactus and clinker' rockeries seem, somehow, rather incongruous in a garden of this kind. It is said, and with a great deal of truth, that archaeologists see things through different spectacles to the rest of the universe, and I trust that my remarks do not seem too pedantic. Every intelligent visitor to the Taj garden makes some statement about it, and it is, in ninety-nine cases out of hundred, one of unbounded admiration, but no pains must be spared to gain the approval of the other one out of the hundred, and so make garden, like the peerless mausoleum for which it is the setting, one of the most wonderful and perfect in the world. An estimate has been sanctioned for providing new marble and sandstone seats for the river front, as proposed last year, to take the place of the "seaside resort" type of seats which now exist. Funds for this are awaited.

Fort.—Removal of earth to north of Moti Masjid.

A great improvement has been effected here at the cost of Rs. 1,566. The north wall of the Moti Masjid was partially hidden by a bank of earth. This has been removed and the wall exposed to its original level. Plates 16 and 17 show the north wall of the mosque, before and after removal of the earth. In both photographs the discoloured lower portion of the mosque wall shows the height to which the earth had been heaped against it. This work was pushed on by the Local Government so as to be ready for the Royal visit.

A considerable quantity of whitewash has been removed from the Salimgarh, the oldest building in the Fort.

Old painting was found underneath and a frieze with an inscription just above the arch-head. I hope to be able to decipher a small portion of it, but it is very far gone.

The Executive Engineer did this work out of his annual repairs allotment.

The fountains in front of the Khas Mahal have been often in use last cold weather. The old channel from the main tank to the smaller one in the centre of the Anguri Bagh, as well as the main supply channel from the roof tank to the fountain basin, were found to leak. Iron piping, laid under the marble flooring, has accordingly been substituted for the old channels. This bears out the remarks

(1) See appendix A, Part III, for cost of these various works.

In my last Annual Progress Report about the danger of readapting old water channels in old buildings. Leakage in structures like the Agra and Lahore Forts, honeycombed as they are with underground rooms and stairways, and many feet above foundation level, could only be attended with the most serious results. The proposal to lay water on to the fountain of the Queen's Bath in the Mussaman Burj, was, I am glad to say, abandoned on my suggestion.

The "Double storeyed" open arcade, the central feature of the east wall of Akbar's palace, has been opened up, and missing bracket pieces, lintols and *chajja* restored(1).

*Conservation of Akbar's palace, Agra Fort, and layout of gardens
in front thereof.*

"The next work to be taken in hand here is the improvement to the courtyard in front of the palace." (2).

Satisfactory progress has been made here, and thanks to the interest His Honour Sir John Hewett, Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, has taken in the scheme, funds (Rs. 11,288) last autumn were sanctioned and the work put in hand at once. On Her Imperial Majesty's visit to the Fort the place wore a more cared-for aspect. The old façade of the Akbari Mahal, which extended from the Southern Burj of the Jahangiri Mahal to near the south wall of the Fort, has been reconstructed to plinth level only, with the bastions of the entrance gateway, so that the limits of the building are now clearly defined. A number of the old stones were found buried in the ground close by and have been reset. The masonry of the façade and its Southern Burj, on excavation, bore traces of having been shattered by no ordinary force. The stones were nearly all split into pieces. A rather curious feature was that the Southern Burj of the Mahal was not "square" with the façade. To what circumstances this is due is hard to say, and indeed the whole of the history of this portion of the Fort and its mutilated condition is shrouded in obscurity. We know that the range of buildings to the east of the main courtyard (see plate 18) was subjected many years ago to artillery practice, but the condition of the masonry of the main façade, even well below ground level, would point to some more potent destroying element, perhaps an earth-quake. The masonry had the appearance of being all pushed violently westward.

The bastions of the main entrance have been restored to plinth level in sandstone; many of the old stones were found *in situ*. The portion of the façade to the south of this gateway has been reconstructed to plinth level in country bricks only.

The Entrance hall or *Guard room*, as I have designated it on the plan, was found to be very similar to that of the neighbouring Jahangiri Mahal, but its floor had sunk, and as elsewhere, the paving stones were badly shattered. The floor was photographed, the stones numbered, and a plan made. They have now been reset to their original level.

Leading off from this *Guard room*, was the passage that gave the "entrée" to the inner precincts of the palace, narrow and undignified as it will seem to many, but well adapted for the purpose of intrigue and defence. On either side of the passage lay long narrow apartments, as far as can be judged from the remains of their foundations. To the north and south were more rooms, those to the south being of more importance seemingly, as there are traces of paved floors and carved roof-supporting piers. The floors of all these rooms, where decayed, have been relaid in pukka concrete, so as to efficiently drain them, while the stone work still extant has been carefully secured against further decay. The main courtyard itself, paved in geometrical patterns, has been dressed with bajri where the old paving stones had gone, and its south-west corner, which seemed to have suffered from the same destructive factor responsible for the breaking up of the main façade, has been reset. The limits of the main courtyard wall, which in places still preserves its old plinth, has been marked by a low wall of country bricks.

The treatment of the ground in front of the façade presented many difficulties. The remains of the buildings, erected in the late Mughal period in front of Akbar's palace, had every claim to recognition. But how to make a series of unsightly

(1) A note on this work has been contributed to the Archaeological Survey of India Annual for 1910-1911.

(2) Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, 1910-1911.

walls, which cropped out two or three feet above the surrounding ground level, harmonise with the pleasant lawns in front of the Jahangiri Mahal was the problem. The level of the ground in front of the Akbari Mahal has, however, been raised, so as to hide these old unsightly walls but *not to destroy them*, as is shown in plate 18, and the two little courtyards retained.

Much, however, still remains to be done and a supplementary estimate has been called for embodying planting of shrubberies and trees, as indicated on plate 18.

The outline of the main façade and Southern Burj will be sharply defined by a close trimmed "Inga" hedge. The shrubbery immediately behind the façade, and representing its formers' limits, will be composed of *ardesia*, backed by *fiddlewood*; two tall *conifer* will mark the position of the gateways' former turrets and another *conifer* will represent the long-since fallen Southern Burj. The two large shrubberies to north and south of the "entrance passage" will be of flowering shrubs, interspersed at regular intervals with tall trees such as *Casurania*. These will, at full growth, equal in height the range of buildings on the east side of the main courtyard. The "entrance passage" will eventually become a covered way, climbing roses taking the places of the old Mughal roofing. The unsightly walls to the north and south of the palace will be covered with creepers, common varieties being planted with the evergreen and slower growing varieties, to give the latter protection. If the creepers are as successful as they have been at Delhi in similar places, the transformation will be a great one. The heat is very great in this corner of the Fort in the summer months, and the water supply, provided for in the first estimate of Rs. 11,288, will need to be an efficient one.

The pump at date of writing has not yet arrived. It will be put in the larger well in the south-east corner of the courtyard, and will feed a reservoir on the roof immediately above it. A series of hydrants will distribute the water to the various portions of the area. The whole of the ground for shrubberies has to be trenched, and provided with good earth free of all lime and masonry rubbish, which is most injurious to the growth of plants. This will be the largest item in the supplementary estimate. Dwarf masonry "boxes," containing a minimum of 3 feet by 3 feet of good earth, will be built for the creepers. They will be made of country bricks and provided along the sides of the walls to be covered with creepers. If Mr. Griessen, Superintendent of Government gardens at Agra, succeeds here, it will be a triumph in transformation. No one who has seen this corner of recent years can have been but struck by its desolate and arid appearance, compared with the rest of the Fort, and the planting of these trees and shrubberies will be an undoubted improvement.

Jaswant Singh ki Chattri.—The conservation work on this building was completed early in the year(1). The expenditure last year was Rs. 1,061 and this year Rs. 1,952.

Itmad-ud-daulah's tomb.—A pumping installation has been fixed here by the Superintendent, Government gardens, for watering the lawns. At a trifling cost it is hoped to be able to connect up with the four old fountains on the tomb platform so that these may be made to play daily. An estimate for the thorough repairs of all the missing inlay work on the tomb has been called for. (Also refer back to section 13.)

Sakandarah.—At Akbar's tomb useful repairs have been carried out, based on notes supplied by this office. The local Government has approved of the provision of hand-lamps, similar to those used at the Taj, and a hanging-lamp for the mausoleum. Many inhabitants of Agra go out to the Tomb of Akbar on Sundays. One party last year danced to the accompaniment of a gramophone on the topmost storey. Another party, with whom I personally remonstrated, were practising singing in the garden. In each case they belonged to the domiciled community. It is hoped that an example may be made of such people if they can be caught. The work at Mariam's tomb (original estimate) has been completed at a cost, this year, (2) of Rs. 4,831. It has been decided to grass only a portion of the compound. The ground between the encircling paths and the tomb, and a strip on either side of the path leading to the tomb, will be grassed. Some cypress trees will be planted and a shrub hedge all round the inside of the compound wall. The rest of the

(1) A descriptive note on this building has been contributed to the Archaeological Survey of India Annual for 1910-1911.

(2) A descriptive note on the building has been written for the Archaeological Survey of India Annual for 1910-1911, Rs. 6,497 was spent last year out of this estimate.

enclosure will be let out to gardeners who will use the same water supply as that to be provided for the grass. An estimate for this work is under preparation.

Fatehpur Sikri.—Annual repairs based on notes supplied by this office have been in progress throughout the year.

The railway line is now being constructed from Agra to Bayana, and runs right through the wall-enclosed park of Akbar's short-lived capital. The alignment of this was agreed to by this department in 1909, and the line without question will do much to popularise the place, and will revive to some extent its former glories. It costs the tourist 45 rupees to go out by car and as much as 30 rupees by phaeton-ghary; he will now go there and back for a trifling amount. The design for the Fatehpur Sikri station was sent to me by the Railway authorities, at the request of the Local Government, and I made some small modifications thereon, which will, I hope, result in a building not inharmonious with its surroundings.

The Collector of Agra asked my opinion on a request of the Dargah Committee of the Jama Masjid for using temporary lamps during the great feast held there annually, and I expressed the opinion that the lamps might be fixed on the following conditions :—

- (1) That they do not damage or make dirty any of the buildings in fixing or using the lamps.
- (2) That they will remove them whenever required to do so by the Civil authorities.
- (3) That the lamps will only be allowed on the three days of the feast and be removed immediately thereafter.
- (4) If any of these conditions be broken, then that this privilege will be taken away from them.

Annual repairs allotment to Agra historical buildings.

The following sums have been spent this year on the principal buildings :—

			<i>Petty repairs.</i>	<i>Establishment.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Agra fort	...	...	1,333	1,775
Taj Mahal	...	...	945	712
Itmad-ud-daulah's tomb	...	...	250	278
Ram Bagh	...	...	1,196	...
Akbar's tomb, Sikandarab	...	...	1,244	415
Mariam's "	...	...	537	26
Fatehpur Sikri	"	...	4,123	1,298

The value of this allotment and the judicious way in which it is yearly spent by the local Public Works Department officer account for the excellent condition of these Agra buildings.

ALLAHABAD.

Zenana buildings.—A further Rs. 10,769 out of the total estimate of Rs. 22,952 has been spent on the conservation of this building during the year. The balance of Rs. 5,689 will, I hope, be allotted early next year. The *chajjas* of the first and second storeys, have been restored with the parapets above them, from designs supplied by this office. The original design of the *Jali* balustrade for the first floor was hard to trace, but in one of the square buildings at the corners of the old enclosure, portions of a *jali* balustrade, were found, built into a window, and this balustrade, both from measurement and comparison with Daniell's engraving was obviously from the Zenana building. It has consequently been adopted. Plates 19 and 20 show respectively the new work that has been done on the first and second floors. The roof has been made good throughout, and all old plaster carefully edged off with cement.

A considerable quantity of white-wash, modern paint and tar, has been removed from the old stonework, but much still remains to be done in this connection, as the white-wash is so deeply engrained in the stone. Modern accretions have also been removed.

The action of Government in improving the condition of the Historical buildings in Allahabad Fort, it is hoped, will not rest here. The Zenana, having been now accorded the conservation it so strongly merits, must have its surroundings looked to. A high enclosure wall encircled the Zenana, and screened its inmates from the gaze of the other occupants of the palace. This wall is shown

on Daniell's drawing and still exists. But against its inner face, and round all the four sides of the compound, have been built a series of godowns for the use of the Ordnance Department, and these naturally lessen, very considerably, the area of the courtyard. The Military authorities have been more than generous in giving up what they have already done, and it is confidently hoped that they will be still more generous. It is not known to date under what terms these godowns can be acquired, but it is hoped that they, ere long, together with the bricked-up verandahs referred to on page 7 of Report for 1910-1911, and illustrated in plate VI of the same report, may be handed over to this Department. The great improvement to the appearance of the Fort, which will obtain if this is done, cannot be underestimated. I had the honour of explaining to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces the above recommendations to which he gave his general approval.

Khusru Bagh tombs and gardens.—The usual annual repairs have been carried out to the tombs in the Khusru Bagh garden, and the tombs and gardens are in good order. The removal of vegetation, shrubs, &c., ten feet clear of the old boundary wall on either side of it, is suggested. Attention has been drawn several times to the necessity of this being done and so saving continually recurring estimates on the repairs to the wall. The unsatisfactory condition of the south gate of the garden has been reported to the Local Government.

LUCKNOW.

Nandan Mahal.—The conservation work on this interesting building (1) is nearly complete at the date of writing, and has included providing missing pieces to *chajja*, making roof and dome water-tight, edging off old plaster, repairs to floors of tomb and its verandah, and thorough cleaning of the interior.

The neighbouring "Sola Khamba," a little red sandstone pavilion said to contain the graves of some of the wives of Shaikh Abdurrahim Khan, who is buried in the Nandan Mahal, has also received useful repairs, these consisting in making roof water-tight, repairing floor and plinth (found buried under three feet of rubbish) and resetting the cresting of the parapet, the stones of which were found by Mr. Woods, Executive Engineer, Lucknow, being used as a covering for an adjacent well.

Ibrahim Chishti's tomb.—Peepul trees were breaking up the whole of this little Kankar-built tomb. These have been removed, their removal on the north side necessitating the taking down and rebuilding of most of that side of the building. The roof and dome have been repaired, internal masonry underpinned, all old plaster edged off with cement and the building thoroughly cleaned. The building is to be provided with a simple brass hanging-lamp. The conservation work on the three above buildings cost Rs. 2,519. I am pleased to be able to record the acquirement of half the old enclosure round the Nandan Mahal, formerly occupied by squalid huts, and a clear fifteen feet of space round the tomb of Ibrahim Chishti. This at a cost of Rs. 5,270.

The remainder of the Nandan Mahal enclosure is still to be acquired which will cost another Rs. 7,315. This acquirement will enable the whole of the old enclosure, which is still surrounded by its original compound wall, to be grassed and planted with a few trees. As the scheme will be one of Municipal improvement, that body was asked to contribute to it but were unable to do so. A supplementary estimate has been called for embodying the acquirement of this land, its grassing, watering, and repairs to the old compound wall. I had the honour to explain the case to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewett, on the spot, and he signified his approval of these proposals. A difficult piece of conservation work has been carried out very successfully by Mr. Woods, the Executive Engineer of Lucknow.

PUNJAB.

DELHI DISTRICT.

Delhi Fort.—The Delhi Fort improvement scheme was proposed by Mr. Marshall, Director General of Archaeology, as far back as 1902. It is now carried out, in its main essentials, in accordance with his original proposals. I do not propose in this report to go at length into the details of the work that has been done but to contribute an article on the subject to the Archaeological Survey

(1) See page 5 and plate II, Annual Progress Report of this office for 1910-1911.

of India Annual for the year under review. The brief notes which follow hereafter with the plan and photographs, will, I venture to think, speak for themselves.

I should like to record with thanks the great help afforded this department, in carrying out this scheme, by Colonel Maclagan, C.B., C.S.I., Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government, to Mr. Locke, Superintendent of Government Gardens, Delhi, and to Lala Raja Ram, Assistant Engineer, Delhi. To the energy of the latter, who had eventually to take sick leave owing to ill-health from over-work, the successful completion of the work is largely due.

Plate 21 the plan shows the layout of the gardens and the portion that has been finished this year. The portion shown in dotted lines, in the Hayat Bakhsh garden, was done last year. The items of the statement of the Delhi Fort expenditure may be taken one by one.

The following items referred to in section 15 of my last year's Annual Progress Report have been completed, with the addition of Nos. 13 to 36 for which, I am glad to say, funds were also provided by the Darbar Committee, who gave Rs. 25,000 the Punjab and Imperial Governments.

Delhi Fort improvement scheme, items of work completed during 1911-12.

- (1) Arching over barrack drain, Rang Mahal garden.
- (2) Levelling ground and preparing paths in front of Rang Mahal and Diwan-i-Khas.
- (3) Grassing of same.
- (4) Laying out and grassing ground in front of Diwan-i-amm.
- (5) Ditto ditto of Mumtaz Mahal.
- (6) Ditto on east terrace, Hayat Bakhsh garden.
- (7) Sandstone and marble railing on east wall of Fort.
- (8) Conservation of Rang Mahal including new plain ceiling.
- (9) Completing mutilated marble tank in front of Rang Mahal.
- (10) Restoring of central channel, Shah Burj.
- (11) Conversion of Mumtaz Mahal, into Delhi Museum of Archaeology.
- (12) Fountains in Hayat Bakhsh garden and water scheme for channels to Rang Mahal and Zafar Mahal tank.
- (13) Discovery of an old marble tank in front of Mumtaz Mahal.
- (14) Mosquito tight covers for wells in Archaeological area.
- (15) Rebuilding wall in country bricks along south portion of east terrace, Hayat Bakhsh garden.
- (16) Water supply to Hayat Bakhsh garden (completion of).
- (17) Edging minor channels in ditto.
- (18) Removing modern additions from the Mumtaz Mahal.
- (19) Completion of fencing to Archaeological area.
- (20) Certain petty works.
- (21) Providing skylights for the Mumtaz Mahal (the new Museum of Archaeology).
- (22) Marble flooring near Jharoka between Rang Mahal and Samman Burj.
- (23) Repairs to dasa, south-west corner of Rang Mahal.
- (24) New Shesham wood doors for Hammam.
- (25) Restoration of decoration Rang Mahal, (work stopped as found to be unsatisfactory).
- (26) Placing marble basin in main tank in front of Rang Mahal.
- (27) Removal of modern additions from the Shah Burj.
- (28) Wooden railing round central marble basin, Rang Mahal.
- (29) Petty works to Hammam.
- (30) Reguilding finials, Diwan-i-Khas.
- (31) Cover for well near mosquito tight, officers' mess.
- (32) Removal of modern additions, Lahore gate.
- (33) Ditto to Chowk near Lahore gate.
- (34) Reguilding and repainting ceiling of the Diwan-i-Khas.
- (35) Annual repairs to Delhi Fort Buildings.
- (36) Maintenance of water supply.

The grand total of expenditure for these 36 items amounts to Rs. 81,240. It includes a well spent Rs. 3,177 devoted to Annual Repairs, Rs. 8,758 spent by Mr. Locke, Superintendent of Government Gardens, on ground work, grassing and planting, and a sum of Rs. 5,597 for maintenance of the water supply. This last is not satisfactory. At the most critical part of the year the motor pumps then only 6 months old, completely broke down and if it had not been for a pulsometer brought in hurriedly the gardens would have succumbed altogether. In February last they were again giving trouble. It would appear that motors are not the most satisfactory 'power' to employ, as they need skilled men to look after them. Oil engines are worked successfully, under precisely the same conditions at Agra. Whether the failure of the water supply was due to overworking the motors or to

mismanagement is not for me to say. I can only express the hope that it will not occur again.

Items 1.—Arching over barrack drain in front of Rang Mahal.

This was one of the most unsightly features of this part of the Fort ; it has now been covered in and grassed over.

Item 2 and 3.—Levelling ground and preparing paths in front of Rang Mahal and Diwan-i-Khas.

The work done here is well shown by plates 22 to 27. Plates 23 and 25 show the large tank excavated in front of the Rang Mahal across which ran formerly the Military road seen in plate 24.

The same plates also show the marble basin brought back to the Fort, its proper abode, from the Queen's gardens, and now fitted with a fountain, and also the *jali* screens that have taken the place of the untidy openings to the lower rooms. (See plates 25 and 37).

It may be added that the greatest difficulty was experienced here by Mr. Locke, the Superintendent of Government Gardens, Delhi, as almost the entire area was full of old masonry foundations and rubbish, all of which had to be removed before turfing or planting could be done.

Plates 26 and 27 show the ground in front of the Diwan-i-Khas, before and after completion of the work. The Diwan-i-Khas is now seen in an ideal setting, a green lawn running right up the plinth, in marked contrast to the unhappy little garden that existed there before. It will be remembered that, in this new garden scheme, grass lawns represent the position of old courtyards or open spaces, and shrubberies the position of the old buildings.

Item 4.—Laying out ground in front of Diwan-i-Amm.

Plates 28 and 29 show this portion of the Archaeological area in 1910-1911, and as now completed. This is perhaps the most striking change in the area. The vast courtyard, wherein a throng of courtiers daily assembled before the 'Great Moghul,' surrounded at either sides by *dalians* or colonnades, each boy of which was decked out in rivalry with gorgeous hangings by the "Omrahs" of the Kingdom, is now recalled to memory by a pleasant stretch of lawn, the memory of the decorated colonnades being brought back by flowering shrubs.

Item 5.—Laying out ground in front of Mumtaz Mahal.

The same has been done here. See plates 6 and 7 respectively.

Item 6.—Laying out and grassing of East terrace, Hayat Bakhsh garden.

Plates 30 and 31, 32 and 33 show the work done here. The channel in the centre of the terrace is the old *Nahr-i-Bihisht* (Stream of Paradise). Its outline was found during the excavations and has been defined with brick edging.

Item 7.—Sandstone and marble railing for east wall of Fort.

Along the whole length of the east wall of the Fort, with the exception of the portion between the Hammam and Rang Mahal, existed an ugly wrought iron spiked railing. This has been removed, and in its place a low red sandstone balustrade put up, which is in keeping with the buildings and which does not assert itself against the skyline beyond. A small portion has been done in marble at the south of the Rang Mahal, and surrounding a small projecting balcony, to correspond with a similar marble portion to the north of the Rang Mahal, and surrounding a similar projecting balcony. As a matter of fact balustrades here in whatever form, are fallacies, as formerly between the Hammam and Rang Mahal existed a high stone screen, through which the ladies of the harem might look down at the waters of the Jumna ; and this existed at the time of the Mutiny but was afterwards pulled down. It is shown on an old pre-mutiny photograph of the east front of the Fort in the Delhi Museum. However, the new balustrade serves its purpose and blends with its surroundings.

Plates 30 and 32, of the Hira Mahal and Shah Burj respectively, show the wrought iron railing that formerly existed, and plates 31 and 33 of the same buildings, and from the same view point, show the new sandstone balustrade.

Item 8.—Conservation of Rang Mahal, including new plain ceiling.

The work here has included relaying the floor to old level, provision of *jali* screens to openings of under-ground rooms, white-washing exterior, repairing

gaps in the *chajja*, repairs to roof and a new ceiling. This latter has been made of asbestos sheeting, instead of plaster, and has, I regret to say, not turned out satisfactorily; the joints in the pieces of asbestos show. I do not know under what conditions of contract contractors work with the Public Works Department, but in Egypt it was usual to retain a certain percentage of the total contract until six months after the completion of the work, so that any defects due to inefficient workmanship of this kind could be rectified at the contractor's expense. There is no reason why an asbestos ceiling of this kind should not be satisfactorily laid without any visible junctures between the various pieces.

A considerable quantity of the old white-wash has been removed from the interior of the building disclosing the old Mughal colour work. The "Palace of Colour" was, without doubt, a fitting name for this building. The two central rooms at the north and south end of the building were scraped, and found to have been ornamented with "glass;" what the colours were surrounding the "glass" it is impossible to say. The soffit of the outer arches of the west face of the building were decorated with red flowers and intertwining green stems, all on a gilded ground work. A beautiful combination. Attempts were made to touch up a portion of it at Sir Louis Dane's wish, but it was not successful and only shows how difficult it is to imitate old work successfully, especially in painted decoration. Plates 34 and 35 show the interior of the Rang Mahal, before and after conservation.

Item 9.—Completing mutilated marble tank in front of Rang Mahal.

Plates 36 and 37 show this piece of work before and after conservation. The photographs show also the new *jali* screen for the openings to the under-ground rooms, (refer item 8).

Plate 37 shows the colour work on the soffit of the external arches, on which the attempt at restoration, referred to above, was made.

Item 10.—Restoration of central channel Shah Burj.

The portion restored was from the edge of the basin to the edge of the two central outer columns. A portion of the old reticulated pattern was found which served as a guide.

The portion restored can be seen on plates 32 and 33.

Item 11.—Mumtaz Mahal. Conversion into Delhi Museum of Archaeology.

Has been dealt with separately in section 19 of Part I.

Item 12.—Fountains in Hayat Bakhsh garden, and water scheme for Zafar Mahal tank.

Water is pumped from the old wells in the garden to reservoirs behind the Bhadon, and thence to the fountains in the Hayat Bakhsh garden, Zafar Mahal tank, and the *chadurs* or ornamental cascades in the Shah Burj, the Bhadon and Sawan pavilions, and to the channels from the Hammam to the Rang Mahal. All the subsidiary channels of the Hayat Bakhsh garden, as well as the Zafar Mahal tank, can also now be filled. The "life," that the introduction of water gives to the buildings and gardens, is remarkable; the Mughal passion for symmetry is increased by the reflection of each building in the sheet of water beneath it. The cool plashing sound of the cascades of water in the Shah Burj and other pavilions must have, on many occasions, soothed the inmates of the palace. Full well did the Mughals understand their creature comforts.

Plates 38 and 39 show the Bhadon pavilion before and after conservation, the latter photograph showing the water channel with fountains, gangways, and causeway with its miniature beds, as completed this year.

Plates 40 and 41 show the Zafar Mahal tank as it was and as it is now; excavated and provided with fountains.

Item 32.—Removal of wood balconies from front of Lahore gate.

A small job though this may seem it took some ten years to get these away. The next thing to be done here is to open up the arches under the Chajja which have been blocked by modern filling.

Item 33.—Removal of modern partitions from the chawk between the Lahore gate and Naubat Khana.

See plates 42 and 43. This work was carried out by the Military Works Services. I made a careful examination of the old wall surfaces, after removing

some of the modern colour washing, but could not find any definite traces of the old colouring. The roof was whitewashed instead of the red military works colourwash that was there before and looks much better.

Item 35.—Conservation of east front of Diwan-i-amm ; done from annual repairs allotment.

Plates 44 and 45 show this portion of the Diwan-i-Amm before and after conservation respectively ; the chief item in the work was new chunam for the columns.

There is not space in this Report for comment on the other items of the list of expenditure. They have, moreover, been mostly referred to elsewhere in the text. The marble basin brought from Queen's Gardens to the Fort (item 26) is illustrated in plates 25 and 23.

Humayun's tomb, Delhi.—The finial, (plate 46) has been taken down and refixed as it was not straight. It is proposed, on my suggestion, to provide the tomb with a lightning conductor at the cost of Rs. 1,131.

Nila Gumbaz, Delhi.—Most useful repairs have been effected here, consisting in edging off old plaster, repairing cracks in dome, removing vegetation, and making roof watertight. Squatters have been evicted and the building declared a Protected Monument.

Qutb, Delhi.—(Buildings in the Archaeological area.)

A sum of Rs. 1,918 has been well spent here. Old falling masonry has been repaired, ground lowered to original level and hidden masonry exposed ; the Delhi Gurgaon road, which was diverted outside the Archaeological area last year is a good riddance. The whole area should now be taken in hand, turfed and suitably planted. This Department has secured by purchase all the land to the farthest limits of Alau-ud-din's northern extension. This next winter I hope to spend some time here and get things well in hand ; a minute inspection of the old masonry must be made ; repairs are badly wanted. Further information about the work here will be found under Section 15, Excavation.

The Qutb and its buildings, if properly treated, will be one of the most interesting and pleasing places to visit near the new Capital.

Firozabad, Delhi.—Petty repairs have been done here to the base of the wall and bastions. The old cities of Delhi must not be forgotten and Tughlaqabad, too, far gone as it is, should have attention given to those portions of its walls which are still in fairly good condition.

JIHANG DISTRICT.

At the Shahi Masjid, Chiniot, the courtyard fountain has been put in working order, water being supplied from a neighbouring well. The work, based on suggestions from this office, was carried out by the Public Works Department at the expense of the Mosque Committee.

LAHORE.

Useful work has been done at Lahore during the year. Rupee 2,597 has been spent on repairs to the ceiling of the Shish Mahal in the Fort, and the Mughal brick causeways and paths at Jahangir's tomb, Shahdera, have been repaired at a total cost of Rs. 2,487. Rupees 2,426 has been spent on the restoration work at the Badshahi Masjid, still in progress, from an allotment of Rs. 3,000 (1). The Mosque Committee are contributing to this work. Work on the garden and the tomb of Nurjahan is in progress on the lines I suggested in my last year's report. Rs. 5,500 have been allotted to the work on this tomb during the year. General repair work is in progress at Wazir Khan's mosque and at the Shalimar garden. A railing has been provided in Ranjit Singh's pavilion in the Fort to keep the paintings from damage by the public. Notice boards warning the public against malicious damage have been provided at the principal buildings. Rupees 4,135 was spent on petty works in connection with the Viceregal Durbar of April 1911. Upkeep and running of the Shahdera garden water supply has cost Rs. 2,329.

At the wish of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, plans have been prepared for relaying out the Hazuri Bagh garden. At present, Ranjit Singh's marble *baradari* is hidden in a mass of trees. There is no coherence about the place at all. The scheme, shown in plate 47, works in axially, the main gate

(1) Refer Annual Progress Report of this office, 1910-1911.

of the Badshahi Masjid, the white marble *baradari*, and the Hazuri Bagh gateway of the Fort. Probably a *Sarai* in the days of the late Mughal Emperors, the "Lion of the Punjab" converted it into a garden divided up by water channels. Traces of them with their fountains were found. It has been deemed advisable to lay the garden out again on these lines. The work has been estimated to cost Rs. 19,113 including water supply, and funds will be provided in 1912-1913. It will be noticed that the road has been considerably diverted so as to enable the garden to be squared up. It is a popular resort in Lahore especially for students.

Based on recommendations made in this office's Conservation notes of 1911, special repairs have been carried out at the Sarowala Maqbara, Ranjit Singh's Pavilion, the Gulabi Bagh gateway and to the wooden ceilings of the Sikh buildings in Lahore Fort. These repairs, which consisted in "simple conservation" only cost Rs. 1,000, which came out of a special subsidiary grant of Rs. 4,000 for conservation received in January from Imperial funds.

I would especially draw the attention of the Government of India to the condition of the Lahore Fort Archaeological buildings. How often has one heard it said; "Oh! I quite agree with the idea of taking in hand the buildings and gardens of places like Agra and Delhi as they are on the beaten track and can be easily visited and therefore appreciated, but is it not a mistake to spend money on places off the beaten track?" In reply to this it must be admitted, it is true, that the buildings at Agra and Delhi do rank first, and are perhaps more visited by tourists than any other places in India, but surely it is not for tourists alone that Monuments are preserved. Small though the number may appear to many, Messrs. Cook informs me that on an average, only 3,000 tourists visit India annually. There appear to be more of them because they are so conspicuous. In Lahore, the Capital of the Punjab, there are over 200,000 inhabitants, and for them the Monuments in the Fort are a legacy which cannot be relegated to obscurity. In their present condition they cannot be seen to advantage, and what has been done at Delhi and Agra must be done at Lahore, and, as I have suggested elsewhere, at Allahabad. Again, apart from any question of the number of people who visit it, should an ancient monument of art, which is or can be the subject of historical, religious, and artistic study, be allowed to languish, because it is off the "road side," so that those to come will find it useless for the purpose of study and chilling to their historical or religious enthusiasm? Perhaps nowhere else in the world can the history of the country during the last four hundred years be so well studied as in the chief cities of Northern India. Lahore is no exception. The reigns of Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, the unavailing efforts of the later Mughal Emperors to retrieve the Capital of the Punjab from the various freebooters who descended upon it, and the final Sikh Supremacy, are all illustrated in succession, by the buildings of the Fort and City, and their claim as an educating influence in history and architecture cannot be ignored. Seen under adverse conditions, however, they are, to the average individual, meaningless. Military exigencies have of course the prior claim, and this the Archaeological Department would be the first to admit, and, besides, acknowledge with gratitude the many concessions that have been made by the Military at Lahore in the last 10 years, but it does not appear as if the evacuation of the Archaeological area of the Fort at Lahore by the Military authorities present difficulties which cannot be overcome at no distant date.

MULTAN DISTRICT.

The tomb of Rukn-i-Alam at Multan, on the condition of which I wrote at some length in my last year's report, has been repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,247. The cracks in the dome do not appear to be any longer in progress, and consequently it has not been considered advisable to put a chain round the dome as originally suggested. I do not think either, that the settlement was due to the weak condition of the wall to the north of the tomb. I made a careful examination of the building with the Executive Engineer of Multan and a series of careful drawings of the different *batters* of each wall surface was prepared by him. This did not show any appreciable appearance of settlement in any direction. The settlement appears to have been general. Flat iron bar clamps have been consequently fixed by coach screws, in the internal angles of the wooden ties that occur at frequent intervals in the structure of the building. This half timber

work renders buildings so constructed especially immune from danger from earthquakes or settlement. In Egypt all native buildings are so constructed to combat the dangers from settlement due to the underground water, which is the "curse" of building in that country. It can be easily judged from the state of the clamps if any further settlement is taking place, and until this is definitely ascertained it would be a mistake to spend money on a chain, which would moreover mean a very difficult job, as the tiles on the drum of the dome would have to be taken off first, the chain then fixed, and the tiles afterwards reset. However I think there is no fear of further trouble. Other useful works have been done in underpinning, fixing loose tiles and the provision of a simple wooden *chajja* to the old carved door on the north side.

At the tomb of Mai Pakhdaman Rs. 1,327 has been spent. Loose tile work has been replaced, several bad cracks grouted and pointed, the carved wood verandah repaired; the gateways have also been repaired.

At the tomb of Shams-i-Tabrez, a sum of Rs. 301 has been spent, principally on repairs to tiling of the dome, repairs to verandah roof, and the refixing of the large flag staff in front of the tomb. The tombs at Multan in the welfare of which the Government of India is taking especial interest have not been neglected this year.

GORDON SANDERSON.

Agra, April 1912.

PART III.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1912.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1911-12.	Amount spent during the year 1911-12	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun ...	Annual Repairs to Kalanga Monuments.	10	10	8 8 0	Completed.
"	Jharipani ...	Erection of Monument to Sir Charles Farrington.	54	54	8 0 0	In progress.
"	Dehra Dun ...	Supplying painted notice boards for Kalanga Monuments.	41	41	42 0 0	Completed.
Saharanpur.	Saharanpur ...	Annual repairs to old cemetery, Saharanpur.	20	20	16 0 5	"
Saharanpur.	Roorkee ...	Annual repairs to old cemetery, Roorkee.	20	20	23 3 8	"
Bijnor ...	Daranagar ...	Annual repairs to old cemetery, Daranagar.	10	10	7 5 0	"
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Annual repairs to tombs of Saiyid Husain, Saiyid Muhammad Khan, Saiyid Umar Nur Khan, Saiyid Saif Khan and Octagonal well.	100	100	101 2 2	"
Bareilly ...	At Fatehganj West on Meerut Moradabad and Bareilly Road.	A large obelisk of red sandstone.	42	42	34 6 10	" The monument is in good order.
"	Sitoiya on Agra and Bithoura Road.	Sitoiya ...	3	3	1 9 10	These are only enclosures, there being no trace of any tombs. Completed.
"	Near Bihari-pur, police chaurki Bareilly city, on Muttra, Kasganj and Bareilly road, mile 2nd.	Soldiers' burial ground ...	5	5	4 4 0	Ditto,
Budaun ...	Sahaswan ...	Monuments ...	10	10	10 0 0	Completed
Meerut ...	About 2 furlongs from the East Indian Railway Juma Bridge to Delhi on the Meerut side and in furlong 5 of mile 391 of Grand Trunk Road a little below the last <i>patric</i> .	Constructing an obelisk in memory of late Charles Todd of the Telegraph department.	1,000	1,000	972 0 0	Completed entirely in April 1911. This is an ordinary stone obelisk of "Kurla" stone with following inscription:— Near this spot. Charles Todd, Assistant in charge of the Delhi Telegraph Office, was murdered by the mutineers on the 11th of May 1857, while endeavouring to restore communication with Meerut.
Meerut ...	Meerut city ...	A cemetery near Kashi Nath's garden in Meerut city.	15	15	21 14 8	...
"	District Jail Dighi.	Cemetery near District Jail, Dighi.	12	12	16 10 10	...
"	Gokalpur ...	Cemetery at Gokalpur ...	2	2	5 0 0	...
"	Bichala ...	Cemetery at Bichala ...	3	3	19 6 4	...
"	Buxar ...	Cemetery near Bajbaha Buxar.	15	15	21 15 0	...
"	Baghpat Tahsil	Cemetery at Baghpat Tahsil	3	3	2 10 3	...
"	Junction of Meerut and Delhi Road.	Cemetery at junction of Meerut and Delhi Road.	1	1	16 0 0	...
"	Hapur ...	Grave in encamping ground at Hapur.	1	1	10 1 1	...
		Carried over	...	...	1,342 2 1	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muham-
 madan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during
 the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanc- tioned estimate.	Allot- ment for the year 1911-12.	Amount spent during the year 1911-12.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	1,342 2 1	..
Meerut ...	Meerut ...	Tomb of Mr. James White, late Collector and Magis- trate, Meerut.	...	...	1 0 0	This is not included in the list received with Superintend- ing Engineer's No. 258/239 M. G., dated 15th January 1912.
" ..	Grand Trunk Road, mile 391.	Charles Todd's Tomb, Grand Trunk Road, mile 391.	...	...	22 8 0	Ditto General remarks. The Annual grant for all these tombs and cemeteries is Rs. 120 of which the full allotment has been spent. Some tombs and cemeteries requir- ed more attention than others, and hence more is spent on them, than pro- vided for each in the Budget. The grant requires an increase to keep these monuments and cemeteries in proper order as is now desired.
Buland- shahr.	Anupshahr ...	Cemetery at Anupshahr ...	68	68	23 0 0	Completed.
"	Bulandshahr ...	Two detached tombs at Bu- landshahr.			8 0 0	"
"	Khurja ...	Cemetery at Khurja ...			12 0 0	"
"	Sikandrabad ...	Cemetery at Sikandrabad ...			7 0 0	"
Aligarh...	Near District Jail Aligarh.	Annual repairs to monuments near East Indian Railway crossing at Aligarh.	5	5	1 13 0	"
"	Mile 3 of D. A. A. Road.	Annual repairs to monuments in mile 3 D. A. A. Road.	5	5	1 13 1	"
"	Mile 280 of A. D. C. Road.	Annual repair to monuments in mile—A. D. C Road in memory of Major Robert Nairn 1803 at Sikandra Rao.	5	5	5 11 4	"
"	Kanoki Gangiri on the banks of the Nim Nadi.	Annual repairs to tomb at Kanoki Gangiri.	4	4	5 9 5	"
"	Tappal ...	Annual repairs to monuments at Tappal.	5	5	4 5 2	"
"	Dispensary, Ali- garh.	Annual repairs to monuments in Dispensary compound at Aligarh.	6	6	9 3 2	"
"	Mile 14 of D. A. A. Road.	Annual repairs to monuments at Sasni.	5	5	1 4 5	"
"	Hathras near Killah Rail- way station.	Annual repairs to monuments at Hathras.	5	5	2 11 1	"
"	Tappal ...	Special repairs to the old gateway to the Fort at Tappal.	662	662	212 1 6	In progress.
Agra ...	Agra ...	Conservation of Akbar's palace, Agra Fort, and lay- ing out the ground in front of it.	10,765	8,765	8,268 7 1	"
" "	" "	Providing a lamp in the gate- way of Taj at Agra.	551	400	488 3 0	Completed.
		Carried over ...	...	...	10,416 12 4	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1911-12.	Amount spent during the year 1911-12.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	5	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Agra ...	Agra ...	Brought forward ... Providing electric installation for Taj Mahal at Agra	6,949-10	3,700	10,416 12 4 3,681 4 7	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Conservation of Mariam's Tomb at Sikandra.	{ 10 812 235	4,000 235	{ 4,831 1 9	"
" ...	" ...	Restoring floor on both sides of South gate at Sikandra.	4,673	2,500	2,419 11 2	"
" ...	" ...	Prolongation of steps leading to Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur-Sikri.	3,298	1,500	1,405 4 11	"
" ...	" ...	Conservation of Jaswant Singh ki Chatra at Agra.	3,247	2,000	1,951 11 1	Completed with the exception of paths, for which land has not been acquired yet.
" ...	" ...	Levelling ground to the North side of Moti Masjid, Agra Fort.	1,573	1,573	1,566 0 1	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Repairing the existing storage tank and carrying the overflow from the channels at Taj.*	543	543	562 13 5	"
" ...	" ...	Improving the engine room and providing 6 brass lamp posts in connection with electric installation at Taj Mahal at Agra.	4,516	4,516	4,556 15 10	"
" ...	" ...	Restoring the arcade in the East front of Akbar's Palace upper storey Agra Fort.	996	996	1,027 11 2	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Agra Fort	3,186	3,186	3,108 7 7	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Taj	1,800	1,800	1,657 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Itmad-ud-daula.	500	500	527 8 11	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Ram Bagh and Chini ka Rauza.	600	600	1,195 14 4	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Akbar's mausoleum Sikandra.	1,550	1,550	1,244 6 9	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Mariam's Tomb, Sikandra.	500	500	562 9 2	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Palaces at Fatehpur-Sikri.	4,727	4,727	5,421 6 10	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Tomb of Sir John Russel Colvin.	20	20	10 13 7	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Tomb in Roman Catholic Cemetery at Agra.	200	200	66 2 10	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Queen Victoria memorial, Agra.	40	40	23 11 6	"
" ...	" ...	Maintenance of electric installation at the Taj Agra.	868	868	885 2 3	Completed for the year.
Muttra...	Muttra ...	Annual repairs to Queen Victoria Memorial at Muttra.	192	192	200 0 0	Completed. Ordinary petty repairs executed only, Repairs completed.
Farrukhabad.	In village Karhar.	Annual repairs to tomb of Major Robertson, killed during the mutiny.	21	21	14 4 0	"
"	Thatia ...	Annual repairs to tomb at Thatia.	6	6	2 0 0	"
"	Chowdharyapur	Annual repairs to tomb at Sarai Miran.	6	6	2 0 0	"
"	Fatehgarh near dispensary.	Annual repairs to Queen Victoria Memorial.	15	15	42 13 1	"
Mainpuri	St. Paul's Church	Annual repairs to graves of Captain Hayes, Lieutenant Barber and Mr. Fayer.	50	50	49 12 10	"
Etah ...	Etah ...	Annual repairs to Queen Victoria memorial.	40	40	23 0 0	"
" ...	Malawan ...	Annual repairs to Kacha tomb at Malawan.	6	6	2 2 5	"
" ...	Bhadwas ...	Annual repairs to Kacha tomb at Bhadwas.	4	4	20 6 10	"
		Carried over	...	...	47,479 1 3	

* The fountains owing to this work can now be used daily.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muham-
 madan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during
 the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanc- tioned estimate.	Allot- ment for the year 1911-12.	Amount spent during the year 1911-12.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued). Brought forward ...	Ms.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
					47,479 1 3	
Lucknow	Lucknow	Conservation of Kaisar Bagh gates.	2,874	..	1,256 0 0	Completed.
"	"	Conservation of Nandan Mahal and Ibrahim Chishti's tomb at Lucknow.	2,519	2,519	2,075 0 0	In progress.
"	"	Acquisition of certain property in connection with conservation of Nandan Mahal and Ibrahim Chishti's tomb at Lucknow.	5,270	5,270	5,270 0 0	In progress. Paid by the deputy commis- sioner, Lucknow.
"	"	Special repairs to Dayanat-ud-daulah's tomb and Kazmain.	408	408	237 0 0	In progress.
"	"	Repairs to front of Lal Baradari.	472	472	84 0 0	"
Hardoi...	Bilgram tahsil	Memorial at Madhoganj ...	30	30	12 0 0	Ordinary repairs com- pleted.
" ...	"	Memorial Khasaura ...	17	17	5 10 11	"
" ...	"	Major Robertson's tomb at Baramow.	7	7	7 10 0	"
" ...	"	Fine well at Mallawan ...	17	17	36 0 0	"
" ...	Shahabad	Maqbara of Nawab Dilair Khan at Shahabad.	325	325	325 0 7	"
Jhansi	Jhansi	Annual repairs to the memo- rial cemetery at Jhansi.	260	260	246 1 4	Completed.
Jalaun...	Kalpi	Protection of the old buildings in the Fort at Kalpi (repairs to the tomb of Sheik Ahmad Thanaswari and North-East serah of wall with circular bastion, the only remains of Kalpi Fort.	62	62	63 0 0	Completed. Repairing patches of masonry lime plaster and clearing of jungle was carried out. Nothing further is proposed to be done.
Cawnpore	Cawnpore	Providing a railing and stone flooring round the Savada Kotai Monuments at Cawnpore.	281	30	33 0 0	Only materials collect- ed; condition good; work in progress. Rs. 248 will be re- quired for comple- tion.
Allahabad	Allahabad	Dismantling the modern addi- tions and restoring roof of the Zanana Palace in the Allahabad Fort.	22,952	10,769	10,769 0 0	The work in progress. The work was com- pleted last year up to Jali level on both floors. The Jalis are well in hand and the work can be completed within the first quarter if funds are allotted im- mediately. Rs. 5,689 the balance of the sanctioned estimate is required.
" ...	"	Annual repairs to (1) Tomb of Sultan Khusru in Khusru Bagh adjoining the city of Allahabad. (2) Tomb of Sultan Khusru's mother in Khusru Bagh. (3) Tomb of Sultan Khusru's sister in Khusru Bagh, ad- joining the city of Allah- abad. (4) Enclosure wall and gate- way of Khusru Bagh.	300	300	213 1 8	The usual annual re- pairs works were carried out. The tombs are in good order.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Annual repairs to ancient buildings at Jaunpur, viz. (1) Atala Masjid ...	482	482	493 0 0	
			...	...	...	The following works have been done :— (1) Third terraced floor, (2) stone work, (3) dismantling ter- raced floor, (4) Con- crete in lime, (5) Removing vegeta- tion and grass, (6) Rooting out grass.
		Carried over ...	...	...	68,604 9 9	

**APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muham-
madan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during
the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).**

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanc- tioned estimate.	Allot- ment for the year 1911-12.	Amount spent during the year 1911-12.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	
Jaunpur...	Jaunpur	Brought forward ...	...	...	68,604 9 9	
		(2) Jami Masjid ...	...	...	...	(1) Levelling floor, (2) II class brick work in lime, (3) Lime plaster, (4) Kankar collection, and con- solidation, (5) Re- moving stone blocks, (6) Cement rubbing, (7) Stone masonry labour only, (8) Re- moving vegetation, (9) Rooting out grass.
"	"	(3) Lal Darwaza Masjid ... (4) Jhanghari Masjid ... (5) Kaleh Khan ka Maqbara (6) Sher Zaman Khan's Tomb (7) Royal cemetery ...	...	...	...	(1) Pakka plaster, (2) Removing vegeta- tion. Removing vege- tation and rooting out grass, &c.
"	"	(8) Fort at Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	(1) Brick work in lime labour only, (2) Brick work in mud, (3) Lime plaster, (4) scraping white washing, (5) Stone work, (6) Lightning wire, (7) Making straight the finials of stone posts, (8) Sal wood flag rod 3' diameter, (9) White lead painting, (10) levelling and raising roadway, (11) Clean- ing compound, (12) Cleaning fort com- pound, (13) Rooting out grass.
Benares...	Benares city	Certain works connected with the tank and fountain at Aurangzeb's mosque, Benares.	297	297	281 0 0	Completed. No fur- ther improvements are anticipated.
"	"	Annual repairs to Aurangzeb's mosque, Benares city.	59	59	52 0 0	Completed.
"	"	Annual repairs to Battis Khamba at Bakaria Kund.			10 0 0	
"	"	Annual repairs to Lal Khan's tomb at Benares.			10 0 0	
"	"	Annual repairs to Victoria Memorial.			10 0 0	
"	Benares Can- tonment.	Annual repairs to Pogson's tomb.	111	111	5 0 0	Ditto
"	Rohania	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.			5 0 0	
"	Bazidpur	Annual repairs to tomb at Bazidpur.			4 0 0	
"	Rajghat	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.			16 0 0	
"	Secrole	Ditto ...	5	5	18 0 0	
"	Benares	Annual repairs to old artil- lery.			9 0 0	
"	"	Annual repairs to Shivala tomb.			6 0 0	
"	Chetganj	Annual repairs to closed ceme- tery.			40 0 0	
"	Kanchahpur	Annual repairs to tomb at Kanchanpur.	5	5	5 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	69,075 9 9	

**APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muham-
madan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during
the year ending 31st March 1912.—(continued).**

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanc- tioned estimate	Allot- ment for the year 1911-12.	Amount spent during the year 1911-12.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNITED PROVINCES— (concluded).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Mirzapur	Gopiganj	... Brought forward ...	...		69,075 9 9	
"	Chunar	Annual repairs to cemetery at Gopiganj.			20 7 9	
"	"	Annual repairs to old cemetery near Fort.			18 2 1	
"	"	Annual repairs to old cemetery near Somaspur.			16 0 0	
"	"	Annual repairs to old cemetery near Dargah.			15 0 0	
"	"	Annual repairs to old cemetery north of Railway station.	200	200	16 0 0	Completed.
"	"	Annual repairs to old cemetery near railway station.			20 12 0	
"	"	Annual repairs to old cemetery near opium buildings, Chunar.			41 4 10	
"	"	Annual repairs to old cemetery near the Hazari Talab.			13 4 10	
"	"	Annual repairs to old cemetery near Sindhora.			18 4 10	
"	"	Annual repairs to old cemetery near Sultanpur.			19 0 0	
Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Annual repairs to Lord Cornwallis' Tomb.	248	248	152 8 5	Maintained, pair of bullocks ordinary repairs carried out.
"	"	Amount repairs to closed cemetery.	27	27	35 0 0	Ordinary repairs carried out.
Total United Provinces ...			...	...	69,461 6 6	
II.—PUNJAB.						
Rawalpindi.	Margalla	Annual repairs to Nicholson's monuments and fountain at Margalla.	89	80	85 13 9	Completed.
Gujrat	Chillianwala	Annual repairs to memorial obelisk at Chillianwala	267		162 11 8	"
"	Gujrat	Annual repairs to Battlefield cemetery at Gujrat.	22	320	34 12 0	"
"	Sadullapur	Annual repairs to monuments at Sadullapur.	4		62 0 10	"
Attock	Hasan Abdal	Annual repairs to Lala Rukh's Tomb at Hasan Abdal	103	100	79 13 7	"
		Providing notice boards to Lala Rukh's tomb.	13	12	13 2 6	"
		Providing notice boards to Nicholson's memorial at Margalla.	5	5	5 0 0	"
		Providing notice boards to fountain at Margalla.	5	5	5 0 0	"
Shahpur	Gunjal	Annual repairs to Van Koila Baoli.	250	250	249 0 0	"
"	Do.	Providing notice boards to Van Koila Baoli.	11 3/4	11 3/4	12 0 0	"
Jhang	Chiniot	Providing notice boards to Shahi Masjid.	11 3/4	11 3/4	14 0 0	"
"	Do.	Providing notice boards to tomb of Shah Burhan.	11 3/4	11 3/4	13 0 0	"
"	Do.	Providing water supply to Central tank, Shahi Masjid.	1,095	1,095	647 0 0	Work stopped. Balance will be refunded to contribution as no further work is desired to be done.
Shahpur	Gunjal	Special repairs to pacca Baoli Gunjal.	250	...	98 0 0	Completed.
Sialkot	Kotli Maqbara in Pasrur tahsil.	Maqbara Abdal Nabi	85	50	70 6 0	All annual repairs completed.
Carried over			...	...	1,551 12 4	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1911-12.	Amount spent during the year 1911-12.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	1,551 12 4	
Gujranwala.	Ramnagar ...	Inscription slab on General Cureton's tomb	10	10	9 8 6	In good order. Completed.
Sialkot	Sialkot ...	Tibba Jalian monument ...	100	100	102 6 8	In good order. Completed.
Karnal	Panipat ...	Annual repair to Ibrahim Lodi's tomb at Panipat.	28	...	13 3 2	Completed.
" "	" ...	Annual repairs to Katul Bagh Mosque at Panipat.	166	...	156 15 1	"
" "	Kaithal ...	Annual repairs to Sheikh Shahab-ud-din's tomb at Kaithal.	50	...	40 13 4	"
" "	Thanesar ...	Annual repairs to Sheikh Chilli's tomb at Thanesar.	96	...	140 9 6	"
Ludhiana	Aliwal British monuments.	Annual repairs to historical Buildings, Ludhiana district	34	34	37 7 0	"
Delhi ...	Delhi fort ...	Certain works for restoration of Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort, and converting it into museum of Archaeology.	18,839	18,839	19,062 0 0	"
" "	" ...	Discovery of an old marble tank with water channel in front of Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi fort.	308	...	68 0 0	
" "	" ...	Certain works in Delhi Fort	45,178	17,400	33,026 0 0	Completed and account is being adjusted.
" "	" ...	Covering over wells in Delhi Fort for water supply to Hayat Bakhsh's garden, Delhi Fort.	1,009	1,000	845 0 0	"
" "	" ...	Rebuilding wall along eastern terrace of Hayat Bakhsh's garden, Delhi Fort.	645	...	100 0 0	Completed.
" "	" ...	Water supply to Hayat Bakhsh's garden in Delhi Fort.	31,897	2,400	2,204 0 0	Completed and account is being adjusted.
" "	" ...	Edging minor channels of Hayat Bakhsh's garden, Delhi Fort.	7,414	...	132 0 0	Completed.
" "	" ...	Removing modern additions from Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort.	210	...	74 0 0	"
" "	" ...	Fencing proposed extent Hayat Bakhsh's garden, Delhi Fort.	15,882	2,000	805 0 0	"
" "	" ...	Laying out Diwan-i-Am, Rang Mahal and Mumtaz Mahal garden in Delhi Fort.	9,091	9,000	8,937 0 0	"
" "	" ...	Certain petty works in Delhi Fort.	670	...	188 0 0	"
" "	" ...	Providing sky light for Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort.	898	800	831 0 0	"
" "	" ...	Providing marble flooring near Jharoka between Samman Burj and Rang Mahal in Delhi Fort.	449	400	429 0 0	"
" "	" ...	Providing Dasa near S. W. Corner of Rang Mahal, Delhi Fort.	277	250	280 0 0	"
" "	" ...	Constructing Sheesham door for the Corner room near Hammam, Delhi Fort.	130	180	145 0 0	"
" "	" ...	Restoration of ornamental work in certain arches, &c., of palace buildings in Delhi Fort.	407	408	373 0 0	"
" "	Qutb ...	Exploring Budaon gate near Qutb Minar.	185	180	182 0 0	"
		Carried over ...	...	...	69,753 11 7	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1911-12.	Amount spent during the year 1911-12.	Whether completed in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(continued).		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	69,753 11 7	
Delhi ...	Delhi Fort ...	Placing marble tank at centre of masonry tank between Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-amm, Delhi Fort.	402	400	171 0 0	Completed and account is being adjusted.
" ...	Delhi ...	Providing certain marble pieces in the central archway of Moth-ki Masjid near Delhi.	200	...	70 0 0	Sanctioned under head repairs. Completed.
" ...	Delhi Fort ...	Removing modern additions from Shah Burj in Delhi Fort.	200	...	102 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Modern railing round marble tank of Rang Mahal, Delhi Fort.	43	...	3 0 0	"
" ...	Delhi ...	Certain improvements to mutiny memorial on the Ridge, Delhi.	2,692	2,600	2,370 0 0	Completed and account is being adjusted.
" ...	Delhi Fort ...	Certain petty works of Hammam in Delhi Fort.	60	...	28 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Reguilding finials of Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi Fort.	391	360	290 0 0	"
" ...	Near Arab Sarai	Restoring Isa Khan's tomb near Delhi.	911	900	433 0 0	In progress.
" ...	Delhi Fort ...	Constructing Shisham doors in front of small room of Hammam in Delhi Fort.	259	240	209 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Humayun's Tomb.	Raising inner kerbs of outer paths along certain water channels at Humayun's Tomb near Delhi.	878	...	308 0 0	"
" ...	Delhi Fort ...	Providing Shisham door for Hammam in Delhi Fort.	59	...	44 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Covering well near mess in Delhi Fort.	403	400	160 0 0	In progress.
" ...	Delhi ...	Annual repairs to historical buildings in Delhi district.	2,995	2,700	3,177 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Delhi Fort ...	Maintenance of Palace garden, Delhi Fort.	3,750	3,400	3,431 0 0	"
" ...	Delhi ...	Certain repairs for conservation of Moth-ki-Masjid near Delhi.	4,835	1,700	1,580 0 0	In progress.
" ...	Near Humayun's Tomb.	Special repairs to Nila Gumbaz near Humayun's Tomb, Delhi.	681	600	527 0 0	"
" ...	Arab Sarai ...	Rebuilding a portion of fallen wall to the East side of the gateway of Arab Sarai in Delhi.	200	200	202 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Delhi Fort ...	Special repairs to Chajja of Lahore gate of Delhi Fort.	99	90	98 0 0	"
" ...	Near Qutb ...	Special repairs to Khirki Masjid near Delhi.	2,768	...	18 0 0	In progress.
" ...	Delhi ...	Repairs to Talaqi gate of Purana Qila near Delhi.	486	486	269 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Repairs to walls of gate of Firozabad near Delhi.	504	504	373 0 0	"
" ...	Near Qutb ...	Certain repairs to mosque and Tomb near West gate of Humayun's Tomb, Delhi.	971	600	517 0 0	"
" ...	Qutb ...	Certain improvements to Qutb area near Delhi.	2,500	2,000	1,918 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Delhi Fort ...	Reguilding and repainting the ceiling of Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi Fort.	3,305	3,300	3,842 0 0	"
Hissar ...	Hissar, Hansi and Fatehabad.	Providing notice boards to historical buildings in Hissar district.	90	90	84 8 0	"
" ...	Fatehabad ...	Special repairs to old Fort wall.	3,981	3,900	3,818 0 0	"
		Carried over ...	...	...	93,795 3 7	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1911-12.	Amount spent during the year 1911-12.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	93,795 3 7	
Hissar ...	Hissar, Hansi and Fatehabad.	Annual repairs to buildings of archaeological and historical interest.	277	270	245 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Hissar and Hansi.	Annual repairs to historical buildings in Hissar district.	220	220	189 0 0	"
Delhi ...	Delhi Fort ...	Demolition of arch filling masonry, removing doors, &c, scraping walls and rewhite-washing of shops in arcade of Lahore gate, Delhi Fort.	...	...	250 0 0	This amount was paid by Military Works Services
" ...	" ...	Scraping, colour-washing and white-washing Lahore gate arcade, Delhi Fort.	...	...	416 0 0	"
Lahore...	Lahore ...	Restoration to facade of the Badshahi Mosque at Lahore.	8,967	3,000	2,426 0 0	In progress.
" ...	Shahdara ...	Improvements to grounds attached to Nur Jahan's Tomb at Shahdara.	7,341	3,500	2,716 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Restoration to Nur Jahan's Tomb, at Shahdara.	6,320	2,000	2,059 0 0	Work stopped.
" ...	Lahore ...	Improvements to Wazir Khan's Mosque at Lahore.	1,523	1,000	881 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Restoration of old Moghal fountains in Fort Lahore.	1,537	...	1,358 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Shahdara ...	Restoration of brick-on-edge bunds in front of Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara.	348	...	360 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Restoring part of brick paving of causeway in Jahangir's tomb garden at Shahdara.	2,510	2,000	2,127 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Lahore ...	Petty works in connection with the Viceregal Darbar in Lahore Fort.	2,689	2,500	2,777 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Certain petty works in Shahdara garden.	983	983	512 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Providing notice boards for protected monuments.	171	160	153 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Providing iron railing in the wire netting in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's pavilion, Lahore Fort.	65	60	56 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Restoration to ceiling of Shish Mahal, Lahore Fort.	2,783	2,300	2,597 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Historical buildings at Lahore.	2,134	2,100	2,203 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Special Repairs to historical buildings at Lahore.	Estimate submitted for sanction.	1,000	1,018 0 0	"
" ...	Shahdara ...	Upkeep and running of Engine in Shahdara garden.	2,335	2,335	2,329 0 0	"
Gujranwala.	Sheikhupura ...	Special Repairs to Baradari Hiran minor at Sheikhupura.	1,565	1,400	1,483 0 0	Completed and final payment made.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Pumping installation for playing fountains in Shalimar gardens, Lahore.	9,245	9,200	9,112 0 0	Completed.
Multan ...	Multan ...	Repairs to tomb of officers at Baba Safra.	143	143	141 0 0	The work was restricted to maintenance and completed during the year.
" ...	" ...	Repairs to Sher Khan's well and Bakar Arabi.				
Montgomery.	Montgomery ..	Repairs to Mr. Barkley's tomb near Deputy Commissioner's Court, Montgomery.				
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Chorutta ...	Repairs to Ghazi Khan's Tomb, Chorutta.	...	...	...
" ...	Asni ...	Repairs to cemetery at Asni.	155	155	83 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	1,29,315 3 7	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1912.—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1911-12.	Amount spent during the year 1911-12.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(concluded).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Multan ...	Multan ...	Brought forward ...	...	...	1,29,315 3 7	
		Special Repairs to Tomb of Mai Pak Daman.	1,273	1,200	1,327 0 0	} The work was completed during the year.
" ...	" ...	Special Repairs to Tomb of Shah Shams Tabrez.	352	350	301 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Special Repairs to Tomb of Rukn-i-Alam.	1,221	1,221	1,247 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Providing notice boards to protected monuments in Multan.	252	240	241 0 0	
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	Providing sign boards in monuments in Jullundur district.	93	93	92 4 7	Completed.
Gurdaspur.	Batala and Kalsaur.	Providing sign boards in monuments in Gurdaspur district.	58	58	57 0 0	"
Jullundur.	Dakhni ...	Annual Repairs to Dakhni gateway.	} 194	192	190 1 11	"
" ...	Near mahal ...	Annual Repairs to Lahore gateway.				
" ...	Nakodar ...	Annual Repairs to Abdul Mali's Tomb.				
Gurdaspur.	Batala ...	Annual Repairs to Shamsher Khan's Tomb.	} 162	162	148 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Annual Repairs to Takht-i Akbari.				
		Total Punjab ...	...	...	1,32,918 10 1	..
		III.—AJMER.				
Ajmer ...	Ajmer Town ...	Special Repairs to marble Baradari terraced floor at Anasagar, Ajmer.	261	261	277 11 3	Completed.
		Total Ajmer ...	...	...	277 11 3	...

GORDON SANDERSON,
Superintendent, M. and B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

APPENDIX B. — *List of archaeological photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1912.*

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
2335	Fatehpur Sikri	Buland darwaza	12×10...	View showing the steps	South-east.
2336	"	"	8½×6½	" " " and modern wall	East.
2337	Delhi Fort	Zafar mahal	"	" " arches opened up	South-west.
2338	"	Marble tank in front of Rang Mahal.	"	General view showing niches	"
2339	Delhi	Begumpur Masjid	"	" " " "	East.
2340	"	Moth ki Masjid	"	" " of east facade	North-east.
2341	"	"	"	View of gateway	East.
2342	"	Chilla of Nizamuddin Aulia	6½×4½	General view	South-east.
2343	"	Unknown tomb	"	" " " "	"
2344	"	Batasha walan ka Chhoti Mahal.	"	" " " "	South-east.
2345	"	Batasha walan ka Bara Mahal	8½×6½	" " " "	South-west.
2346	"	Sundarwala Mahal	"	" " " "	South-east.
2347	"	Sundarwala Burj	"	" " " "	South-west.
2348	"	Azimganj	"	" " " "	North-west.
2349	Nizamuddin, Delhi	Firoz Shahi Masjid	"	" " " "	South-east.
2350	Lahore	Mosque of Wazir Khan	"	View showing new <i>chhajja</i>	North-east.
2351	Lahore Fort	Chota Khawzah	"	General view	South-west.
2352	"	Officers quarters near Ranjit Singh's katchari.	"	" " " "	South-east.
2353	"	Officers quarters near Ranjit Singh's katchari.	"	" " " "	South-west.
2354	"	Moti Masjid	10×12...	East facade	South-east.
2355	Zafarabad, Jaunpur	Shalikh Barhas Masjid	"	(Interior) General view	North-east.
2356	"	"	"	Front of	"
2357	"	"	8½×6½	Inscription at	East.
2358	Kaipi	Chilla Shah Madar	"	General view of	"
2359	"	Tomb of Mohammad Shah Lodi	"	" " " "	"
2360	"	A tomb at the east side of Shah Mohammad's Tomb.	"	General view	South-east.
2361	"	A tomb on the east side of Shah Mohammad's tomb.	6½×4½	Inscription	West.
2362	"	Ismail's grave	"	"	"
2363	"	Tomb of Satah Salar	8½×6½	View of stone "tiger" on	East.
2364	"	Mosque of Subhan Gunda	"	General view	North-west.
2365	"	Siri gate	"	" " " "	South-east.
2366	"	Taksari Masjid	"	" " " "	"
2367	"	Deorhi Masjid	"	" " " "	East.
2368	"	Chaurasi Gumbaz	"	" " " "	North-east.
2369	"	Rang Mahal	"	" " " "	"
2370	"	Mandua Gumbaz	"	" " " "	South.
2371	"	Tomb of Diwan Aulia	"	" " " "	North-east.
2372	"	Mami Masjid	12×10...	" " " "	North.
2373	"	Tomb of Shaikh Ahmad	"	" " " "	East.
	"	"	"	" " " "	South.

No.	Locality	Monument	Material	Dimensions	Remarks	Direction
2374	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2375	"	"	"	"	"	South.
2376	"	"	"	"	"	East.
2377	"	"	"	"	"	"
2378	Agra	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2379	Khairabad, Sitapur	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2380	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2381	"	"	"	"	"	"
2382	"	"	"	"	"	North-west.
2383	"	"	"	"	"	North.
2384	"	"	"	"	"	North-west.
2385	"	"	"	"	"	"
2386	"	"	"	"	"	East.
2387	Delhi Fort	"	"	"	"	"
2388	"	"	"	"	"	North.
2389	"	"	"	"	"	West.
2390	"	"	"	"	"	"
2391	"	"	"	"	"	South.
2392	"	"	"	"	"	East.
2393	"	"	"	"	"	"
2394	"	"	"	"	"	South-west.
2395	"	"	"	"	"	North-west.
2396	"	"	"	"	"	South.
2397	"	"	"	"	"	South.
2398	"	"	"	"	"	South-west.
2399	"	"	"	"	"	West.
2400	"	"	"	"	"	South.
2401	"	"	"	"	"	West.
2402	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2403	"	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2404	"	"	"	"	"	South.
2405	"	"	"	"	"	North-west.
2406	"	"	"	"	"	South-west.
2407	"	"	"	"	"	"
2408	"	"	"	"	"	"
2409	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2410	"	"	"	"	"	"
2411	Agra	"	"	"	"	"
2412	"	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2413	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2414	Fatehpur Sikri	"	"	"	"	"
2415	"	"	"	"	"	East.
2416	Tappa, Aligarh	"	"	"	"	South.
2417	"	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2418	"	"	"	"	"	North-west.
2419	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
2420	"	"	"	"	"	"

APPENDIX B.—List of archaeological photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1912.—(continued).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate in inches.	Description.	Direction.
2421	Tyagar algarh	Grave of Captain Ross	8½X6½	Inscription on ...	South.
2422	Korann, Muzaffarnagar District	Qadam Sharif	"	General view of east facade	East.
2423	"	Qadam Sharif-ki-Masjid	"	"	"
2424	"	Tomb inside the Qadam Sharif	"	"	South-west.
2425	"	Gate of Nawab Muqarrab Khan,	"	"	West.
2426	"	Kankaron Wali-ki-Masjid	"	General view	East.
2427	"	Masjid Afghanistan	"	East facade	"
2428	"	Shaikh Harun-ki-Masjid	"	"	"
2429	"	Buri Shah-ki-Masjid	"	"	"
2430	"	Jami Masjid	12X10	"	"
2431	"	Sorai Wali Masjid	"	"	"
2432	"	Darhar-ki-Masjid	10X8	"	"
2433	"	Tank and Garden of Muqarrab Khan.	"	General view	"
2434	"	Tank and Garden of Muqarrab Khan.	8½X6½	"	North-east.
2435	Jhinjhana.	Tomb of Abdul Razzaq	"	View looking up towards dome	East.
2436	"	"	"	Inscription at	North-west.
2437	"	"	10X8	Interior south wall.	North.
2438	"	Jami Masjid	"	West elevation	North-west.
2439	"	"	8½X6½	View of tile work round dome	South.
2440	"	"	"	View of tile work on central bay	East.
2441	"	Baoli	"	General view	West.
2442	"	The Fort Gateway	6½X4½	View from outside	East.
2443	"	"	"	View from inside	"
2444	"	Tomb of the Shaikh's brother	"	General view	North.
2445	"	Tomb of Shagird	"	"	North-east.
2446	"	Tomb of Charkha Choti	"	"	"
2447	"	Kos Minar	"	"	East.
2448	"	Tal Masjid	"	"	"
2449	"	Tomb of Hajji Muhammad	"	"	"
2450	"	Jahaz Haveli	8½X6½	General view	South.
2451	Sirhind	Tomb of Ustad	"	"	North-east.
2452	"	"	"	"	"
2453	"	"	"	"	"
2454	"	"	"	"	"
2455	"	"	"	"	"
2456	"	"	"	"	"
2457	"	"	"	"	"
2458	"	"	"	"	"
2459	"	"	"	"	"
2460	"	"	"	"	"
2461	"	"	"	"	"
2462	"	"	"	"	"
	Shahabad, Hardoi	Fort	"	View of Mihrab	West.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
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	"	"	"	"	East.
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	"	"	"	"	South-east.
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	"	"	"	"	South-east.
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	"	"	"	"	South-east.
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	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.
	"	"	"	"	East.
	"	"	"	"	South.
	"	"	"	"	South-east.
	"	"	"	"	North-west.

No.	Locality	Monument	Material	Dimensions	Remarks	Notes	Direction
2463	Mohangarh, Azamgarh	Tomb of Harbars	...	10x8	...	...	North-east.
2464	"	"	...	"	...	...	South-east.
2465	"	"	...	"	...	...	North.
2466	"	"	...	8½x6½	...	...	North-west.
2467	"	"	...	"	...	...	South-east.
2468	Pelli Fort	Diwan-i-am garden	...	12x10	...	...	West.
2469	"	Rang mahal, garden	...	"	...	...	North-west.
2470	"	Diwan-i-khas garden	...	"	...	...	South-west.
2471	Qutb, Delhi	Randaon gate	...	8½x6½	...	...	East.
2472	Agra Fort	Akbar's palace	...	"	...	...	North.
2473	"	"	...	"	...	...	South-east.
2474	Sikandra, Agra	Tomb of Mariam	...	"	...	...	North.
2475	"	"	...	10x8	...	...	North-west.
2476	"	"	...	"	...	...	"
2477	"	Chattri of Raja Jaswant Singh	...	8½x6½	...	...	North-east.
2478	"	"	...	"	...	...	South-east.
2479	"	"	...	"	...	...	North-east.
2480	"	"	...	"	...	...	South-east.
2481	"	Old Farman, Roman Catholic Mission.	...	12x10	...	...	South-east.
2482	"	Old Farman, Roman Catholic Mission.	...	"	...	...	"
2483	"	Old Farman, Roman Catholic Mission.	...	"	...	...	"
2484	Delhi	Loan Exhibition old Farman	...	"	...	...	"
2485	"	"	...	"	...	...	"
2486	"	"	...	"	...	...	"
2487	"	"	...	"	...	...	"
2488	Patana State	"	...	"	...	...	"
2489	"	"	...	"	...	...	"
2490	"	"	...	"	...	...	"
2491	"	"	...	"	...	...	"
2492	Bhopal State	"	...	"	...	...	"
2493	"	"	...	"	...	...	"
2494	Delhi Fort	River side	...	"	...	...	"
2495	"	"	...	"	...	...	"
2496	"	"	...	"	...	...	"
2497	"	Ground between Rang Mahal and Mumtaz Mahal	...	"	...	...	"
2498	"	Lahore inner gate	...	"	...	...	"
2499	"	Naubatkhana	...	"	...	...	"
2500	"	Rang Mahal, East wall	...	"	...	...	"
2501	"	Rang Mahal, Central arch	...	"	...	...	"
2502	"	Lahore gate Chauk	...	"	...	...	"
2503	"	Jharoka between Rang Mahal and Samman Burj.	...	8½x6½	...	...	"
2504	"	Diwan-i-amn	...	"	...	...	"
2505	"	River Front	...	"	...	...	"
2506	"	Diwan-i-khas	...	"	...	...	"
2507	"	Bridges between Fort and Samman Burj.	...	"	...	...	"
2508	"	Image of Buddha	...	"	...	...	"
2509	"	Farman, Loan exhibition	...	"	...	...	"
2510	"	"	...	"	...	...	"

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction.
2511	Delhi Fort	Farman Loan exhibition	8½×6½	Copy	North-east.
2512	"	Lahore Gate Chawk	"	General view	North.
2513	"	" (east gate)	"	Detail view	"
2514	"	"	"	General view of south side	South.
2515	"	"	"	Interior	North.
2516	"	"	"	"	East.
2517	"	"	"	"	"
2518	"	"	"	"	West.
2519	"	"	"	"	East.
2520	"	"	"	Ceiling looking up	West.
2521	"	"	"	Interior	East.
2522	"	"	"	"	East.
2523	"	"	"	"	"
2524	Agra	Tomb of Adil Khan	"	General view	North-east.
2525	"	"	"	General view showing causeway	North-west.
2526	Agra Fort	"	"	Excavations at	South.
2527	"	Akbar's palace	"	Excavation of rooms to north of outer courtyard	North-east.
2528	Agra Fort	"	"	Old earthen ware water pipe	West.
2529	"	Akbar's Palace	"	Water channels to south of north courtyard	South.
2530	"	"	"	Rooms to south of north courtyard	South-west.
2531	"	"	"	South outer courtyard	North-east.
2532	"	"	"	Foundation of outer court of Akbari mahal	West.
2533	"	"	"	View from roof of Ammar Singh gate looking towards Akbari mahal	"
2534	"	"	"	View from roof of Ammar Singh gate looking towards Jahangiri mahal	South-west.
2535	"	"	"	Photo. of pier base in corner room to west of Akbari mahal	West.
2536	"	Moti Masjid	"	View of north side Moti Masjid	East.
2537	Agra	The Taj	"	View of old standard lamp	South-west.
2538	"	Jami Masjid	"	General view from railway foot bridge	East.
2539	"	"	"	"	"
2540	"	"	"	View showing shops on east facade	North-east.
2541	"	"	"	View showing shops at north side	"
2542	"	"	"	View of south side	South-east.
2543	"	"	"	Shops at south side	South-west.
2544	"	"	"	General view of south side	"
2545	"	"	12×10	View of south-east corner chattri	South-east.
2546	Agra Fort	Bricked up arcade at top of ramps Delhi gate.	8½×6½	Before opening arches	North.
2547	"	"	"	"	West.
2548	Delhi Fort	Muntaz Mahal	"	General view as completed	North-west.
2549	"	"	"	Interior	South-west.
2550	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2551	"	"	"	"	"

No.	Locality	Scale	Description	View	Direction
2552	Zafar Mahal	8½X6¼	Hayat Baksh garden	General view	North-west.
2553	Mumtaz Mahal	"	"	"	South-east.
2554	"	"	"	"	East.
2555	"	"	"	"	North-west.
2556	Bhadon	"	"	"	North-west.
2557	Nachbat Khana	"	"	"	South-west.
2558	Diwan-i-amm	"	"	"	North-west.
2559	Diwan-i-khas	"	"	"	South-west.
2560	"	"	"	"	"
2561	"	"	"	"	"
2562	Rang Mahal	"	"	"	North-west.
2563	Jharoka at Samman Burj	"	"	"	South-east.
2564	East terrace of Hayat Bakhsh garden.	"	"	"	North.
2565	Shah Burj	"	"	"	East.
2566	Bhadon	"	"	"	North.
2567	Garden in front of Rang Mahal	"	"	"	South.
2568	"	"	"	"	"
2569	"	"	"	"	"
2570	"	"	"	"	South.
2571	"	"	"	"	South-west.
2572	Garden in front of Diwan i-khas.	"	"	"	South.
2573	East terrace of Hayat Bakhsh garden.	"	"	"	North-west.
2574	"	"	"	"	South.
2575	Alai Darwaza	"	"	"	North.
2576	"	"	"	"	South.
2577	Jain colonnades	"	"	"	North-west.
2578	Southern arch	"	"	"	East.
2579	Central arch	"	"	"	"
2580	Northern arch	"	"	"	North.
2581	Jain colonnades	"	"	"	"
2582	"	"	"	"	West.
2583	"	"	"	"	"
2584	"	"	"	"	East.
2585	"	"	"	"	"
2586	North arch	"	"	"	West.
2587	South arch	"	"	"	"
2588	"	"	"	"	East.
2589	Alai Darwaza	"	"	"	"
2590	"	"	"	"	North.
2591	"	"	"	"	West.
2592	"	"	"	"	"
2593	"	"	"	"	"
2594	Old Farman, Roman Catholic Mission.	12X10	"	"	"
2595	"	"	"	"	"
2596	"	"	"	"	"
2597	The Taj	"	"	"	"
2598	"	"	"	"	"
2599	"	"	"	"	"

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1912—(concluded).*

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction.
2600	Agra	The Taj	8½×6½	Detail of new brass standard lamps	South-west.
2601	Agra Fort	Jahangiri Mahal	12×10	General view of east side of courtyard	South-east.
2602	Agra	Taj Museum	"	Interior	South.
2603	Lahore	General plan of Hazuri Bagh garden	"	Copy	"
2604	Agra	Tomb of Iqbal-ud-daula	8½×6½	General view of entrance to outer garden	East.
2605	"	Tomb of Qasim Munji	"	General view	South-east.
2606	"	Colonel Vandeleurs' marble chair.	"	Detail	"
2607	Taj Ganj	Tomb of Diwanji Begam	"	General view	West.
2608	Agra	Grave of a lady near Lunatic Asylum.	"	View of Inscription on	South.
2609	"	Grave of a noble of Shah Jahan's time near above lady's grave.	"	Photo. of date only	South.
2610	"	Grave of lady of Aurangzeb's time.	"	Inscription on	North.
2611	"	Tomb of Sadiq Khan	"	"	South-east.
2612	"	Another building near Sadiq Khan's tomb.	"	General view of	"
2613	"	Ruined gate way at Bega Sarai	"	"	South-west.
2614	"	Sikandar Lodi's Baradari	"	"	South-east.
2615	"	Gura-ka-Tal	"	"	East.
2616	"	A Baradari in Suraj Khan's garden.	"	General view	South-east.
2617	"	A tank in Suraj Khan's garden.	"	"	"
2618	"	Ibbari Khan's mosque	"	"	"
2619	"	"	6½×4½	Inscription on	East.
2620	"	"	"	"	"
2621	"	"	"	"	"
2622	"	"	"	"	"
2623	"	"	"	"	"
2624	"	Grave near above	8½×6½	General view	South-east.
2625	"	Old Delhi gate of city	"	"	North-west
2626	Bani Bhusa, Agra	A tomb containing three female graves.	12×10	"	East.
2627	"	"	8½×6½	View of painting	"
2628	Agra Fort	Khas Mahal	12×10	Interior view showing floor before excavation	North-west.
2629	"	"	"	"	South-west.
2630	"	Salingarh	"	Interior view showing colour decoration	North-west.
2631	"	"	"	"	North-east.
2632	"	"	"	"	"
2633	"	Akbari Mahal	"	"	South-west.
2634	"	"	"	"	South.
2635	"	"	"	"	West.
2636	Agra	Grave of Hosain Shah, Bikab-ganj.	"	Showing numbers on paving stones of old entrance	South.
			"	General view of	South-west.

**APPENDIX C.—List of photographs of exhibits of the Delhi Durbar Loan Exhibition
of Antiquities taken during the year ending 31st March 1912.**

Serial num- ber.	Catalogue number.	Description.	Size of plates
1	A268	Farman of Ghiyas-ud-din Balban	8½"×6½"
2	Back of above		"
3	A269	Farman of Jahangir	"
4	Back of above		"
5	A270	Farman of Shahjahan	"
6	A271	Farman of Aurangzeb	"
7	Back of above		"
8	A272	"	"
9	Back of above		"
10	A273	"	"
11	Back of above		"
12	A274	"	"
13	Back of above		"
14	A279	Sanad from the office of the Vazir of Alamgir II	"
15	Back of above		"
16		Farman Nos. A275, 276, A277, A285 and 289	"
17		Farman Nos. A282, A283, A286, A287, A288, A291 and A292	"
18	A294	Farman of Akbar Shah II	"
19	A295	"	"
20	Back of A270	Farman of Shah Jahan	6½"×4½"
21	A253	Carved and gilded chair	"
22	A261	Embroidered Shawl; detail of border	"
23		Small cannon, with iron ball found at Panipat	"
24	A354	Thaliyor of plated copper	"
25	A355	Dish cover	8½"×6½"
26		Top of case No. 10	"
27	A375, 376, 377	Taj or cap of state, enamelled scent box and silver flagree box	"
28	A368 and 369	Blue and white china dishes	"
29		Chain Mail coat with brass links from Patiala State	"
30	A230 and 231	Pair of fish standards (Wahi maratib)	"
31		North side of pier No. 3a	"
32		West side of pier No. 4	"
33		Photos of Nos. A222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227 and 228	12"×10"
34	A229 and 231	Photo of Nos. A229 and 231	"
35	A237	Flags	"
36	A251a	Elephant carriage (picture of)	"
37	A272	Lacquered Nalki	"
38	A248, 249 and A250	Elephant trappings	"
39		Emperor Jahangir in his seraglio at Delhi	"
40		A collection of Delhi miniatures on ivory of various Begams	"
41		State procession of Maharaja Nundar Singh of Patiala	"
42	A542	Adventures in the life of Maharana Partab Singh of Udaipore	"
43	C92	The Holi festival in the seraglio of Akbar	"
44	C92	Akbar in war and in peace	"
45	C119	Jahangir and Shahjahan	"
46	C138	Shahjahan	"
47	C141	Dara Shikoh	"
48	C162	Aurangzeb	"
49	C166	Seige of Golconda by Aurangzeb	"
50	C172a	Nawab Khair Andesh Khan	"
51	C192	Muhammad Shah	"
52	C197	Muhammad Shah and Nadir Shah	"
53	C199	Nadir Shah	"
54	C206	Alamgir II	"
55	C218	Ahmad Shah Durrani	"
56	C246	Nawab Abdur Rahman of Jhajjar	"
57	C264	Skinner's Horse on parade	"
58	C288	Portrait of an unknown lady	"
59	C291	Shah Abbas of Persia receiving Khan-i-Alam	"
60	C336	An Elephant fight and game of <i>chaugan</i> (polo)	"
61	C339	Rustam, the Persian hero	"
62	C409*	The Kotwali, Delhi (central police station and the golden mosque)	"
63	C417	The baoli or tank at the shrine of Nizam-ud-din Auliya	"
64	C418	Old buildings near the Kotla of Firoz Shah	"
65	C419	Gateway of the old fort	"
66	C420	Gateway of the mausoleum of Akbar at Sikandra near Agra	"
67	C422	The river front of the Kudshiyah Garden Palace	"
68	C421*	A procession passing the gate of the Jamia Masjid	"
69	C495a	Jahandar Shah	"
70	C107	Raja Bikramajit	6½" × 4½"
71	C108	The Mistress of Adham Khan	"
72	C11	Prince Salim	"
73	C115	Jahangir and his ancestors	"
74	C116	Jahangir	"
75	C125	Prince Shahryar	"
76	C126	Gossain Jadrup	"
77	C130	Shah Jahan	"
78	C131	Shah Jahan (an old <i>jhilli</i> tracing)	"
79	C134	Shah Jahan	"

* C409 to C421 are old pictures of Delhi buildings.

APPENDIX C.—List of photographs of exhibits of the Delhi Darbar Loan Exhibition taken during the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).

Serial number.	Catalogue number	Description.	Size of plates.
80	C136	Shah Jahan	6½" × 4½"
81	C139	Arjmand Bano Begam, Mumtaz Mahal	"
82	C142	Dara Shikoh	"
83	C143	Dara Shikoh and Khalil Khan	"
84	C152	Sayyid Khan Jahan of Barbah	"
85	C154	Bhim Kaur	"
86	C155	Aurangzeb	"
87	C157	"	"
88	C158	"	"
89	C159	" (as a young man)	"
90	C161	"	"
91	C161	A petition to the Emperor Shah Jahan from Abdur-ur-Rashid (calligraphist)	"
92	C164	Aurangzeb seated (photo tracing)	"
93	C170	Kulich Khan	"
94	C172	Namdar Khan	"
95	C178	Lal Kaur	"
96	C182	Farrukh Siyar	"
97	C196	Roshan-ud-Daula	"
98	C208	Alamgir II	"
99	C209	Shah Alam	"
100	C216	Zabita Khan	"
101	C216a	Hussini Begum	"
102	C217	Ahmad Shah Durrani	"
103	C226a	Bahadur Shah II	"
104	C230	Mirza Jawan Bakht	"
105	C231	"	"
106	C234	Mirza Mughal	"
107	C235	The Trumpet-Major of Bahadur Shah II	"
108	C238	Raja Ala Singh, founder of Patiala State	"
109	C239	Amir Khan Nawab of Tonk	"
110	C240	"	"
111	C243	Dost Muhammad Khan	"
112	C244	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	"
113	C247	Begum Samru	"
114	C251	Nawab Shams-ud-Din Khan of Ferozpur Jhirka	"
115	C252	Mr. William Fraser	"
116	C256	George Thomas	"
117	C253	Lieutenant-Colonel James Skinner	"
118	C261	Sir David Ochterlony, Bart.	"
119	C265	Sir Henry Fane	"
120	C266	Lord Auckland	"
121	C262	Lord Ellenborough	"
122	C263	Lord Gough	"
123	C270	Two women playing <i>Pacchisi</i>	"
124	C271	A Rani of Jaipur	"
125	C273	Portrait of an unknown lady	"
126	C275	"	"
127	C277	Portrait of an unknown lady	"
128	C278	"	"
129	C280	"	"
130	C283	"	"
131	C284	"	"
132	C285	"	"
133	C286	"	"
134	C290	The Virgin Mary with ministering angel	"
135	C293	Fateh Ali Shah	"
136	C318	An unknown English officer	"
137	C320	Miscellaneous Delhi sketches	"
138	C321	"	"
139	C322	"	"
140	C323	"	"
141	C324	"	"
142	C325	"	"
143	C326	"	"
144	C327	"	"
145	C328	"	"
146	C329	"	"
147	C330	"	"
148	C331	"	"
149	C332	"	"
150	C337	A Hunting scene	"
151	C338	A Hunting party	"
152	C339	Rustam, the Persian hero	"
153	C401	A portion of a gateway in the Nau Mahalla	"
154	C483	The Khas Bazaar from the Fort	"
155	Back of 495b	Battle scene	"
156	C498	Akbar	"
157	C502	Tansen	"
158	C504	Jahangir and his grandson, Shuja, son of Shahjahan	"
159	C504 (back of)	"	"
160	C505	Itimad-ud-daulah	"

* The reverse of the picture.

APPENDIX C.—List of photographs of the Delhi Durbar Loan Exhibition taken during the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).

Serial number.	Catalogue number.	Description.	Size of plates.
161	C509	Nur-ud-din Kule	6½×4½
162	C279	Group of unknown ladies	"
163	C297	Nizam-ud-din Auliya	"
164	C36	Aurangzeb's encounter with an infuriated elephant	8½×6½"
165	C99	Sultan Danyal	"
166	C105	Raja Bir Singh Deo, Chief of Orchha	"
167	C109	Baz Bahadur and Rupmati	"
168	C110	Jahangir as a prince	"
169	C112	Jahangir (above) and Prince Khusru (below)	"
170	C113	Prince Salim (Jahangir)	"
171	C115	Jahangir and his ancestors	"
172	C117	Jahangir at the <i>gharoka</i>	"
173	C122	Nur Jahan	"
174	C128	Shah-Jahan	"
175	C133	Shah-Jahan	"
176	C123	Nur Jahan	"
177	C144	Murad Baksh, Aurangzeb and Sultan Shuja	"
178	C145	A favourite horse of Shahjahan	"
179	C148	Asraf Khan	"
180	C169	Madna	"
181	C177a	Asad Khan	"
182	C179	Farrukhsiyar	"
183	C189	Muhammad Shah on horseback with a hawk	"
184	C190	Muhammad Shah with a group containing some of the distinguished men of the time.	"
185	C193	Muhammad Shah with Nizam-ul-Mulk standing in front of the throne, and Kamr-ud-din Khan and Saadat Khan,	"
186	C200	Nadir Shah	"
187	C207	Alamgir II with one of his Nobles	"
188	C213	Shah Alam with Shah Nawaz Khan	"
189	C214a	Mirza Najaf Khan	"
190	C224	Mirza Salim	"
191	C226	Saddiq, a famous wrestler of the time of Akbar	"
192	C228	Bahadur II, with Courtiers and attendants	"
193	C233	Mirza Fakhru	"
194	C236	Tazya made by Zinat-ul-Mahal, wife of Bahadur Shah II	"
195	C237	The Peacock Throne of Bahadur Shah II	"
196	C241	Dost Muhammad Khan, Amir of Kabul and two of his officers	"
197	C245	Nawab of Jhajjar driving an elephant	"
198	C246a	Farrukh Fall	"
199	C246b	"	"
200	C246c	Aurangzeb	"
201	C246d	Aurangzeb as an old man	"
202	C246e	Sohrab Khan, son of Barkandas Khan	"
203	C246f	Prince Azam Shah	"
204	C246g	Mewati Lashkari Khan	"
205	C246h	Khan-i-Alam, son of Nijabat Khan	"
206	C246k	Bedar Bakht	"
207	C246m	Muhammad Shah	"
208	C249	Begam Samru	"
209	C253	Hindu Rao	"
210	C254	A nautch party at Hindu Rao's house	"
211	C255a	Jaffar Khan	"
212	C255b	Fazal-ullah-Khan, son of Siyadat Khan	"
213	C255c	Abdulla Khan	"
214	C255d	Yalangtosh Khan	"
215	C255e	Khalil Khan, or Khalil-ullah Khan	"
216	C260	Lord Lake	"
217	C269	Raj Kaur, Daughter of Rajah Ballam	"
218	C272	Rani Kaur	"
219	C276	Portrait of an unknown lady	"
220	C289	"	"
221	C298	A Bhil Rajah and his wife (hunting scene)	"
222	C304	An unknown portrait	"
223	C312	A group of Europeans	"
224	C313	A Portuguese gentleman and lady	"
225	C317	A group of British Officers	"
226	C319	A scene in the Sarai of Sholi Bhatyari (outside Delhi)	"
227	C333	Sip-bdar Khan	"
228	C334	Saif Khan	"
229	C334a	Khanazad Khan, son of Said Khan	"
230	C397	Salimgarh, the fort and the Nigambod ghat*	"
231	C495b	Battle scene	"
232	C495c	Mughal chief seated, with a prisoner before him	"
233	C495d	Dan Shah and Shah Murad	"
234	C495e	Three Princes	"
235	C497	Humayun	"
236	C498	Akbar	"
237	C499	Akbar hunting tiger	"
238	C500	Man with a hawk riding	"
239	C501	Shahbaz Khan Kambo	"
240	C506	Baz Bahadur	"

* From an old picture.

APPENDIX C.—*List of photographs of exhibits of the Delhi Darbar Loan Exhibition taken during the year ending 31st March 1912—(concluded).*

Serial number.	Catalogue number.	Description.	Size of plates.
241	C506	Asaf Khan	8½ X 6½
242	C507	Khwajah Abul Hasan	...
243	C508	Jahangir at the <i>jharoka</i>	...
244	C510	Khan Jahan Lodi	...
245	C533	Murad Baksh, son of Shah Jahan	...
246	C533 (back of)	Persian poetry	...
247	C536	Mulla-Do-Piyazah	...
248	C537	Rafi-ud-Daulah	...
249	C539	An unknown portrait	...
250	C540	"	...
251	C151	Itmad-ud-Daulah	...
252	C896	Moti Masjid or pearl mosque (Delhi Fort)	...
243	C402	Shops in the Khas Bazar, Delhi	...
254	C411	The river front of the Kudsiah Garden Palace	...
255	C157	Aurangzeb Alamgir I	...
256	C400a	The Fort from the River	...

Sixty-nine of the above photographs were taken by a local photographer. A further 270 photographs were taken by the photographers of the Director General of Archaeology, kindly lent by Mr. Marshall which makes the total taken at the Exhibition, 526.

GORDON SANDERSON,
*Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments,
 Northern Circle, Agra*

APPENDIX D.—List of photographs taken of examples of modern Indian Architecture during the year ending 31st March 1912.

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction
1	Agra	Shop of Nuttoo Ram, Sculptor.	8½×6½	Men at work	
2	"	Shop of Nuttoo Ram, Sculptor.	"	"	
3	"	Shop of Nuttoo Ram, Sculptor.	"	"	
4	"	Shop of Nuttoo Ram, Sculptor.	"	"	
5	"	Shop of Nuttoo Ram, Sculptor.	"	Photo of two <i>jali</i> drawings	
6	"	Shop of Nuttoo Ram, Sculptor.	"	Photo of marble dishes and <i>jali</i>	
7	"	Kalal's temple	"	General view of gateway showing carving.	North-west.
8	"	"	"	Men at work.	
9	"	"	12×10	General view from courtyard	North-east.
10	Ajmer	House of R. B. Seth Sobhag Mal.	8½×6½	General view	" "
11	"	House of R. B. Seth Sobhag Mal.	"	"	North west.
12	"	Kamal Jamal	"	"	North-east.
13	"	Nasian temple	"	General view of gateway	" "
14	"	"	"	General view of temple	North-west.
15	"	Marble Chattri	"	General view of whole building	South-west.
16	"	"	"	View of Chattri	" "
17	"	Rao Masuds house	"	General view	" "
18	"	Arya Samaj press	"	"	North-east.
19	"	Arya Samaj school	"	"	North-west.
20	"	A modern house	"	"	West.
21	Delhi	Dharmasala of Chunna Mal.	"	"	North-east.
22	Gwalior State	Victoria College	10×8	"	South-east.
23	"	State Hospital	"	"	North-east.
24	"	Girdhari Mal's house	8½×6½	"	South-west.
25	"	A house	"	View showing <i>shamianah</i> rings	South.
26	"	"	"	View showing <i>jali</i> top balcony	West.
27	"	Baldeo Sabai's house	"	General front view	South-west.
28	"	Phul Chand's house	10×8	General view of <i>jali</i> screen	South-east.
29	"	Maharaja Barab	8½×6½	General view of front	East.
30	"	Chattri of Daulat Rao Maharaja.	"	General view	South-east.
31	"	Chattri of Daulat Rao Maharaja.	"	Detail of panelling at corner	" "
32	"	Chattri of Daulat Rao Maharaja.	"	View of interior	North-east.
33	"	Ram Dayal's houses	"	General view	East.
34	"	Modern temple	"	Front view	"
35	"	The Fort	"	View of Gwalior gate	"
36	"	"	"	View of Alamgiri gate	"
37	"	"	"	View of Hindola gate	"
38	"	"	10×8	View of Lakshman gate	"
39	"	"	8½×6½	View of Chattr, Burj Mandir	"
40	"	"	"	View of right hand pillar of Lakshman's gate.	"
41	"	"	12×10	General view of Hathiapol gate	"
42	"	"	"	General view of Man Mandir from outside.	"
43	"	"	"	Detail view of Man Mandir from outside.	"
44	"	"	"	Detail of a tower of Hathiapol gate.	"
45	"	"	8½×6½	View of south-east side from court	"
46	"	"	"	View of south-west sides from court.	"
47	"	"	"	Detail view of a bracket in 2nd court.	"
48	"	"	10×8	General view of 2nd court	"
49	"	Jami Masjid	"	General view	North-east.
50	"	Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.	12×10	"	North-west.
51	"	Tomb of Tansen	8½×6½	"	" "
52	Bhopal State	Kasumbli Masjid	"	General view from road	" "
53	"	"	"	View of prayer chamber	" "
54	"	Moti Masjid	"	General view from road	" "
55	"	"	10×8	View of prayer chamber	" "
56	"	Shokat mahal and Shish mahal.	"	General view	South-east.
57	"	An old house near Jami Masjid.	"	"	South-west.
58	"	Jami Masjid	"	View of north-west Chattri from road.	North-east.

* Also known as the Dacji temple, i.e. awning.

APPENDIX D.—List of photographs taken of examples of modern Indian Architecture during the year ending 31st March 1912—(continued).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction.
59	Bhopal ...	Taj-ul masjid ...	10×8	Copy of drawing ...	South-west.
60	" ...	" ...	8½×6½	General view ...	South-east.
61	" ...	" ...	"	Detail of south-west chattri ...	"
62	" ...	" ...	"	General view of east facade ...	"
63	" ...	" ...	"	View of east gate during construction.	"
64	" ...	" ...	"	Detail view of arches ...	East.
65	" ...	" ...	"	View of zanana chamber ...	"
66	" ...	" ...	"	View of north wing with chattri ...	"
67	" ...	" ...	"	Detail of stone for dome ...	North-east.
68	" ...	" ...	"	Panorama view ...	North-west.
69	" ...	North wall of Fort ...	"	General view ...	North-east.
70	" ...	North wall of Moti Masjid ...	"	" ...	South-west.
71	Jaipur State ...	Dr. Bhola Nath's house ...	"	" ...	South-east.
72	" ...	Natani's house ...	"	" ...	"
73	" ...	Tripolia Bazar ...	8×10	" ...	West.
74	" ...	Rasara Darwaza ...	8½×6½	" front ...	South.
75	" ...	Guest house ...	"	" ...	South-west.
76	" ...	" ...	"	Detail of marble entrance ...	West.
77	" ...	Sarad ki Deori ...	"	General view ...	South.
78	" ...	Ram Chandarji ka mandir.	10×8	" ...	South-west.
79	" ...	Hawa Mahal ...	"	General view ...	East.
80	" ...	Maharaja's college ...	"	General front view ...	West.
81	" ...	Daraji's house ...	8½×6½	General view ...	North-east.
82	" ...	" ...	"	View of jali screen's in courtyard ...	South-west.
83	" ...	Daroga's mandir ...	"	View of courtyard ...	South.
84	" ...	Ista Rana's house ...	10×8	Internal view of courtyard showing jali work.	South-east.
85	" ...	Chattri of present Maharaja's mother.	8½×6½	General view of entrance ...	South.
86	" ...	Chattri of present Maharaja's mother.	"	View of chattri ...	South-east.
87	" ...	Chattri of present Maharaja's mother.	10×8	View inside dome ...	South.
88	" ...	Chattri of present Maharaja's wife.	"	General view ...	South.
89	" ...	"	"	Photo of clay models for chattri of present Maharaja's wife.	South-west.
90	" ...	"	8½×6½...	View of model on dome for above chattri.	East.
91	" ...	Chattri's of Ram Singh and Jai Singh.	"	General view ...	"
92	" ...	Prohit's house ...	"	Photo. of painted decoration ...	North.
93	" ...	" ...	10×8 ...	View of colour decoration ...	North-west.
94	Bikaner State	The Fort ...	8½×6½...	General view from outside ...	East.
95	" ...	Rati Bihari's temple ...	"	General view of porch and steps ...	South-east.
96	" ...	Temple of Sada Sukh ...	"	Exterior view (marble front) ...	"
97	" ...	"	"	View of inside showing black and white marble flooring.	"
98	" ...	Rikhi Nath's temple ...	"	General view from outside ...	South-west.
99	" ...	A fine house in Mehta Street.	"	General view ...	North-east.
100	" ...	Panna Lal's mandir ...	"	View of frontage ...	South-west.
101	" ...	Moti Mall's house ...	"	View of front ...	East.
102	" ...	" ...	"	" ...	"
103	" ...	Chhatar Singh's house...	"	Interior ...	North-east.
104	" ...	Chand Mall's house ...	"	General view ...	North-west.
105	" ...	Karan's house ...	"	" ...	West.
106	" ...	Another house ...	"	General view showing pictures ...	"
107	" ...	Daga mandir ...	"	General front view ...	"
108	" ...	"	"	View of frontage ...	East.
109	" ...	R. B. Seth Bansi Lal's house.	"	General view ...	North-west.
110	" ...	Sri Krishan Das' house...	"	Detail of old door and brackets ...	North-east.
111	Bikaner Fort...	Suraj Pol ...	"	Front view ...	East.
112	" ...	" ...	"	Detail of elephant capital ...	"
113	" ...	" ...	"	Photo of brass doors ...	North.
114	" ...	Karan Mahal <i>chauk</i> ...	"	View of blue tiled <i>jharoka</i> ...	"
115	" ...	"	"	General view of opposite side of <i>chauk</i> .	North-west.
116	" ...	Anup Mahal <i>chauk</i> ...	"	General view from courtyard ...	South-east.
117	" ...	"	"	Interior of gilded chamber ...	North-east.
118	" ...	"	"	Photo. of picture of Maharaja Sardar Singh.	South.
119	" ...	Rai Niwaz ...	"	Photo of silver chair ...	North.
120	" ...	Anup mahal ...	"	Carved door outside Anup mahal ...	East.
121	" ...	Phul mahal ...	"	Interior ...	North-east.
122	" ...	Phul mahal...	"	" ...	South-east.

APPENDIX D.—List of photographs taken of examples of modern Indian Architecture during the year ending 31st March 1912.—(concluded).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction.
123	Bikaner State ..	Sur mandir ...	8½×6½ ..	Photo of sides of windows ...	South.
124	" ...	Gaj mandir ...	" ...	Interior ...	South-east.
125	" ...	Gaj mandir gallery ...	" ...	Interior showing detail of ivory and sandalwood doors.	East.
126	" ...	Gaj mandir katcheri ...	" ...	Detail of interior decoration ...	South-east.
127	" ...	Armoury ...	" ...	General view ...	South-west.
128	" ...	" ...	" ...	Photo of two <i>Nalkis</i> ...	North.
129	" ...	Entrance of durbar hall ...	" ...	Carpenters at work ...	South.
130	" ...	New Durbar Hall ...	" ...	Interior ...	"
131	" ...	" ...	" ...	Detail of carving ...	"
132	" ...	" ...	" ...	Interior detail of wall and <i>jharoka</i> ...	"
133	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view from courtyard ...	South-west.
134	" ...	" ...	" ...	Exterior from side of ramp ...	South.
135	" ...	Doorway studded with iron spikes ...	" ...	Detail view ...	"
136	" ...	Silver door ...	" ...	General view ...	East.
137	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view of the Fort, outside ...	South-east.
138	" ...	Palaces ...	" ...	General view from court yard ...	North-east.
139	Bikaner ...	Devi Kund ...	" ...	General view of chattris of Mahara-ja's wife and mother.	South-west.
140	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view of chattris ...	South.
141	" ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	North-east.
142	" ...	The Club ...	12×10 ..	General view of front ...	South-west.
143	" ...	" ...	" ...	" " back ...	North-east.
144	Jodhpur State ...	Ram Singji ka mandir...	8½×6½ ..	General view ...	East.
145	" ...	Sarai ...	" ...	" ...	South-west.
146	" ...	Cattle shed ...	" ...	View of elephant carriages ...	West.
147	" ...	Zenana Hospital ...	" ...	General view showing ramps ...	North-west.
148	" ...	Temple and house ...	" ...	General view ...	South-west.
149	" ...	Cloth bazar ...	" ...	View of shutters to shops ...	West.
150	" ...	Temple of Baj Gopal ...	" ...	General view ...	North-west.
151	" ...	The Fort ...	" ...	Detail of <i>jharoka</i> ...	North.
152	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view of <i>jharoka</i> ...	South.
153	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view of court yard ...	South-east.
154	" ...	" ...	" ...	General view from court yard ...	"
155	" ...	The Court ...	" ...	General view ...	South-west.
156	Udaipur State ..	Jagan Nath's temple ...	" ...	" ...	South-east.
157	" ...	" ...	" ...	Detail of plinth ...	"
158	" ...	Chattri ...	" ...	General view ...	South-west.
159	" ...	Bazaar ...	" ...	Detail of brackets of shops ...	South-east.
160	" ...	Balcony of a house ...	" ...	General front view ...	East.
161	" ...	Carved gateway ...	" ...	Front view ...	"
162	" ...	Gateway of a house ...	" ...	" ...	"
163	Agra ...	Temple at Suraj Bhan's garden.	" ...	General view ...	South-east.

GARDON SANDERSON,
Superintendent, M. and B. Monuments, Northern Circle.

APPENDIX E.—List of drawings made in the office of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra, during the year ending 31st March 1912.

Serial no.	Place.	Title.	Scale
1390	Delhi ...	Full size detail of screen. Mumtaz Mahal Museum conversion	Full size.
1391	" ...	Full size detail of carving on spandrels to above screens, Mumtaz Mahal Museum conversion.	"
1392	Agra, Sikandra ...	Sketch for entrance gate of Mariam's tomb, Sikandra	1"=1'
1393	Agra ...	Design for standard lamp, Jami masjid	1"=1'
1394	Lahore ...	Sketch plan showing in red proposed lay out of Hazuri Bagh garden, Lahore.	1"=75'
1395	" ...	{ Sketch showing proposed priests' rooms ... } { Dai-Anga's Mosque, Lahore ... }	No scale.
1396	Delhi Fort ...	Lay out of shrubberies, Mumtaz Mahal garden	"
1397	Agra, Itimad-ud-Daulah	Sketch showing suggested site for pump	"
1398	Delhi Fort ...	Do. treatment of central platform, large tank in front of Rang Mahal.	"
1399	Agra ...	Taj court yard lamps	1"=1'
1400	" ...	Proposed hanging brass lamp for Shahr Darwaza Taj Quadrangle, Agra.	1"=1'
1401	Delhi ...	Jali screens for roof of Mumtaz mahal, Delhi, for use of <i>pardah-nashin</i> ladies of high rank during garden party Darbar, 1911.	1"=1'
1402	Agra, Sikandra ...	Site plan of Mariam's tomb, Sikandra	1"=80'
1403	Agra ...	Jaswant Singh ki chhattri, Agra. Details of—	1"=1'
1404	" ...	Do. do. Plan of the enclosure...	1"=10'
1405	Hazuri Bagh, Lahore	Sketch plan showing suggested improvements	1"=25'
1406	Delhi ...	Sketch for cases, types A and B, Mumtaz Mahal Museum	No scale.
1407	Lahore ...	Showing Sarcophagus from Delhi Museum to be sent to Nurjahan's tomb, Lahore. Position of head stone.	1"=1'
1408	Sikandra ...	Mariam's tomb at Sikandra, detail of facade and detail of panel, north elevation and section of tomb.	1"=1'
1409	Delhi ...	The Budaen gate, Rai Pithora, Qutab	1"=10'
1410	Allahabad ...	Detail for jali and parapet, top storey, Zanana, Allahabad Fort.	1/2"=1'
1411	Fatehpur Sikri	Elevation for new railway station, Fatehpur Sikri	1/4"=1'
1412	Lucknow ...	Doors for the Nandan mahal, and tomb of Ibrahim Chishti	1"=1'
1413	Multan ...	Sketch for protective <i>chajja</i> for old wood door; Tomb of Shah Rukn-i-'Alam.	No scale.
1414	Allahabad ...	Designs for parapet over <i>chajja</i> and above main columns, Zanana building.	1/2"=1'
1415	Lucknow ...	Design for hanging lamp (brass) for tomb of Ibrahim Chishti.	Full size
1416	" ...	Showing height at which above lamp is to be hung in the tomb.	1/2"=1'
1417	Agra ...	Plan showing grass terraces and paths over old ruins in front of Akbari Mahal.	10"=1'
1418	" ...	Queen Victoria memorial drawing showing suggested position of memorial tablet.	1"=1'
1419	Lucknow ...	Drawing of lamp bracket, Shaikh Ibrahim Chishti's tomb, Lucknow.	1"=1'
1420	Agra ...	Plan showing position of shrubs, creepers, and trees for Akbari Mahal, Agra Fort.	10"=1'
1421	Lahore ...	Bath room and latrines, Dai Anga's Mosque, Lahore	1/4"=1'
1422	Agra ...	Akbari Mahal, Agra, showing position of trees, shrubs creepers and lawns.	20"=1"

APPENDIX F.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1912.

Serial no. and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and rulers name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. <i>Sarhind</i> , Tahsil Basi in the Patiala State, Punjab.	A slab of red sand stone fixed on the left corner of the eastern door of the tomb of Bahlol Lodi's daughter, situated near the village of Mir Miran, about 2 miles from the Sarhind town to the west.	Persian, <i>naskh</i> character.	Sikandar Shah Lodi. 902 A. H. 1496 A. D.	Rubbing...	Records that Princess Subhan, daughter of Bahlol Shah, had died on the 11th of the month of Safar, Friday, 1901 A. H. (1495 A. D). The erection of the tomb took place during the reign of Sikandar Shah Lodi in 902, A. H.
2. Ditto	A <i>tawiz</i> of red sand stone over the grave of Haji Muhammad, lying under a dome situated near the Am Khas and just on the road leading to the Fort.	Persian, <i>nastaliq</i> characters.	Akbar ... 1014 A. H. 1605 A. D.	Ditto...	States that one Haji Muhammad by name died on Friday, the 2nd Shawwal. The date of his death is contained in the chronogram "may be in paradise," which gives the value as 1014.
3. <i>Kerana</i> , District Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces.	A slab of red sand stone, fixed over the inner central mihrab of the Jami Masjid, situated in the centre of the town.	Persian <i>nastaliq</i> .	Akbar ... 990 A. H. 1582 A. D.	Ditto ...	Records that the mosque was built by a certain "chaste lady" and completed through the efforts of Khwaja Zia-ud-din in 990 A. H.
4. Ditto	A slab of red sand stone, fixed over the central bay of the Jami masjid.	Ditto	1250 A. H. 1835 A. D.	Hand copy	It is a modern inscription and states that the present building of the Jami masjid was constructed by Qazi Amin-ud-din, in 1250 A. H.
5. Ditto	A slab of red sand stone, fixed over the central bay of the "Darbar ki Masjid," situated in the Mahalla "Darbar Kalan."	Ditto	Jahangir... 1027 A. H. 1617 A. D.	Rubbing...	Records that Sultan, the mother of Shaikh Fazail, built this mosque in 1027 A. H. For the expenses of a Muazzim, oil, lamps, etcetra, she allotted income of a well at Muhammadpur with a piece of land equal to 67 bighas, and six shops for the maintenance of the <i>khadims</i> , and ordered that this income should not be spent in any unlawful way.
6. Ditto	A slab of <i>kankar</i> stone, fixed over the central bay of "Kankaron Wali Masjid" situated to the north of the tank of Nawab Muzaffar Khan.	Arabic <i>naskh</i> .	Muhammad Shah Adil, 961 A. H. 1553 A. D.	Ditto ...	Contains the name of the founder of the mosque which is undecipherable; the name of the King in whose reign it was erected and the year 961.
7. Ditto	A slab of red sand stone, fixed over the central bay of the "Masjid-i-Afghanan," situated in the Mohalla Afghanan.	Persian <i>naskh</i> .	Shahjahan, 1062 A. H. 1651 A. D.	Ditto ...	States that Shaikh Nasib built this mosque during the reign of Shahjahan in 1062 A. H., and informs the reader indirectly that one "Razmi" (poetical name) has composed the inscription in Persian.
8. Ditto	A slab of red sand stone, fixed over the central mihrab of "Shaikh Harun ki Masjid" situated in the Mahalla of Pirzadan.	Arabic <i>naskh</i> .	Islam Shah, 958 A. H. 1551 A. D.	Ditto...	This inscription is engraved in beautiful <i>naskh</i> character, and contains Bismilla, the <i>kalma</i> , the name of Islam Shah, in whose reign the mosque was built, the name of the founder (Shaikh Harun), and the name of the writer (Abdalla) and the year 958.

APPENDIX F.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1912—(contd.).

Serial no. and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and rulers name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
9. Karana District, Muzaffarnagar.	A slab of red sand stone, fixed over the central bay of "Bhure Shah ki masjid" situated to the east of the town outside the Qadam Sharif.	Persian <i>nastaliq</i> .	Aurangzeb, 1076 A. H. 1665 A. D.	Rubbing	Contains the name of God (Allah) the <i>Kalma</i> the name of the Emperor (Aurangzeb) in whose time the mosque was built, the name of the founder with that of his father (Bhure Shah, son of Jila, faqir) and the chronogram giving the date as 1076.
10. Ditto ...	A marble slab, fixed over the central Mihrab of "Qadam Sharif ki Masjid."	Arabic and Persian, <i>naskh</i> character.	Farrukh, Siyar, 1127 A. H. 1715 A. D.	Ditto ...	Contains the <i>Kalma</i> , the name of the first four califs, the name of Pir Piran, and the name of the founder with the year of erection.
11. Jhinjhana, District Muzaffarnagar.	A slab of red sand stone fixed over the tablet of the doorway to the little court-yard of Shah Abdul Razzaq's tomb situated in the south-east corner of the Jami Masjid court-yard, at Jhinjhana.	Persian <i>nastaliq</i> .	Jahangir... 1030 A. H. 1621 A. D.	Ditto...	Records that this building was erected by Shaikh Imadat the time when Shaikh Muzakki was the Sajjadah. The chronogram contains the date 1031 is "Rauzah-i-Zaba" (the decorated tomb).
12. Ditto ...	A marble slab, fixed on the right hand side of the said doorway.	Arabic and Persian, <i>nastaliq</i> .	Jahangir, 1033 A. H. 1623 A. D.	Ditto ..	Jamal Muhammad, son of Shaikh Muzakki, has composed this inscription. It contains nothing but a chronogram which is a verse from the Quran. It gives the date as 1033 A. H.
13. Ditto ...	A marble slab at the left hand side of the said doorway.	Persian <i>nastaliq</i> character.	Jahangir ... 1023 A. H. 1614 A. D.	Ditto ...	It is in Persian poetry containing 14 hemistiches. It gives the name of Shah Abdul Razzaq, a saint who was flourishing in Jahangir's reign and states that the commencement of his tomb took place in Shah Muzakki's time in 1023.
14. Agra, Agra district	A slab of red sand stone, erected as a head stone of Nawab Aghar Khan's grave situated on a raised platform in the compound of the Cantonment railway station.	Ditto ...	Shah Alam, Bahadur Shah. 1119 A. H. 1707 A. D.	Ditto ...	Records an interesting account of Nawab Aghar Khan's martyrdom at <i>Jajao</i> . It is a very long inscription containing 19 lines. Nawab Aghar Khan met his death in 102. A. H. (1690 A. D.) The inscription was written by his son and erected on his tomb in 1119 A. H., that is to say nearly 17 years after his death.
15. Ditto ...	A slab of red sand stone fixed over the northern archway of the tomb of Muhammad Qasim Khan, Mauji, situated on the right bank of the Jamna river near Chini ka Rauzah. He was one of Akbar's Admirals.	Persian <i>naskh</i> character.	Akbar ... 974 A. H. 1566 A. D.	Ditto ...	The inscription is beautifully carved in 3 lines and gives a chronogram which records the date of Muhammad Qasim Khan's death which occurred in 974 A. H. It also contains 4 out of the 99 names of God and the name of the writer.
16. Ditto ...	A <i>tawiz</i> of red sand stone lying near Chini ka Rauzah (east side).	Persian <i>nastaliq</i> .	Akbar ... 972 A. H. 1564 A. D.	Ditto ...	Records the date of the death of a lady of noble family, which occurred in 972 A. H.

APPENDIX F.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1912—(contd.).

Serial no. and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
17. <i>Agra</i> , Agra district	A <i>tawiz</i> of red sand stone, fixed on the grave of Maulana Kamal's daughter, situated on the road near the tomb of Itimad-ud Daula.	Persian, <i>nastaliq</i> character.	Humayun. 945 A. H. 1538 A. D.	Rubbing ...	Records that Begam Sultan, the daughter of Maulana Kamal, died in 945 A. H.
18. <i>Bayana</i> , Bharatpur State.	A slab of red sand stone fixed over a bricked up gateway situated on the east side of the inner Fort of Bayana.	Persian <i>naskh</i> character.	Mahmud Shah Tughlq. 801 A. H. 1398 A. D.	Ditto ...	It is not a complete inscription as the other incised slab which forms the other half of it is worn away and undecipherable. It appears from the part of it that is still left that there was some disturbance at Bayana during which some one came who captured Bayana Fort, saved the people from the troubled state of affairs and built mosques, schools, poor houses and other charitable public works.
19. <i>Tappal</i> , District Aligarh.	A slab of brown stone, fixed as a head stone of a Christian tomb in Tappal, District Aligarh.	Persian <i>nastaliq</i> .	1232 A. H. 1816 A. D.	Photo	Records that Captain Thomas Ross died on the 22nd of Zi Hijjah 1232, A. H.
20. <i>Azampur</i> , Hasnampur, Moradabad.	A slab of red sand stone, fixed over the central arch of Hazirab Talib Khan, situated to the east of the tomb of Shah Abdul Ghafur.	Arabic and Persian <i>naskh</i> and <i>nastaliq</i> characters.	Akbar ... 985 A. H. 1576 A. D.	Rubbing ...	This inscription contains <i>Ayat-ul-kursi</i> in the <i>naskh</i> characters. It records the date of Talib Khan's death, he was a noble of Akbar's reign.
21. Ditto ...	A slab of red sand stone formerly belonging to the ruined Jami Masjid of Azampur, but lately removed by the Musalman villagers and fixed on a side wall of a small mosque named "Qazim Wali Masjid."	Persian <i>nastaliq</i> .	Akbar ... 963 A. H. 1555 A. D.	Ditto ...	Records that Kamal-ulla Alim built this mosque during the reign of Emperor Akbar in 963 A. H.
22. Ditto ...	Cut in plaster over the left side of the <i>chirahi</i> standing at the head of the grave of one Saiyid Firoz Ali, situated close by the mosque of Shah Abdul Ghafur.	Persian, <i>bad nastaliq</i> .	1263 A. H. 1846 A. D.	Ditto ...	It contains the names of Allah, Muhammad, Ali, Fatima, Husain and Hasan. Also the Hijri year as 1263 and the fash year as 1254.
23. Ditto ...	Cut in plaster over the left side of the same <i>chirahi</i> standing at the head of the grave of one Saiyid Firoz Ali, situated close by the mosque of Shah Abdul Ghafur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Records the date of Saiyid Firoz Ali's death, and that his grave was built by Azim-ulla, mason, on the 9th Jumada II. Also gives the fash year as 1254.
24. <i>Agra</i> ...	Slabs of red sand stone fixed on the facades over the arches of the mosque of Itibari Khan, situated on the left side of the road leading to Sikandra near the 3rd mile-stone.	Persian <i>nastaliq</i> character.	Jahangir... 1025 A. H. 1616 A. D.		Records that Khwaja Kafur built this mosque in the year 1025 A. H. and that the compiler of this inscription and its writer was Wali, son of Adam, the historian.
25. Do ...	A slab of gray stone which is really a tomb stone of a lady's grave, now embedded in a <i>nim</i> tree. It is situated on the south side of Sikandra road, near the lunatic asylum.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb 1115 A. H. 1703 A. D.	...	This inscription contained three Persian verses, but unfortunately the third verse is buried in the <i>nim</i> tree. It records that the "some-one's beloved wife who was pleasure and repose by day and night is no more." The year given in it is 1115 A. H.

APPENDIX F.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1912—(concl'd.).

Serial no. of locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo or rubbing.	Remarks.
26. <i>Agra</i> ...	A slab of red sand stone erected as the head stone of a lady's grave situated under an <i>imli</i> tree (Tamarind) on the road side to the north of Sikandra road, near the jail station and in front of the lunatic asylum.	A r a b i c, <i>n a s k h</i> character.	...	...	Contains a verse from the Quran in praise of God. The name of the lady buried here and the name of her father. The date of her death is not recorded.
27. Do. ...	A <i>tawiz</i> of gray stone on a grave situated to the west of no. 26.	P e r s i a n <i>nasta'liq</i> character.	Shahjahan 1056 A. H. 1646 A. D.	Photo ...	Records <i>Ayat-ul-kursi</i> and the year 1056 A. H.
28. Do. ...	A <i>tawiz</i> of gray stone, on a grave of Shah Birdi, now locally known as Lal Shah, situated over a high double platform to the south of the railway bridge near Ballochpura.	Ditto ...	Akbar 1009 A. H. 1600 A. D.	Rubbing	States that Shah Birdi died in 1009 A. H.

M. MUHAMMAD SHUAIB,

Office of Superintendent, M. and B. Monuments,
Northern Circle, Agra.

APPENDIX G.—List of Public Libraries, Institutions, &c., which are supplied with Archaeological Survey Reports.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied	No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
I.—Countries outside India.			I.—Countries outside India —(contd.).		
UNITED KINGDOM.			UNITED KINGDOM—(contd.).		
(a) Institutions.			Brought forward ... 39		
(c) Private Individuals—(concl'd.).					
1	British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.	1*	36	R. Sewell, Esq., Mansfield Lodge, 4, Bristol Gardens, Roehampton, Surrey.	1
†2	Library of the Oriental Department of the British Museum, London, W.C.	1	37	Right Hon'ble Lord Antony Macdonnell, G.C.S.I., the Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W. (to be supplied with Northern Circle reports only).	1
3	Bodleian Library, Oxford ...	1*	38	Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C.I.E., 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.	1
4	London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.	1	39	G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.I.E., Rathfarnham, Camberley, Surrey.	1
5	Cambridge University Library, Cambridge	1*	40	V. A. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.	1
6	Bendall Library, Cambridge ...	1	41	J. F. Fleet, Esq. C.I.E., Ph.D., 8 Leopold Road, Ealing, London, W.	1
†7	Birmingham University Library ...	1	42	Lord Curzon, 1, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W. (to be supplied with Annual Reports only).	1
8	Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh	1	(d) Newspapers and Periodicals.		
9	Glasgow " " Glasgow ...	1	43	The Times, Printing House Square, London, E. C.	1*
10	Aberdeen " " Aberdeen ...	1	44	The Athenæum, 11, Breams' Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.	1*
11	Trinity College Library, Dublin	1	45	The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Woking.	1
12	Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.	1	FRANCE.		
13	National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London	1	46	Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris ...	1*
14	Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.	1	47	Institute de France, Paris ...	1
15	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh	1	48	Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris	1
16	The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks	1	49	Revue Archeologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	1
17	Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.	1	50	Mons. Em. Senart, 18, Rue Francois 1 ^{er} , Paris.	1
18	Royal Society, Edinburgh ...	1	51	Director-General de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chaussee d'Antin, Paris.	1
19	Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.	1	52	Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris ...	1
20	National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin	1	53	Bibliothèque Doncet, 19, Rue Spontini Paris.	1
21	Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.	1*	GERMANY.		
22	Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.	1	54	Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.	1
23	Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland	1	55	Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.	1
24	Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh	1	56	Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.	1
25	Imperial Institute, London ..	1	57	Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.	1
26	Indian Institute, Oxford ...	1*	58	Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographie, 18, Ungerstrasse, Munich, Bavaria.	1*
27	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W. C.	1	59	Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., 78, Ludwig Wucherer Str., Halle (Saale), Germany.	1
28	The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.	1	59a	Rev. A. H. Francke, Moravian Mission, Viesky, Ober-Lansitz, Germany.	
29	Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.	1	AUSTRIA.		
30	Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 50, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.	1	60	Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna ...	1
31	His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.	5*	61	Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth ...	1
32	His Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.		Carried over ... 66		
33	India Office Library, London, S. W.				
33(a)	Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C.	1			
33(b)	H. Cousens, Esq., c/o Messrs. Grindlay and Company, Agents and Bankers, 54, Parliament Street, London, W.	1			
(c) Private Individuals.					
34	Sir George M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., c/o Indian Office, London.	1			
35	Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.	1			
Carried over ... 39					

NOTE.—(1) The list will not apply to the distribution of the official Epigraphical Supplement to the Indian Antiquary or to reports of a purely epigraphical character.

(2) Officials and Institutions which should have preference over others in any distribution which does not cover the whole list are indicated by asterisks.

† Refers only to Part II of the Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India.

**APPENDIX G.—List of Public Libraries, Institutions, &c., which are supplied with
Archaeological Survey Reports—(continued).**

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.	No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
I.—Countries outside India—(contd.)			I.—Countries outside India—(concl'd.)		
	Brought forward ...	66		Brought forward ...	93
	ITALY.			SIAM.	
†62	Secretary, Rivista di Storia Antica Padova, Italy.	1	86	Vajirana National Library, Bangkok ...	1
63	Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.	1*		BRITISH COLONIES.	
64	Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy ...	1	87	The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand ...	1
65	R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Italy.	1	88	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.	1
66	British School at Rome, Palazzo Odescalchi, Piazza S. S. Appostoli, Rome.	1	89	Melbourne Library Melbourne, Australia ...	1
67	American School of Classical Studies at Rome.	1	90	University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.	1
67a	Prof. Dr. L. Sauli of the University, of Pavia.	1	91	Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth Western Australia.	1
	SWITZERLAND.	1	92	Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.	1
68	J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E., Schloss Wildeck, Aarau, Switzerland.	1	93	Archæological Commissioner for Ceylon, Anuradhapura, Ceylon.	1
	HOLLAND.	1	94	Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.	1
69	Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland	1	95	Librarian, Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.	1
70	Koninklijk Instituut van Nederlandsch Indië, The Hague, Holland.	1*		FOREIGN COLONIES	
	RUSSIA.			His Excellency the Governor General of Indo-China, c/o the Consul General for France, Calcutta	1
71	Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.	1	97	Directeur de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi Indo-China.	1
	DENMARK.	1	97	Secretary, Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.	1
72	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark ...	1	98	Le Directeur de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.	1
73	National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark	1	99	Director, Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.	1
	BELGIUM.	1	100		
74	Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique Anvers	1		Total ...	108
74a	M. de la Valle Pousson of Ghent in Belgium	1		II.—India.	
	SWEDEN.	1		(1) IMPERIAL.	
75	University Library, Upsala, Sweden ...	1	1	Imperial Library, Calcutta ...	1*
	NORWAY.		2	Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutta.	1*
76	University Library, Christiania, Norway ..	1	3	Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	1*
77	Professor Sten Konow, Ph. D., University Christiania, Norway.	1	4	Home Department ..	2*
	GREECE.		5	Department of Revenue and Agriculture ...	1
78	British School at Athens, Greece	1	6	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	1*
79	La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.	1	7	Director-General of Archaeology in India...	2*
	CHINA.		8	Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.	1
80	North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai Japan.	1	9	Central Library, Army Head quarters, Simla	1
80a	President, Asiatic Society, Tokio ...	1		(2) PROVINCIAL.	
	AMERICA.			MADRAS.	
81	American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.	1		(a) Institutions.	
82	Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	1	†10	Secretariat Library, Fort St. George ...	1*
83	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.	1	11	University „ Madras ...	1*
84	Secretary, National Museum Washington, U. S. A.	1	12	Public „ „ ...	1*
85	American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago, U. S. A.	1	13	Presidency College „ „ ...	1*
	Carried over ...	93	14	School of Art „ „ ...	1*
			15	Government Central Museum, Madras ...	1*
			16	Christian College Library „ „ ...	1*
				(b) Officials.	
			17	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey Southern Circle, Madras.	1*
			18	Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Ootacamund.	1*
				Carried over ...	23

† Refers only to part II of Director-General's Annual Report.

‡ To be supplied with two copies of Part II of Director-General's Annual Report.

APPENDIX G.—*List of Public Libraries, Institutions, &c., which are supplied with
Archaeological Survey Reports—(continued).*

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied	No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
II.—India—(continued).			II.—India—(contd.).		
	Brought forward ...	23		Brought forward ...	54
BOMBAY.			PUNJAB.		
†19	Secretariat Library, Bombay ...	1	†48	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore	1*
20	University Library, Bombay ...	1	49	Punjab Public Library, Lahore ...	1*
21	Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.	1	50	Museum Library, Lahore ...	1*
22	School of Art, Bombay ...	1	51	University Library, Lahore ...	1
23	The College of Science, Poona...	1	52	Government College Library, Lahore ...	1
	(b) Officials.		52(a)	Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba...	1
24	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Government of Bombay.	1	52(b)	Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department.	4
25	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Bombay.	1*		(b) Officials.	
BENGAL.			53	Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.	1*
	(a) Institutions.		NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.		
†26	Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.	1*	†55	Secretariat Library, Peshawar ...	1
27	University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.	1	56	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.	1
28	Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1	57	Peshawar Museum, Peshawar ...	1
29	Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1		BURMA.	
30	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta	1*	†58	Secretariat Library, Rangoon ...	1*
31	Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidderpore, Vicarage, Calcutta	1	59	The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon ...	1*
32	Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.	1	60	The Phayre Museum, Rangoon...	1
32(a)	Geothal's Indian Library, St. Xavier's College, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.	1	61	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.	1*
	(b) Officials.		61(a)	Burma Research Society, Rangoon ...	1
33	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, Bankipore.	1*	CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
34	Board of Examiners, Calcutta ...	1	†62	Secretariat Library, Nagpur ...	1*
	(c) Private individual.		63	Museum Library, Nagpur ...	1
†35	Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri, 26, Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.	1	†64	Secretariat Library, ...	1
UNITED PROVINCES.			ASSAM.		
	(a) Institutions.		†65	Secretariat Library, Shillong ...	1
†36	Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad ...	1*	COORG.		
37	University Library, Allahabad...	1*	The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.		
38	Public Library, Allahabad ...	1	NATIVE STATES.		
39	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow ...	1*	MYSORE		
40	Sanskrit College, Benares ...	1*	66		
41	Thomason College, Roorkee ...	1	67	His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore ...	1
42	Archaeological Museum, Muttra ...	1	68	Archaeological Superintendent, Mysore ...	1
†43	Panini Office, Allahabad ...	1		Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore ...	1
	(b) Officials.		69		
44	Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.	1*	70	His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.	1*
UNITED PROVINCES.			The Resident's Library, Hyderabad ...		
45	Dr. J. Horowitz, Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.	1	71	CENTRAL INDIA.	
†46	Executive Engineer, Agra ...	1	72	Rajkumar College, Indore ...	1
†47	District Engineer, Agra ...	1		Library of the Agent to the Governor, General, Indore.	1
47(a)	Hindustan Review, Allahabad...	1	73		
	Carried over ...	54	†74	The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar	1
				Public Works Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.	1
				Carried over ...	87

† Refers only to Part II of Director-General's Annual Report.

‡ To be supplied with two copies of Part II of Director-General's Annual Report.

**APPENDIX G.—List of Public Libraries, Institutions, &c., which are supplied with
Archaeological Survey Reports—(concluded).**

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.	No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—(contd.).			II.—India—(concl'd.).	
	Brought forward ...	87		Brought forward ...	97
	RAJPUTANA.			INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERI- ODICALS—(concluded).	
75	College Library, Ajmer ...	1	83	Times of India, Hornby Road, Bombay ...	1
76	Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.	1*	84	The Englishman, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta .	1
77	Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.I.E., Jaipur ...	1	85	The Statesman, 3 Chowringhee, Calcutta ...	1
77(a)	Rajputana Museum, Ajmer ...	1	86	The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	1
77(b)	Secy. P. D.'s Library ...	1	87	The Pioneer, Allahabad ...	1
	BARODA.		88	The Bombay Gazette, Bombay ...	1
78	Library of the Resident at Baroda ...	1	89	The Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon ...	1
79	His Highness the Gaikwar at Baroda ...	1	90	The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore. (To be supplied with Imperial Archaeological Survey reports only.)	1
80	Baroda Museum at Baroda. (To be supplied with annual reports only.)			The Director-General of Archaeology for distribution to contributors and local Go- vernments.	40
	TRAVANCORE.		†91	Editor, Indian Daily Telegraph, Lucknow...	1
81	His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore ..	1	91(a)		
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERI- ODICALS.				
82	The Madras Mail, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	1		Total India ...	146
	Carried over ...	97		Total countries outside India ...	108
				GRAND TOTAL ...	254

† Refers only to the Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India.

‡ To be supplied with two copies of Part II of Director-General's Annual Report.

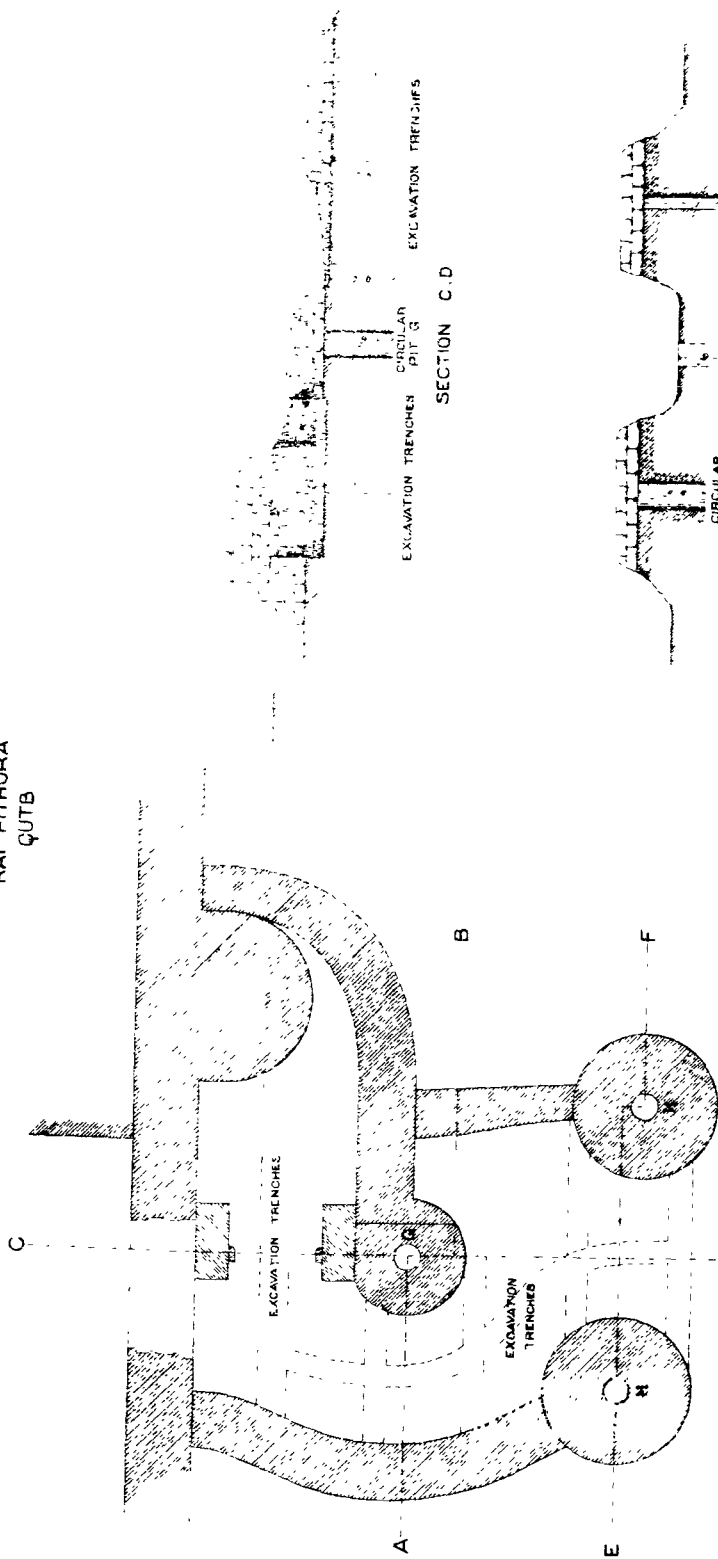


Photo.-Meehl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkie.

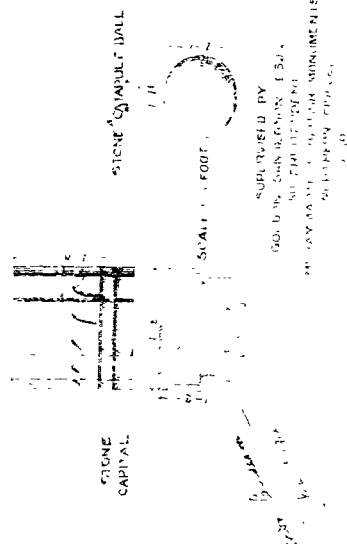
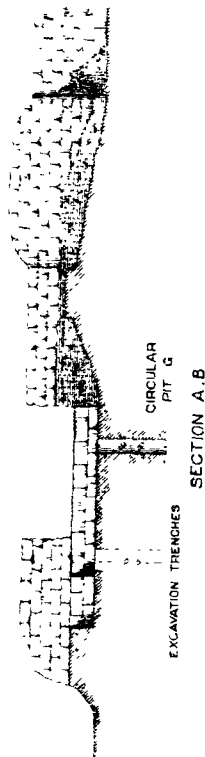
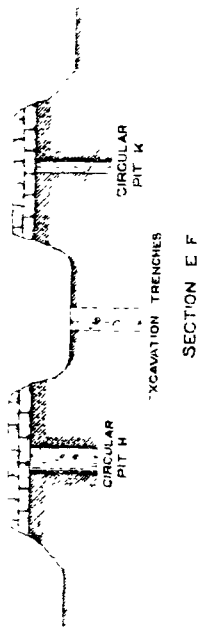
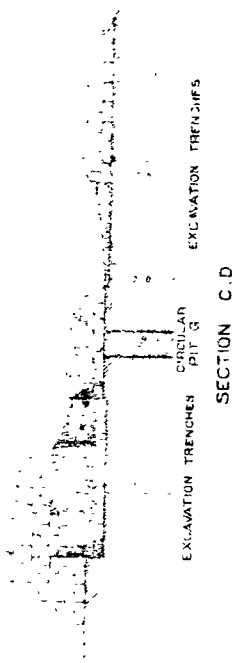
THE TALAQI GATE, PURANA QILA, DELHI.
THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE EARTH THAT WILL HAVE TO BE REMOVED
SO AS TO OPEN UP THE GATE.

Photo. No. 2640, by Suplt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

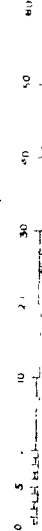
THE BUDAON GATE
RAI PITHORA
QUTB



REFERENCE
DOTTED LINES SHOW
EXCAVATION TRENCHES
STONE
BRICK



SCALE FEET



FATUL UDDIN
HEAD DRAFTSMAN

Photo-Mount and Litho. Dept. of the College Press, New Delhi.



THE TAJ MUSEUM, AGRA.

Photo. No. 2692. by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.



Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

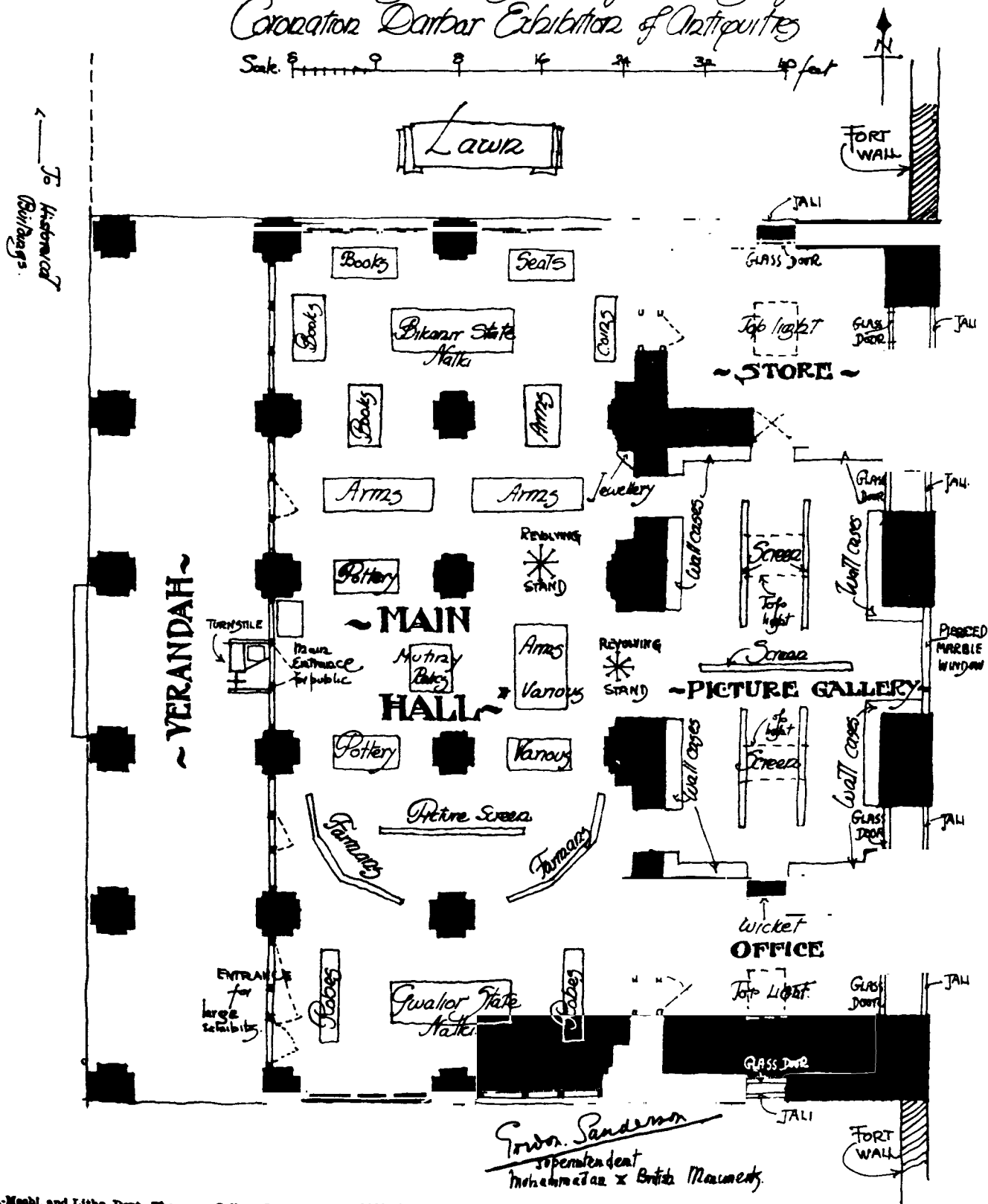
INTERIOR OF THE MUMTAZ MAHAL, DELHI,
SHOWING THE CORONATION DURBAR LOAN EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUITIES.

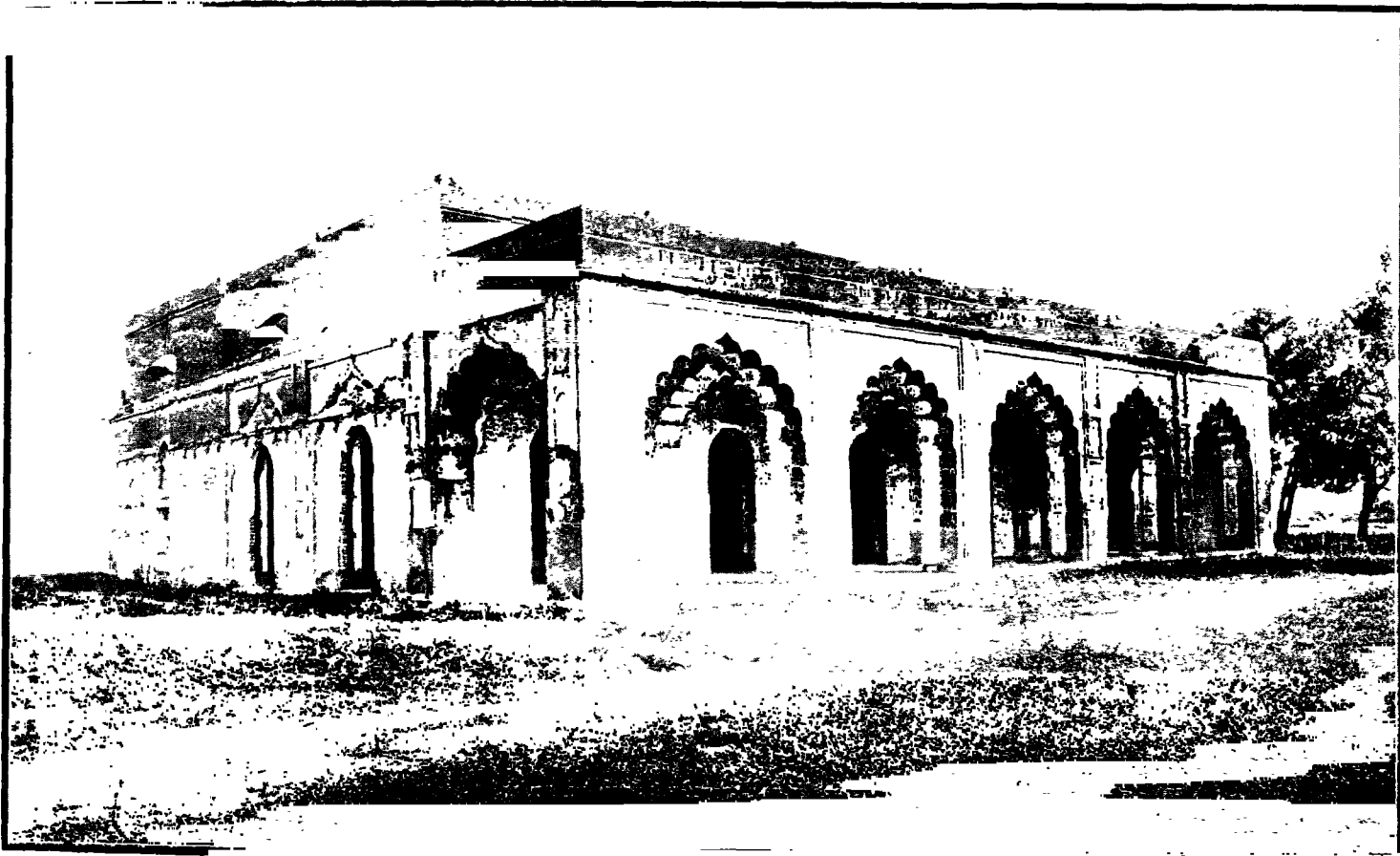
DRAWING NO. 1437
9/1912-1913

MUMTAZ MAHAL ~ DELHI FORT ~

Plan showing arrangement of building for
Coronation Darbar Exhibition of Antiquities

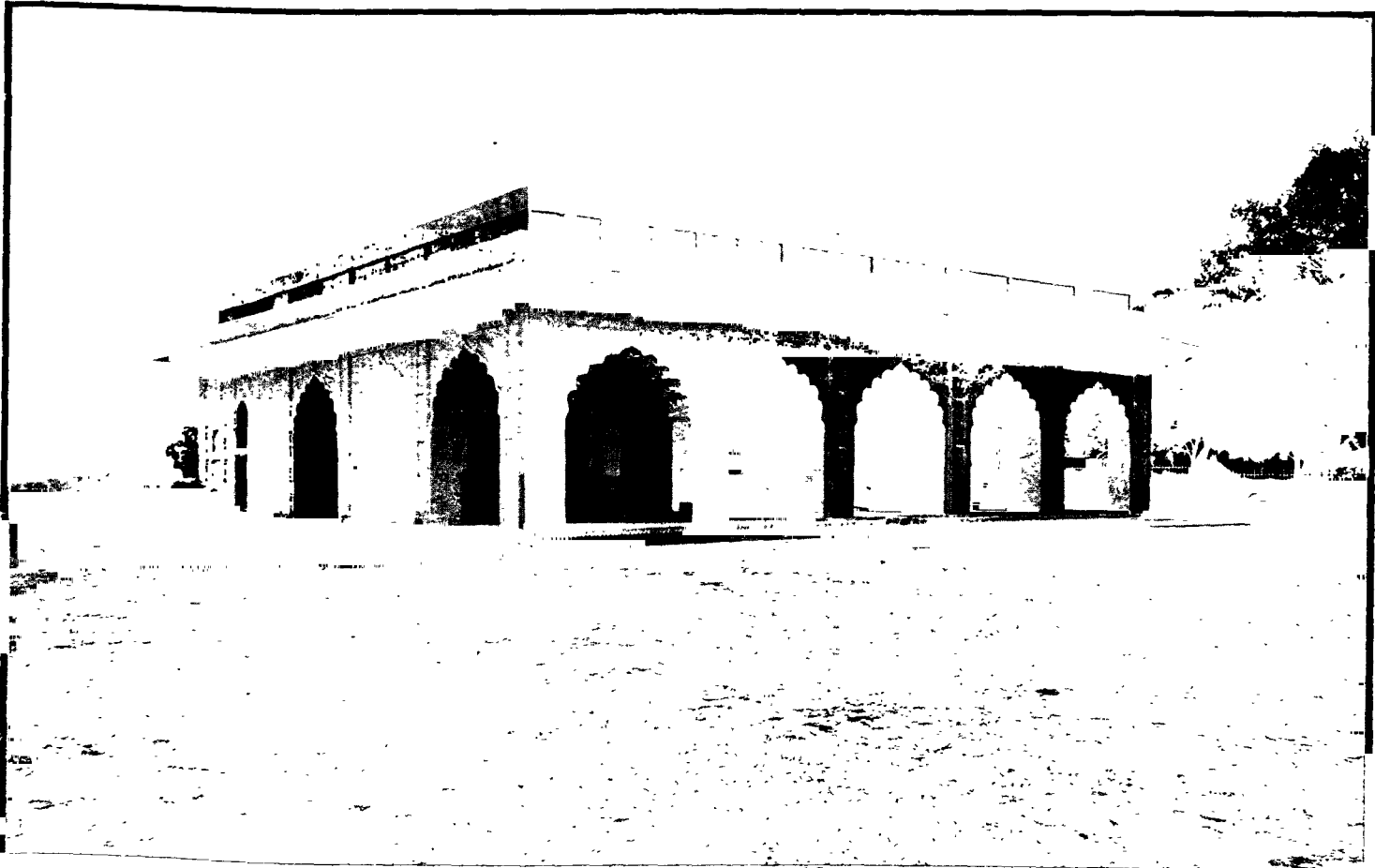
Scale 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 feet





THE MUMTAZ MAHAL, DELHI FORT, (NOW THE DELHI MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY)
BEFORE CONSERVATION.

Photo. No. 1729, by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.



THE MUMTAZ MAHAL, DELHI FORT, (NOW THE DELHI MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY).
AFTER CONSERVATION.

Photo. No. 2548, by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

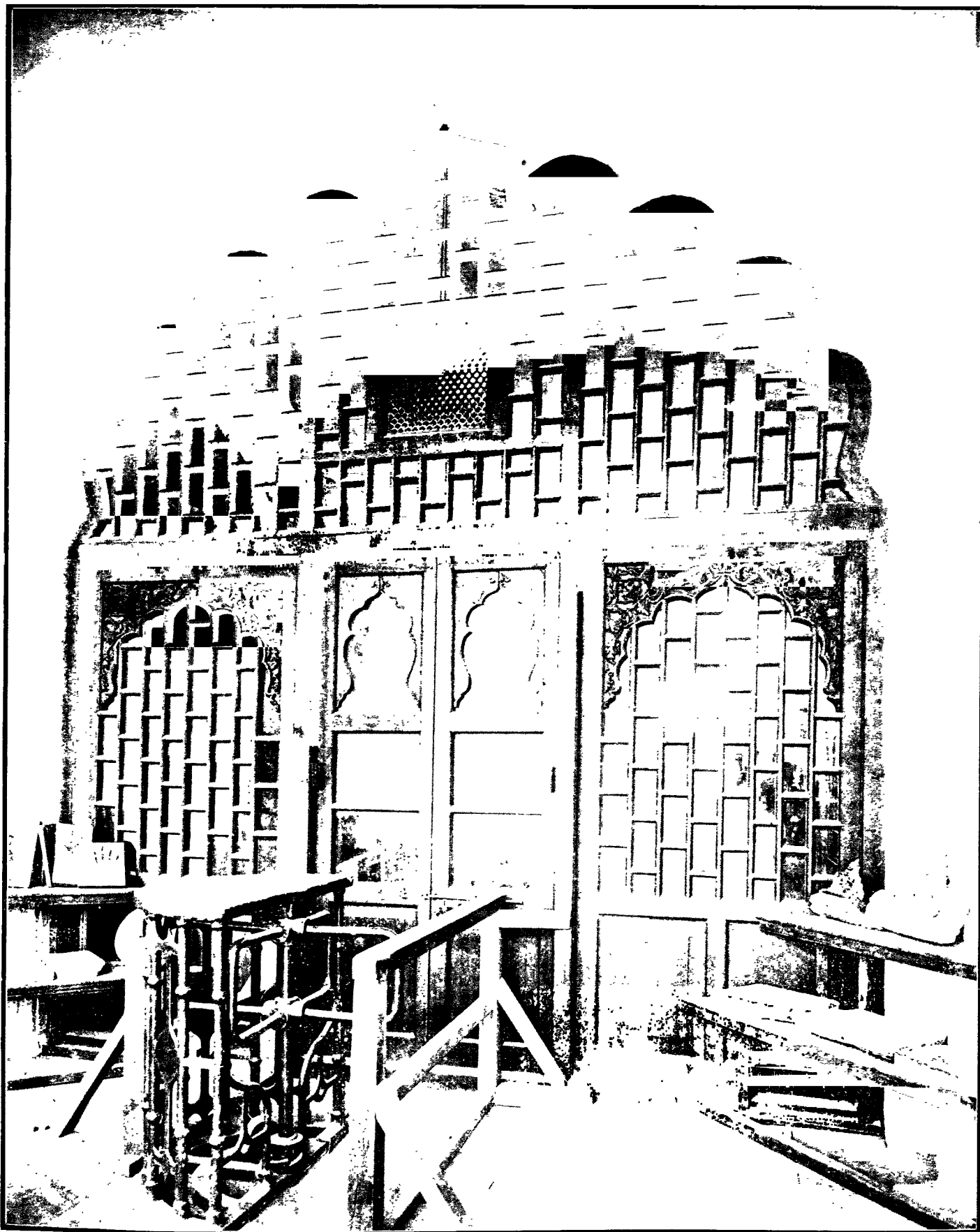


Photo-Mechi, Dept, Thomason College, Roorkee.

NEW GLAZED SCREENS, MUMTAZ MAHAL, DELHI FORT.

Photo. No. 2685, by Supdt, M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

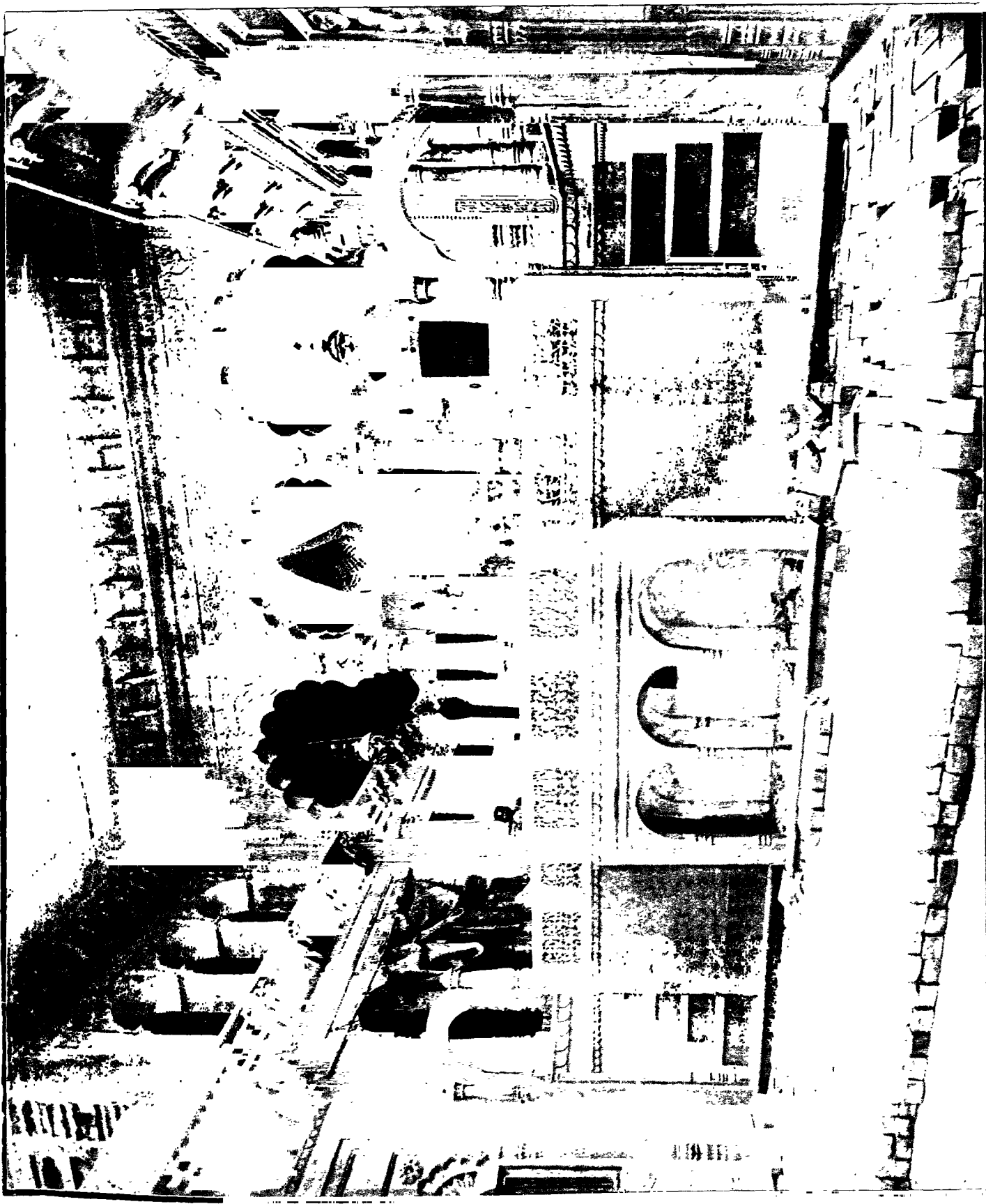


Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE DAOJI TEMPLE AT AGRA.



THE BUILDERS OF THE DAOJI TEMPLE AT AGRA.
AT WORK ON A PIECE OF ORNAMENT.

Photo. No. 8. (Modern Indian Architecture) by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra

Plate 11.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE GUEST HOUSE, JAIPUR.
DESIGNED BY LALA CHIMAN LAL, ARCHITECT TO THE JAIPUR STATE.



Photo-Mechl. Dept. Thomason College, Roorkee.

NEW HANGING LAMP, SHAHR DARWAZA, TAJ COURTYARD, AGRA.

Photo. No. 2599, by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

Plate 14.



TYPE OF NEW STANDARD LAMP.
TAJ COURTYARD, AGRA

Photo. No. 2600 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra

Plate 13.



Photo. Archt. Dept., Thompson College, Borker.
TYPE OF OLD STANDARD LAMP.
TAJ COURTYARD, AGRA.

Photo. No. 2537 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra

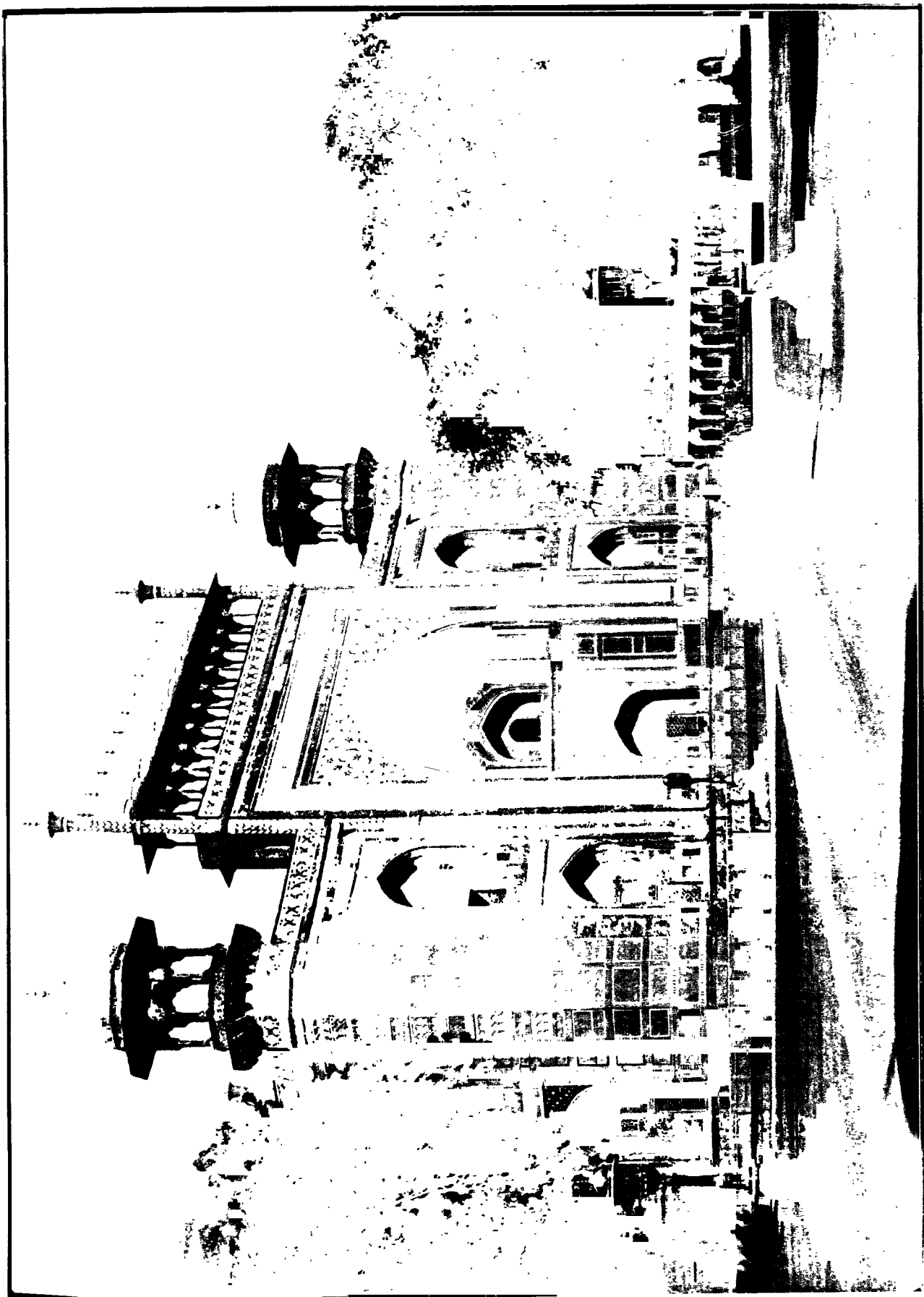


Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE TAJ,
SHOWING NEW STANDARD LAMPS IN COURTYARD.

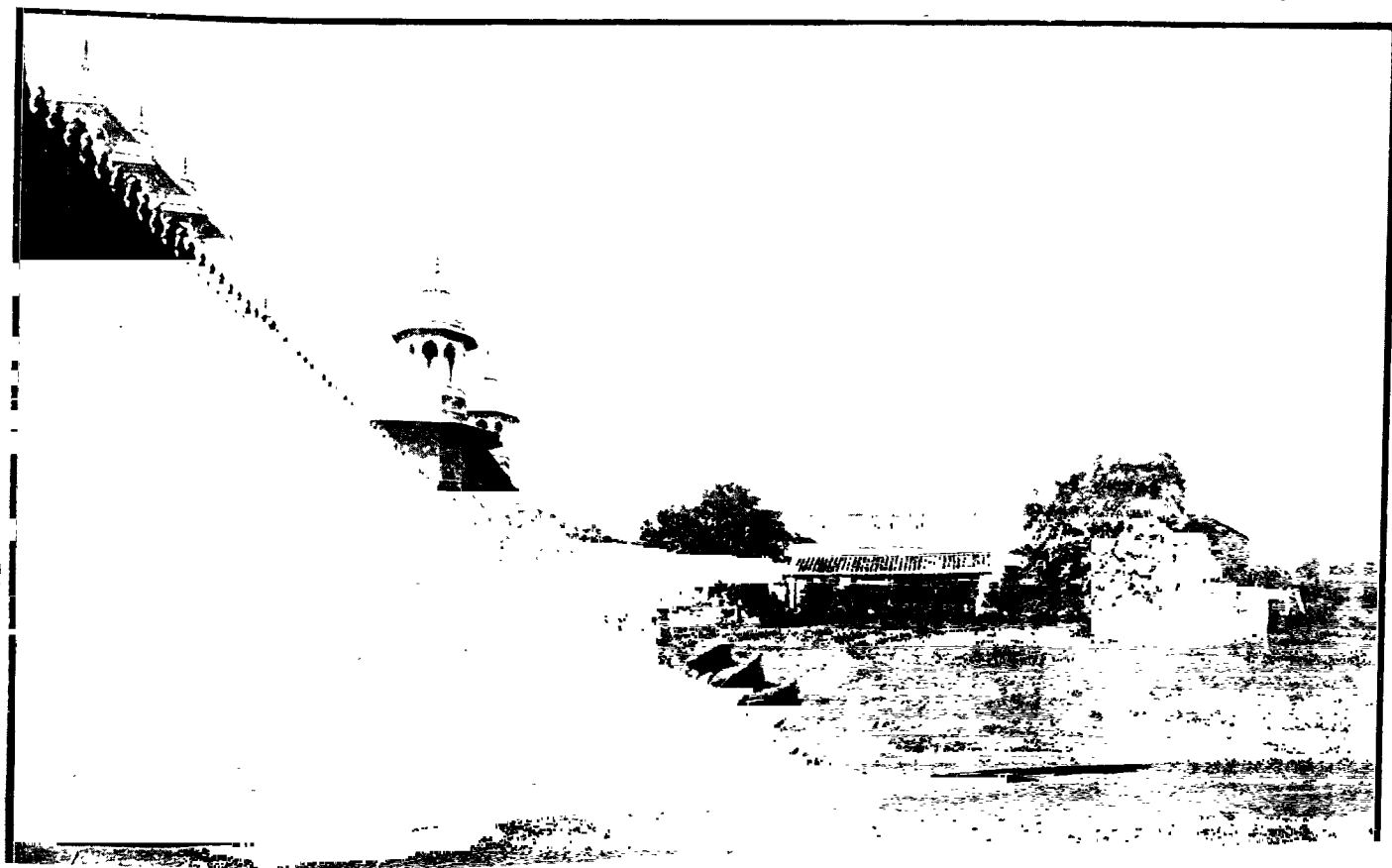
Photo, No. 2568, by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.



THE NORTH WALL, MOTI MASJID, AGRA FORT.
BEFORE REMOVAL OF EARTH.

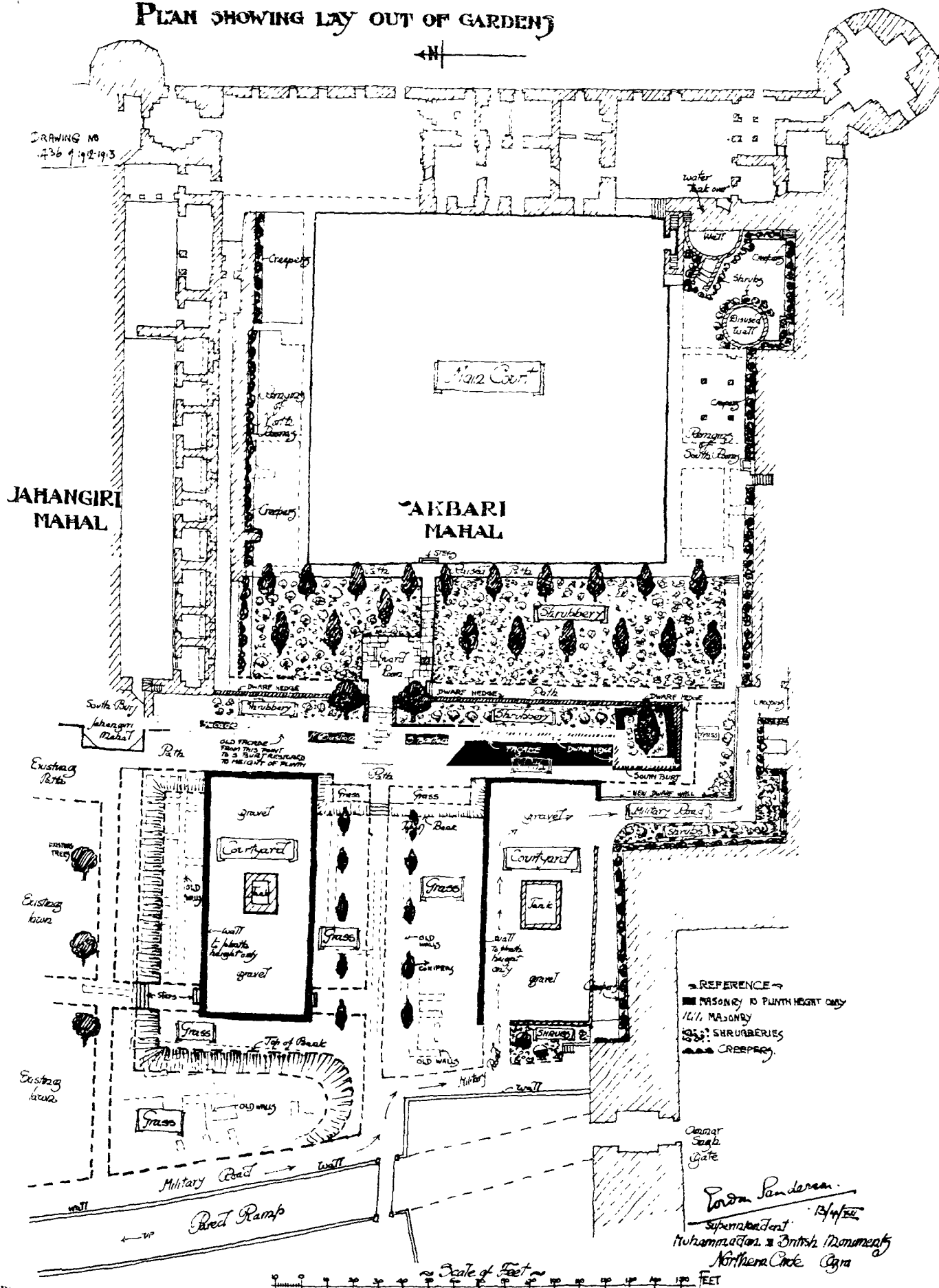
Photo. No. 1906, by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

Plate 17.



AGRA FORT AKBARI MAHAL

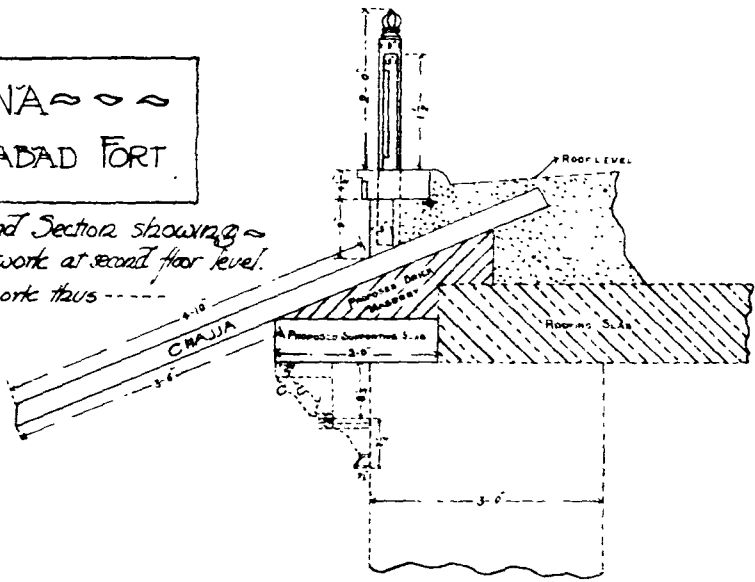
PLAN SHOWING LAY OUT OF GARDENS



ZENANA ~ ~ ~
ALLAHABAD FORT.

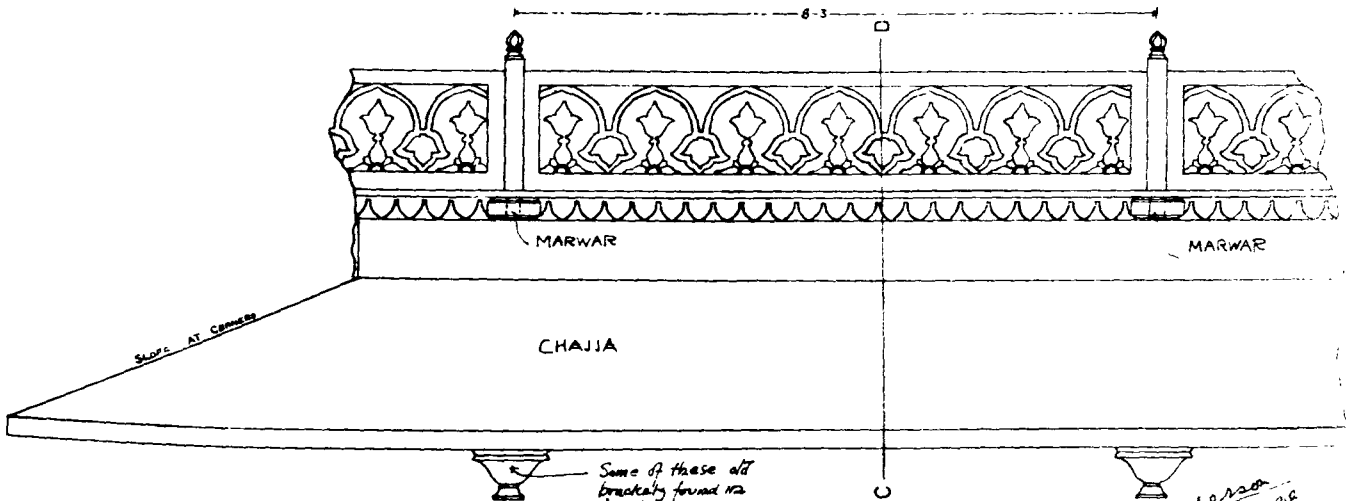
Elevation and Section showing ~
new stone-work at second floor level.
old stonework thus ----

DRAWING No 1439
of 11/2 1912 -



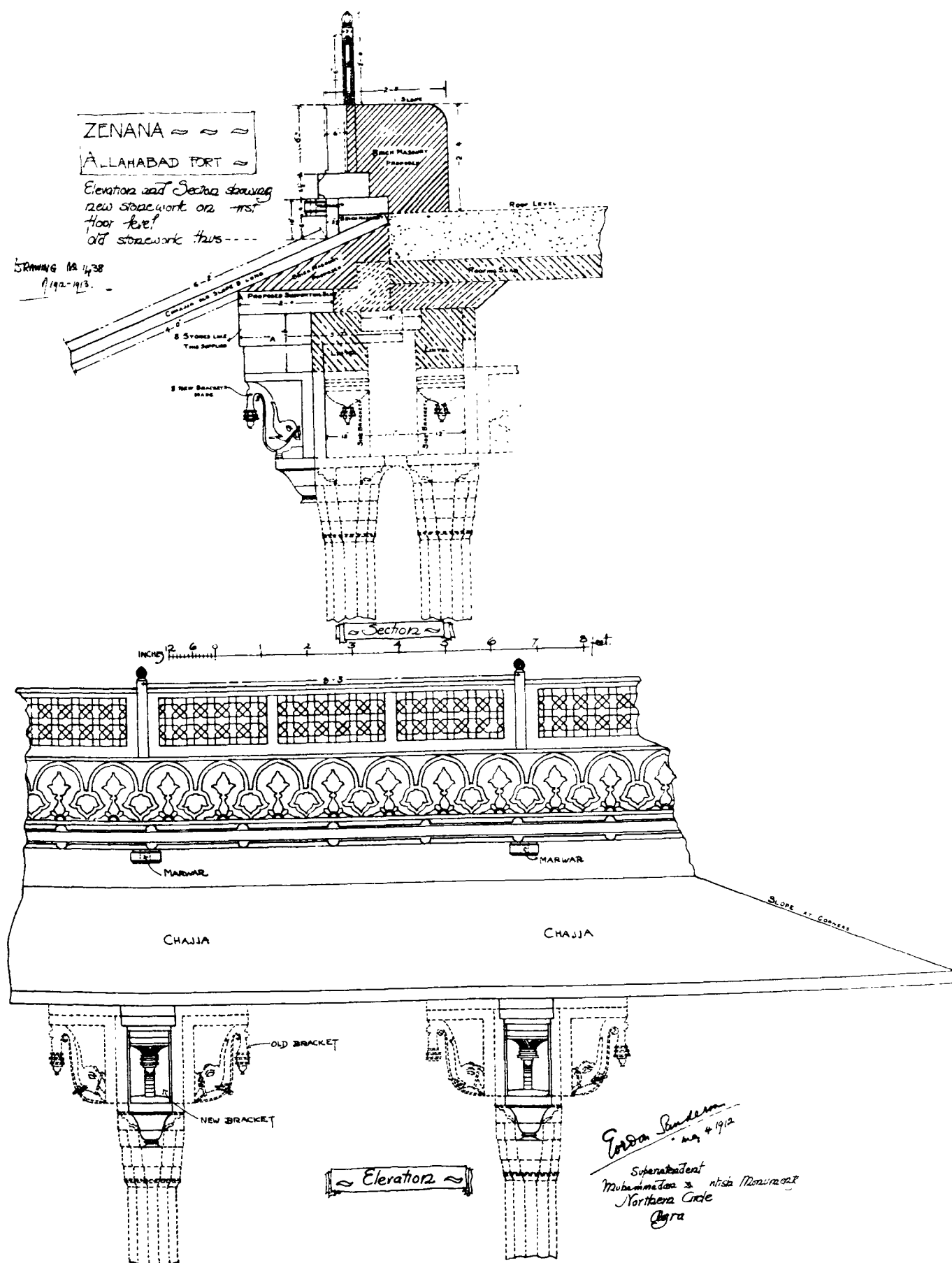
~ Section ~

INCHES 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 feet



~ Elevation ~

Erson Sanders
Superintendent
Muhammadan & Britisha Documents
Northena Circle
Agra



DRAWING NO 1435 F 92-1913






DELHI FORT

~ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA~

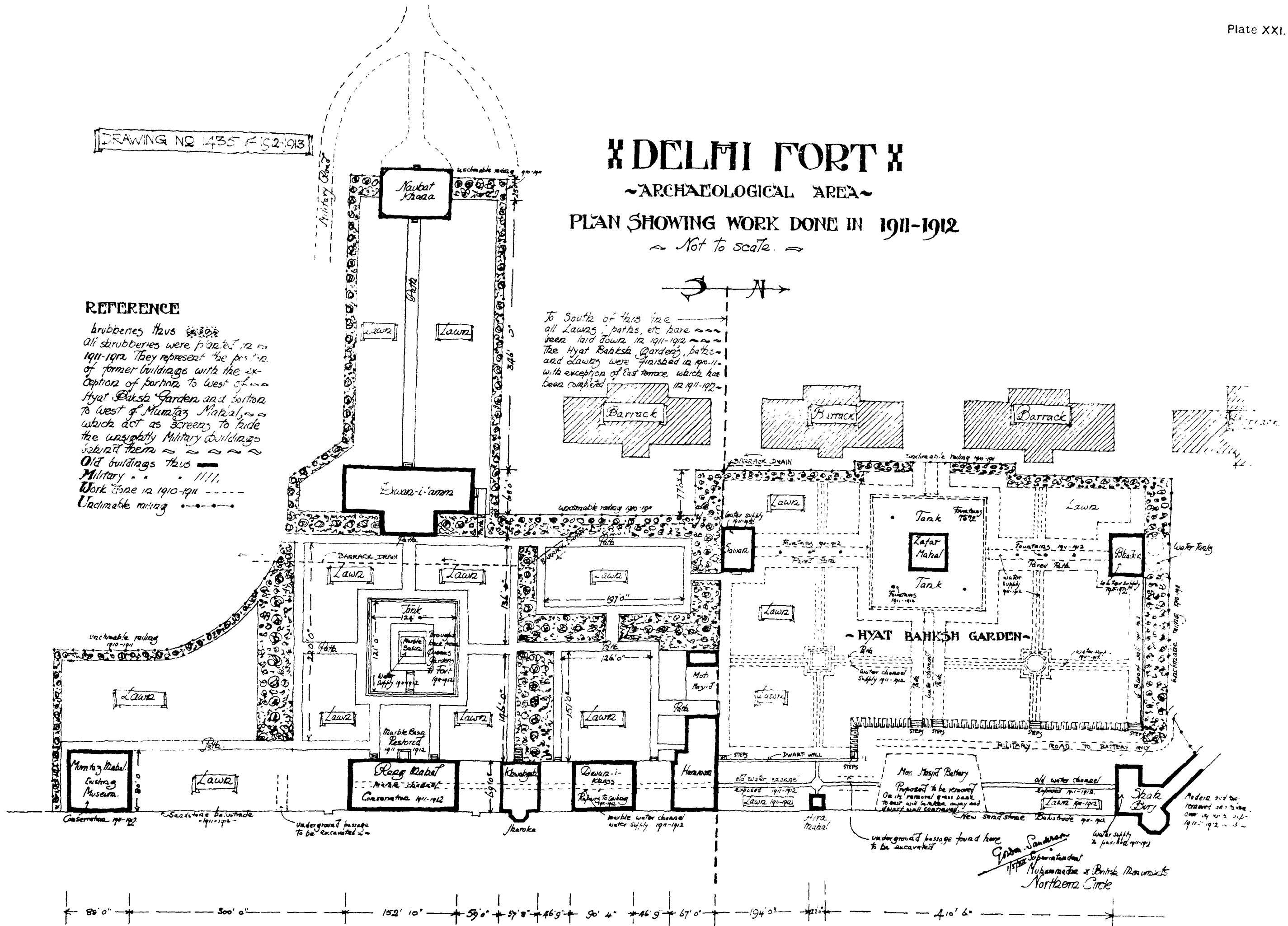
PLAN SHOWING WORK DONE IN 1911-1912

~ Not to scale. ~

REFERENCE

brushes thus  All scrubberies were planted in 1911-1912. They represent the position of former buildings with the exception of portions to west of Hyat Baksh Garden and portions to west of Mumtaz Mahal, which act as screens to hide the unsightly Military buildings behind them. Old buildings thus  Military  Work done in 1910-1911  Undimable railing 

To South of this line all Lawas, paths, etc have been laid down in 1911-1912. The Hyat Baksh Garden, paths and Lawas were finished in 1911-12 with exception of East terrace which has been completed in 1911-1912.



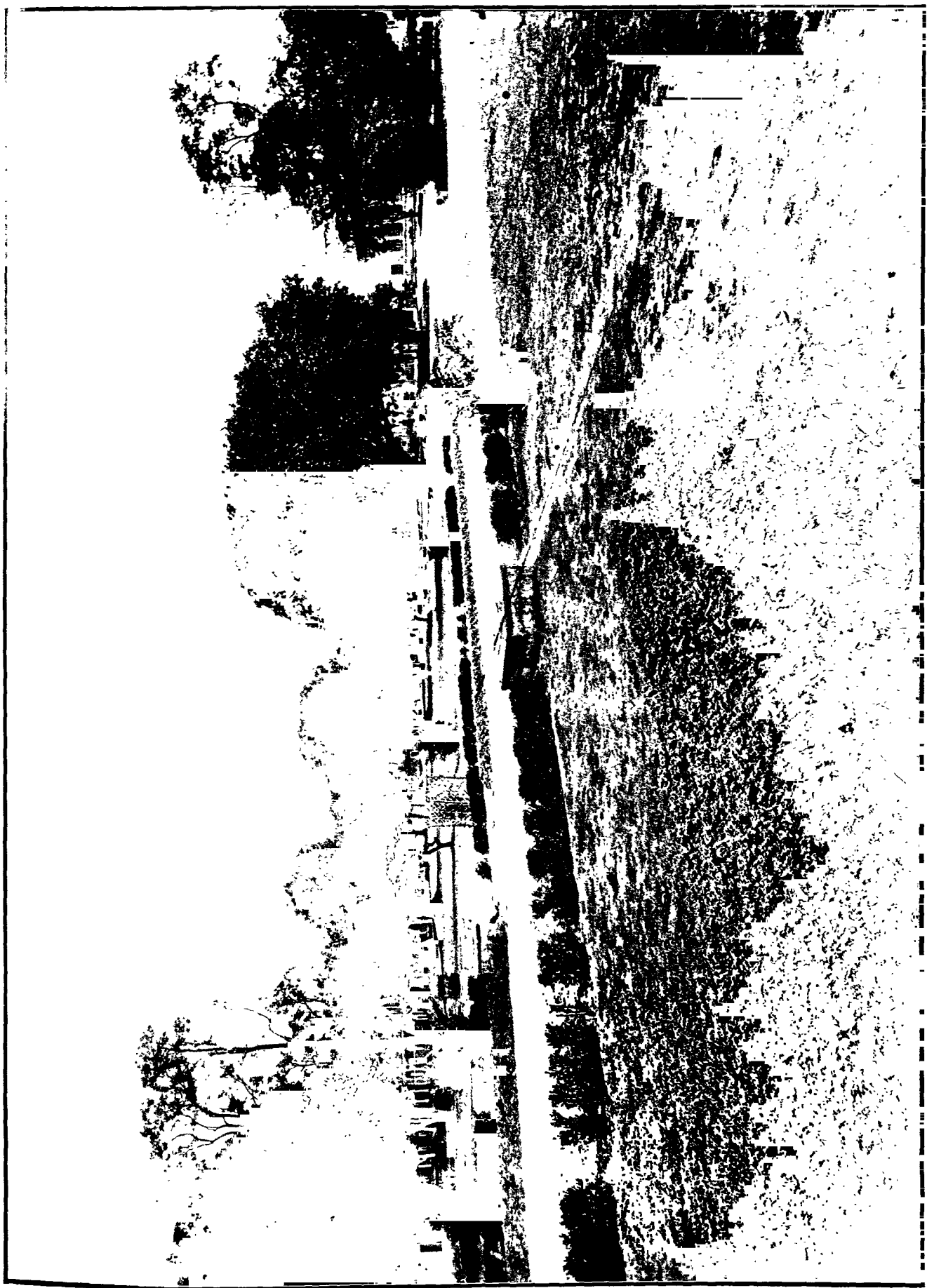


Photo-Mechi, Delhi, Thomson College, Roorkee.

DELHI FORT. GROUND BETWEEN RANG MAHAL AND DIWAN I-AMM.
BEFORE LAYING OUT OF GARDENS. (VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS DIWAN-I-KHAS).

Photo No. 1181. by Supdt., M. A. B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra

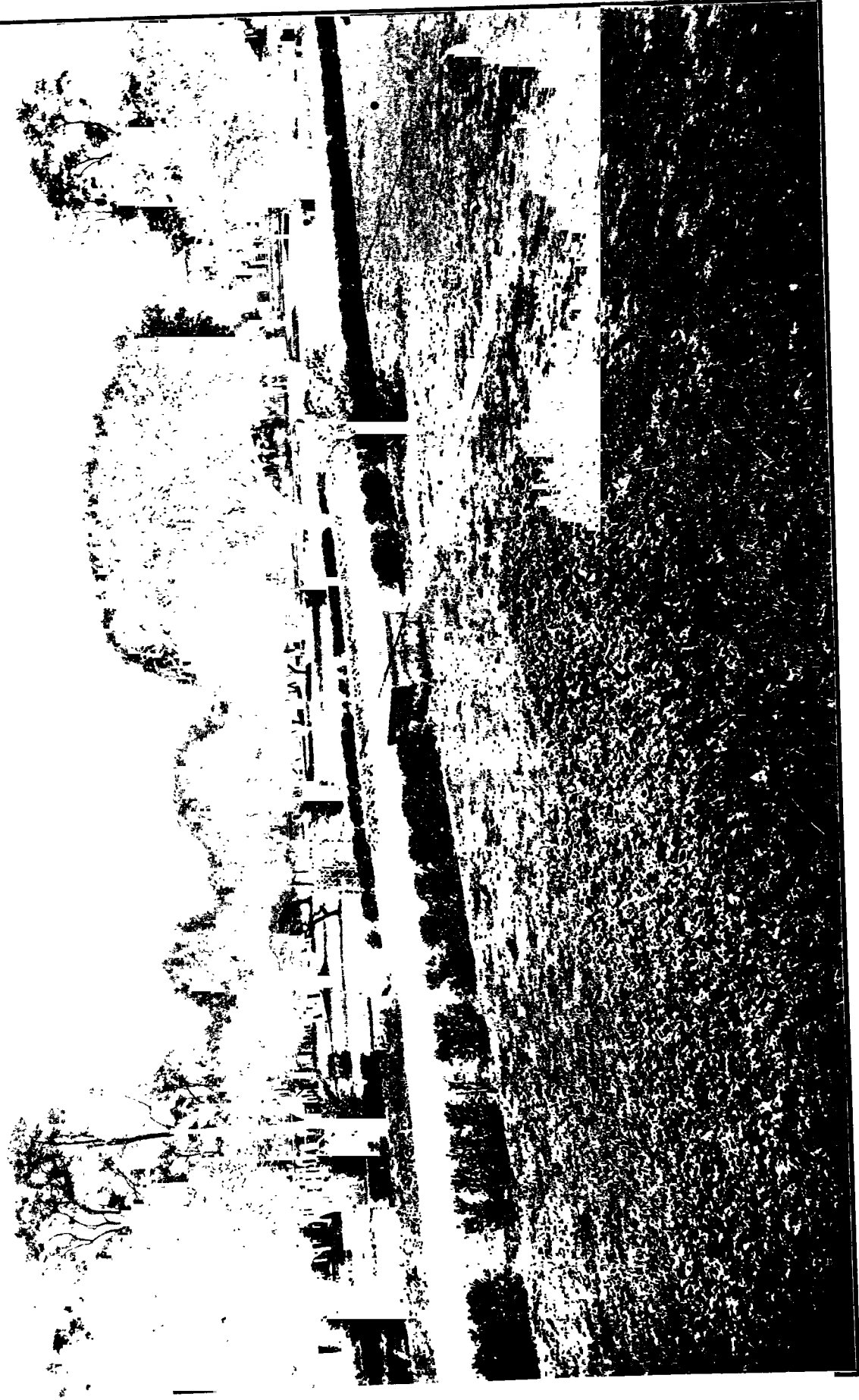


Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomas-on College, Bourke.

DELHI FORT. GROUND BETWEEN RANG MAHAL AND DIWAN I-AMM.
BEFORE LAYING OUT OF GARDENS. (VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS DIWAN-I-KHAS).

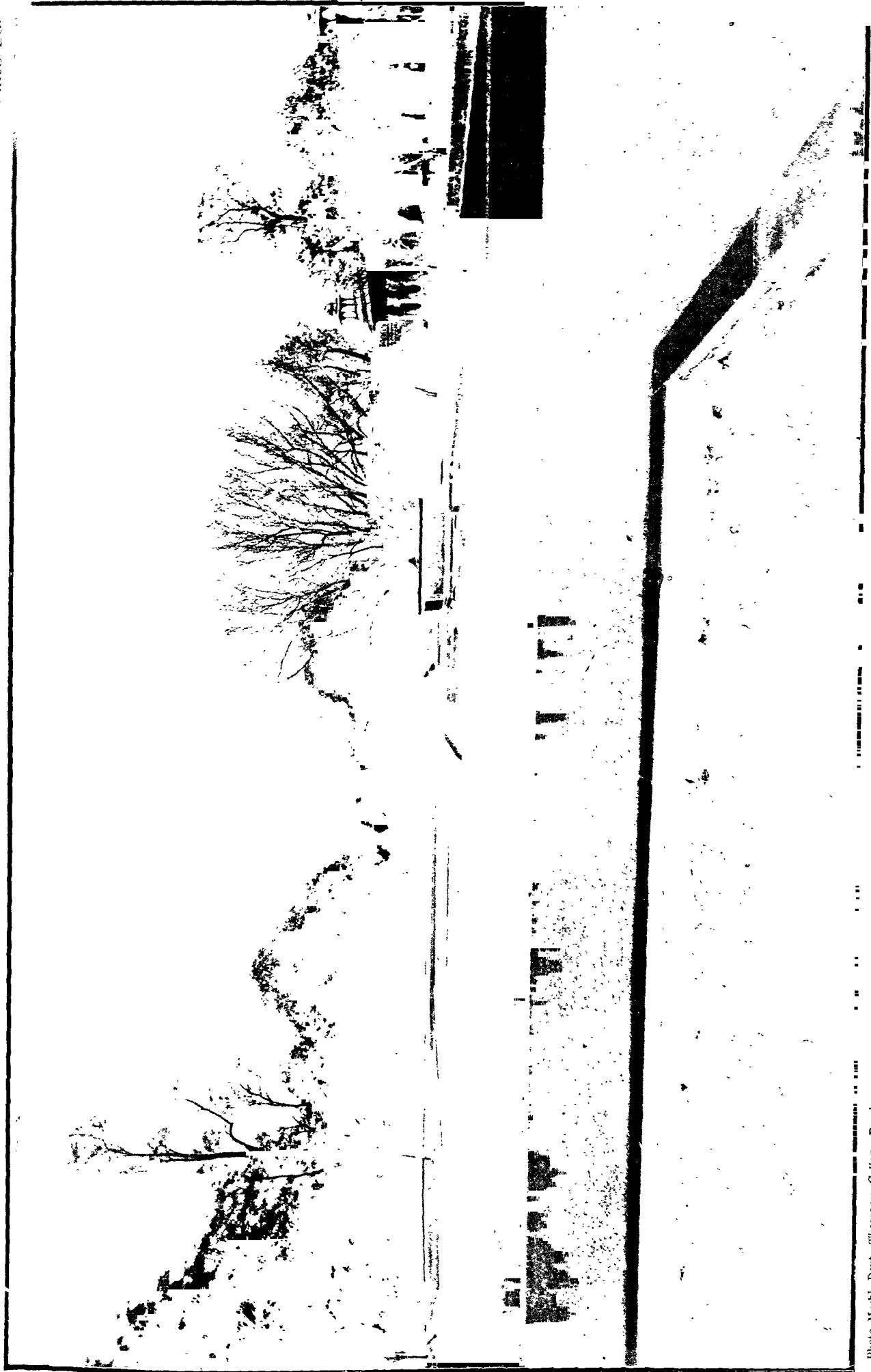


Photo-Meehl, Dept., Thomson College, Roorkee.

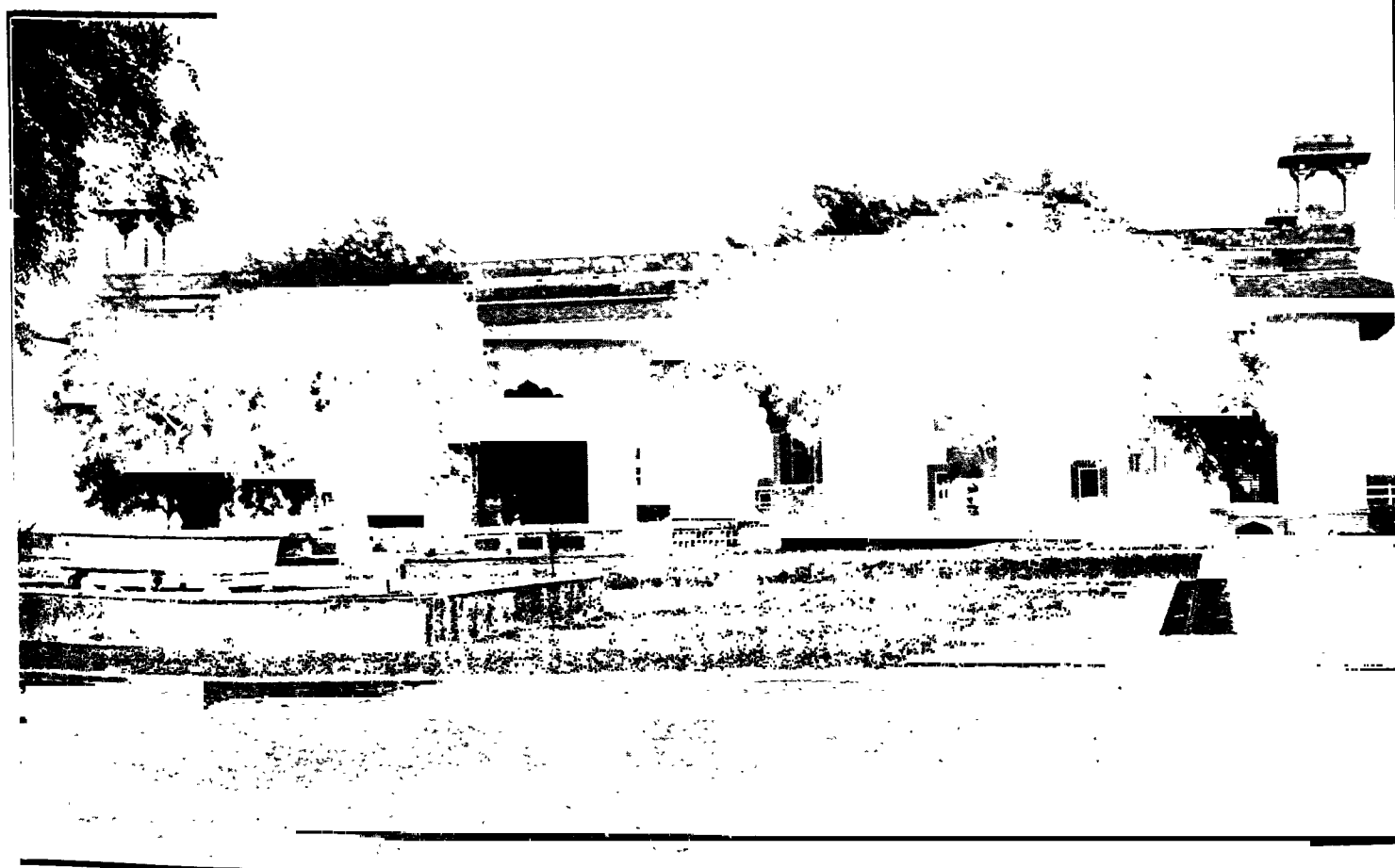
DELHI FORT. GROUND BETWEEN RANG MAHAL AND DIWAN-I-AMM
AFTER LAYING OUT OF GARDENS. (VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS DIWAN-I-KHAS).

Photo. No. 2979, by Sipah, M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.



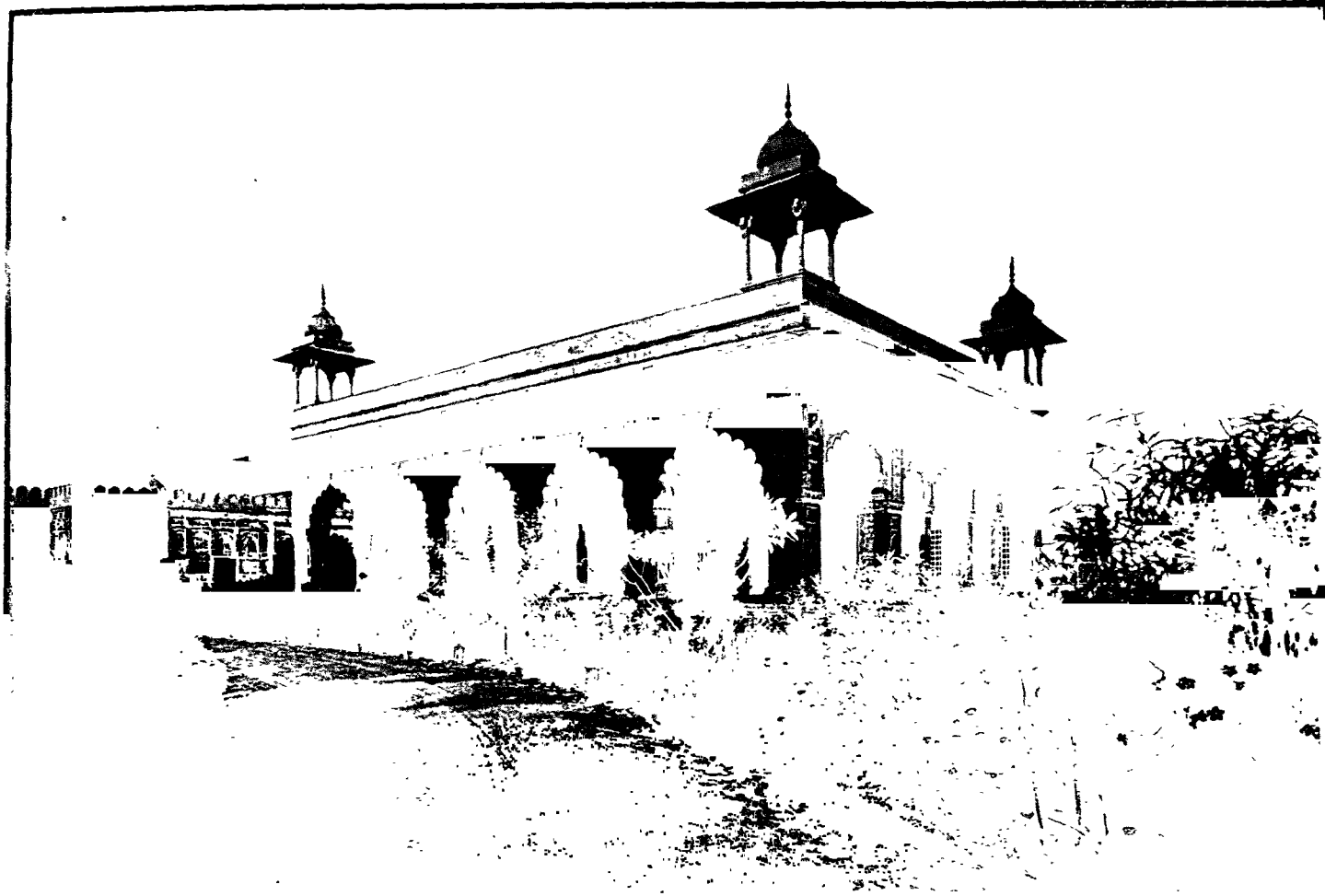
DELHI FORT. GROUND IN FRONT OF RANG MAHAL.
BEFORE LAYING OUT OF GARDENS

Photo No. 1156 by Supdt M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agri.



DELHI FORT. GROUND IN FRONT OF RANG MAHAL.
AFTER LAYING OUT OF GARDENS

P. to-M. ch. Dept. Thompson College, Roorkee



DELHI FORT. GROUND IN FRONT OF DIWAN-I-KHAS.
BEFORE LAYING OUT OF GARDENS.

Photo. by a local Photographer.

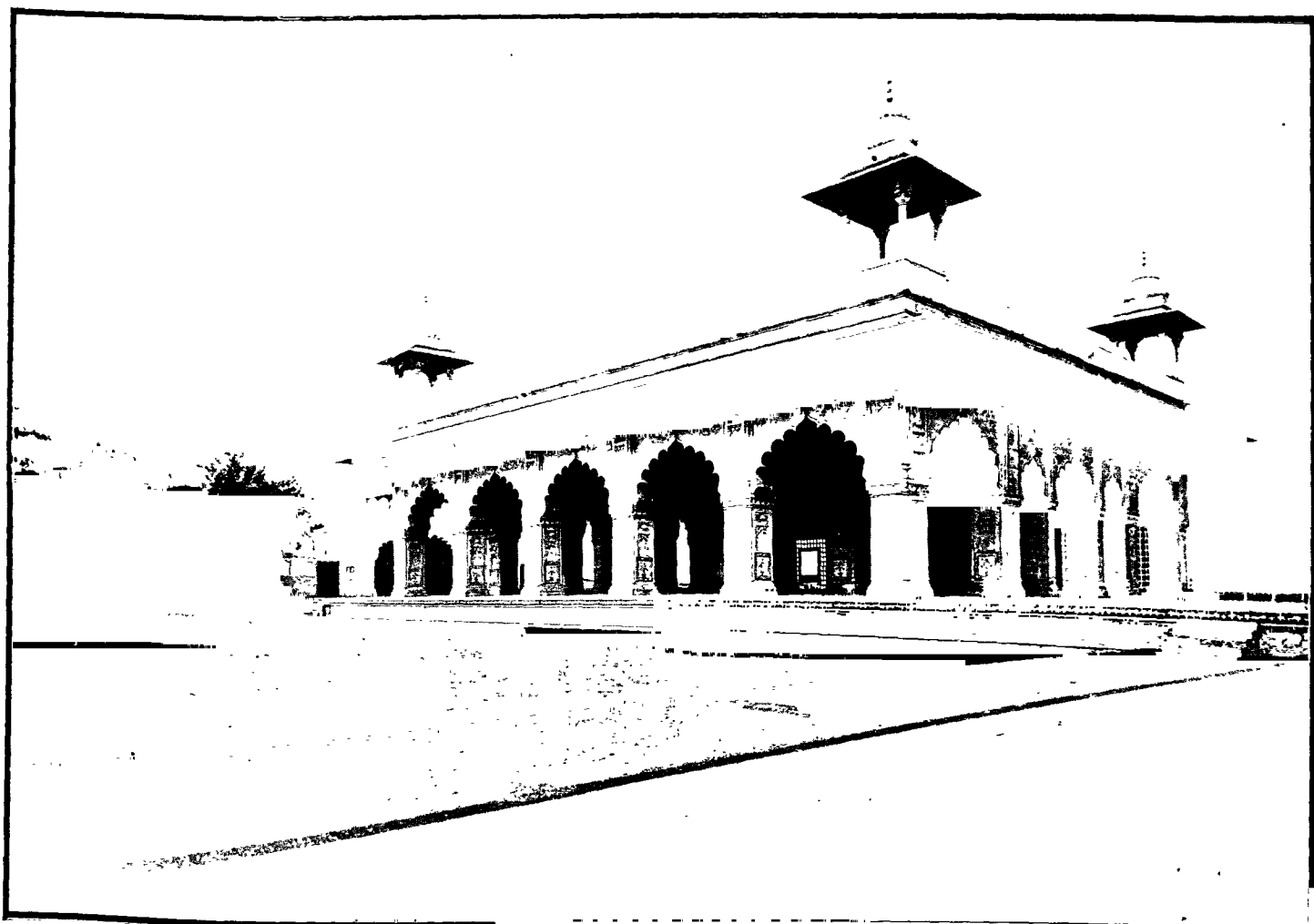


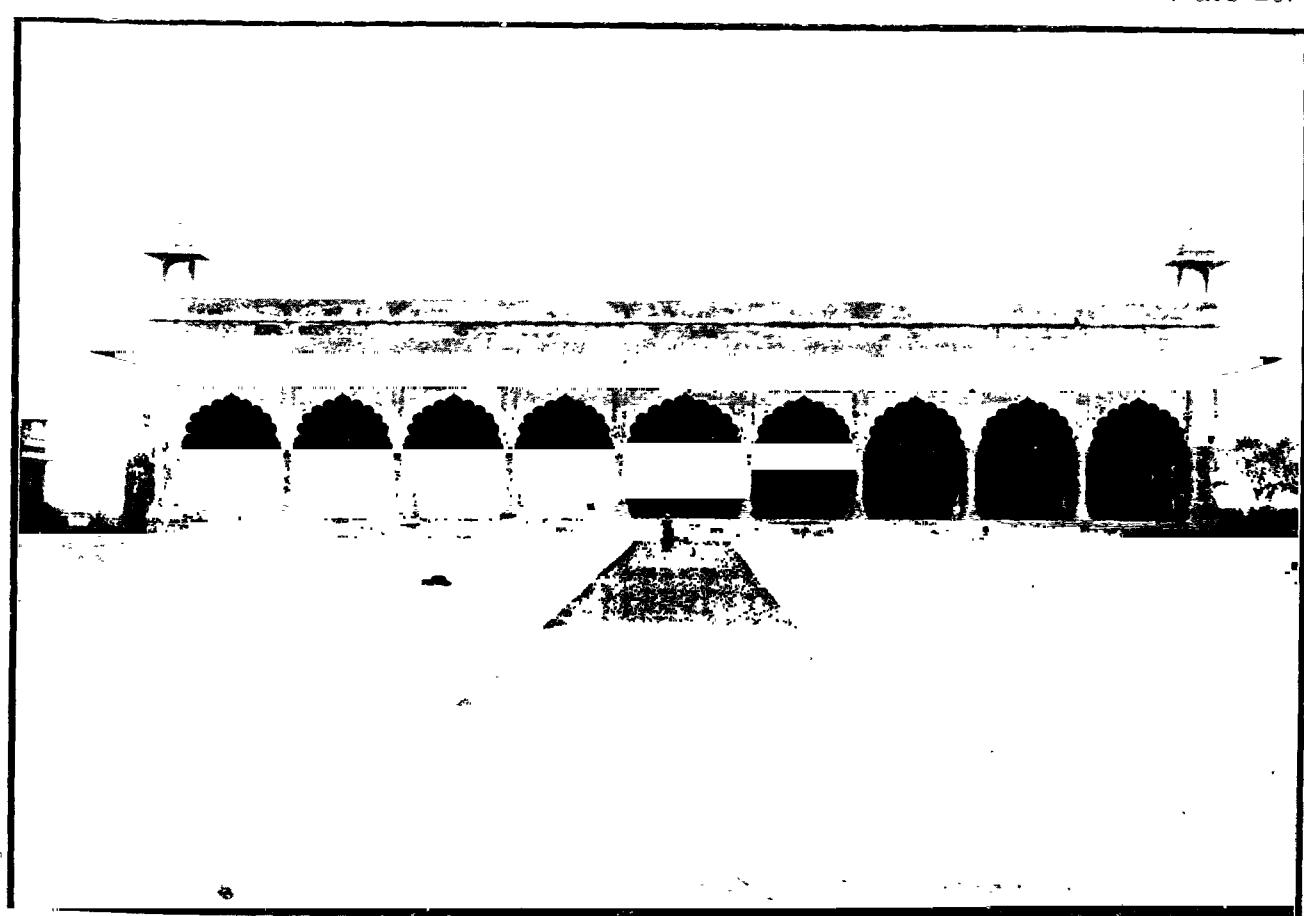
Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomson College, Roorkee.

DELHI FORT. GROUND IN FRONT OF DIWAN-I-KHAS.
AFTER LAYING OUT OF GARDENS.



DELHI FORT. GROUND IN FRONT OF DIWAN-I-AMM.
BEFORE LAYING OUT OF GARDENS

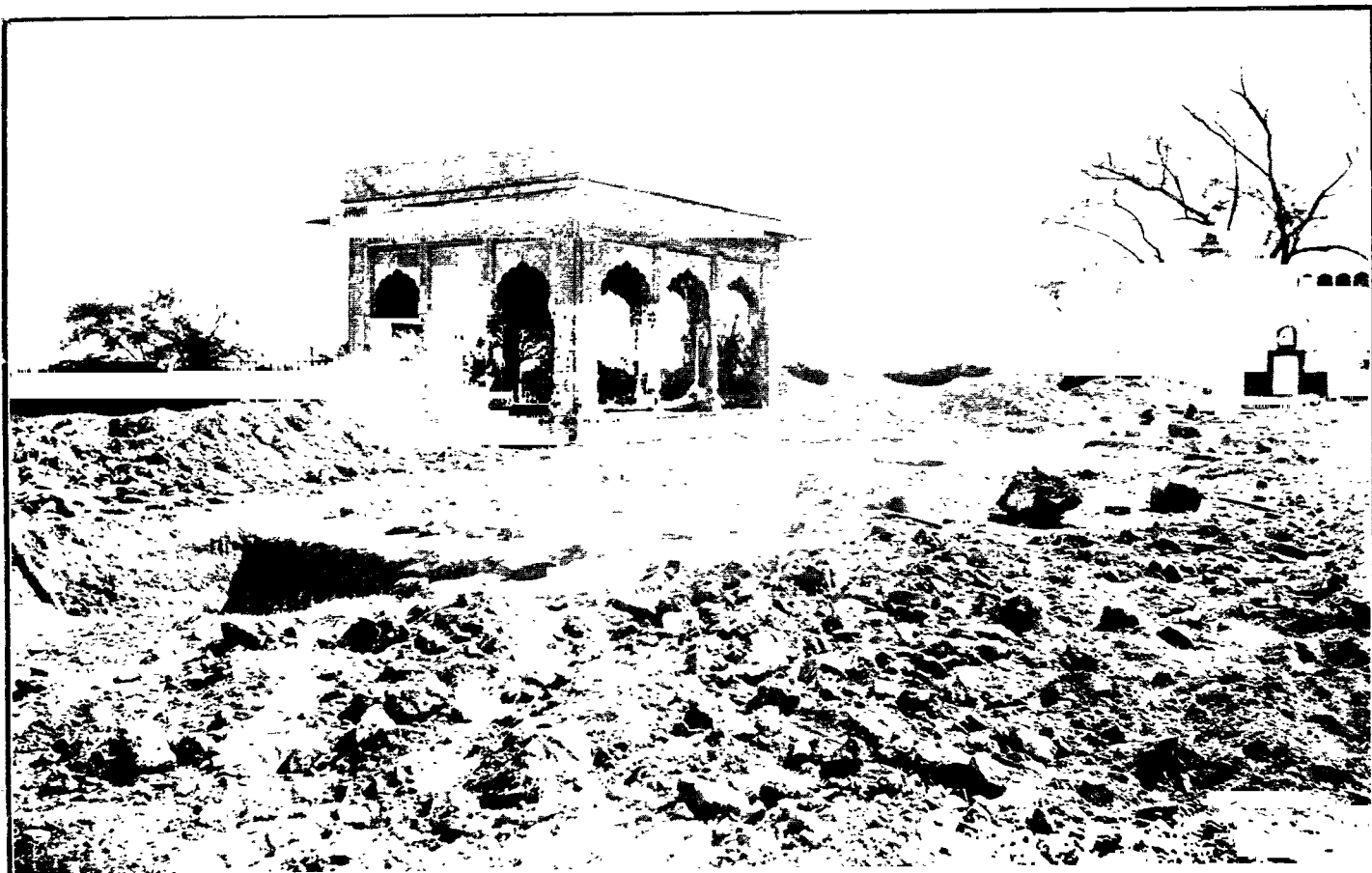
Photo No. 1188 by Suplt M. & B. Monuments Northern Circle, Agra



DELHI FORT. GROUND IN FRONT OF DIWAN-I-AMM.
AFTER LAYING OUT OF GARDENS

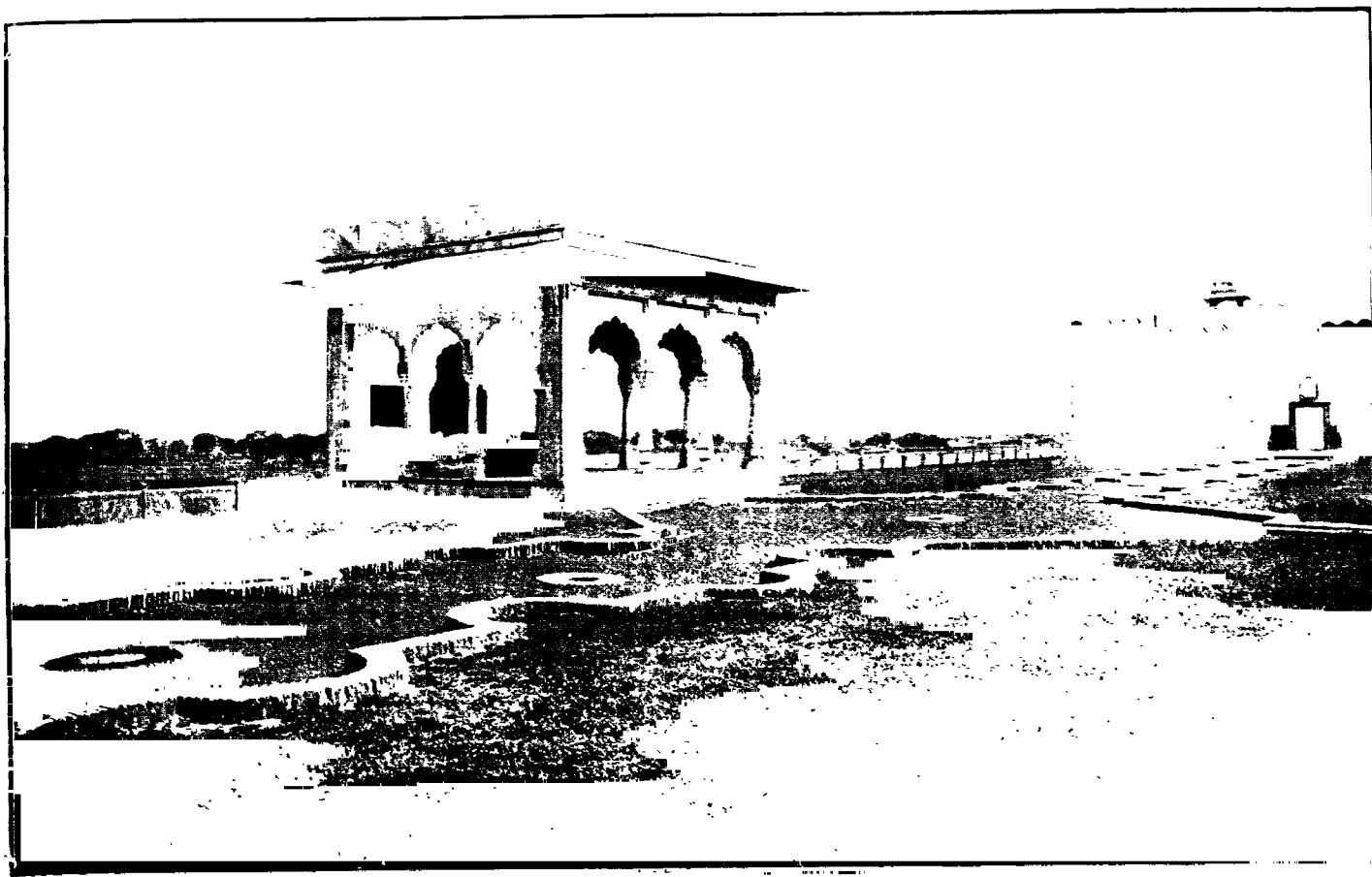
Photo-Mech. Dept. Thomson College, Roorkee.

Photo No. 2678 by Suplt M. & B. Monuments Northern Circle, Agra



DELHI FORT. EAST TERRACE HAYAT BAKSH GARDEN.
(SOUTHERN PORTION). BEFORE LAYING OUT OF GARDENS

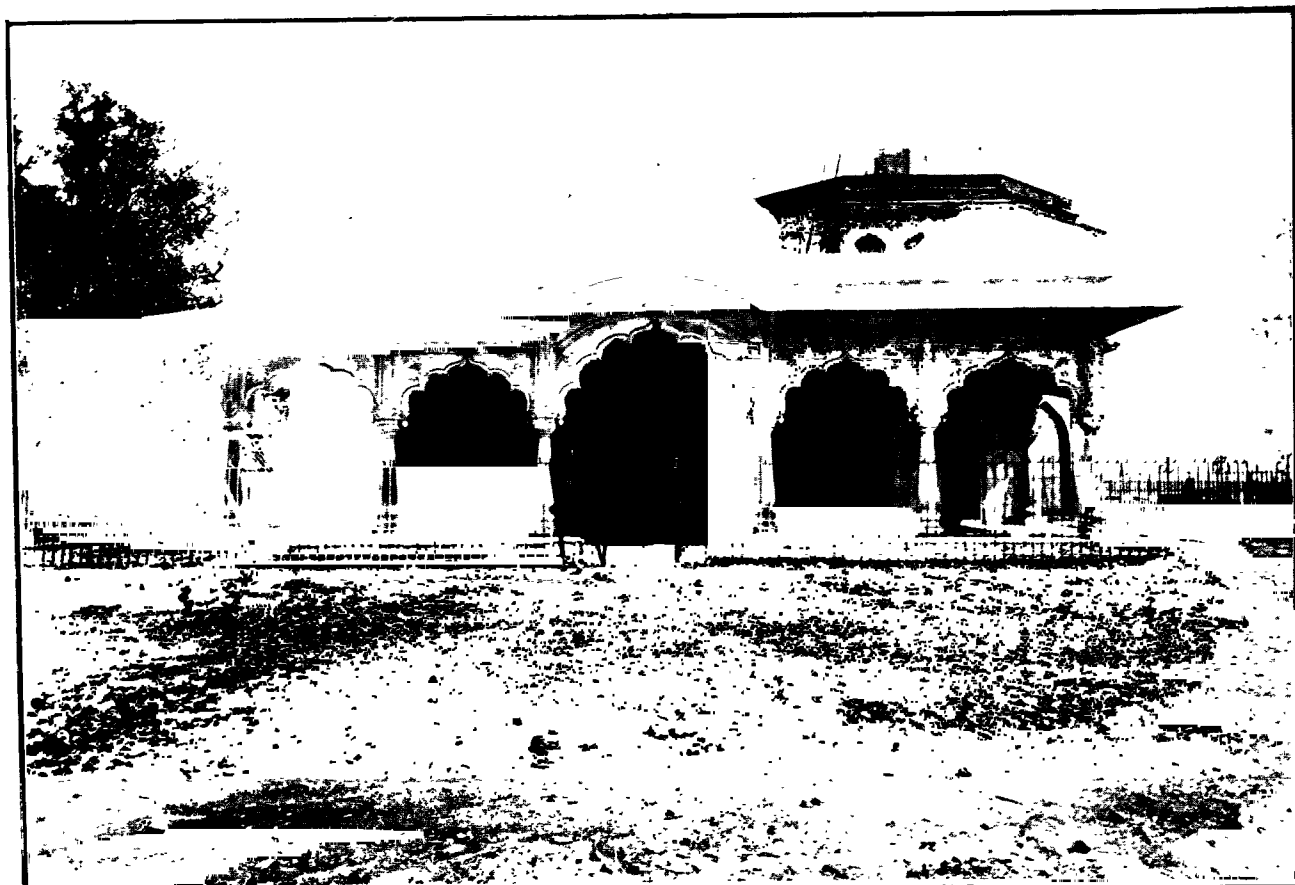
Photo No. 2262 by Supdt M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.



DELHI FORT. EAST TERRACE HAYAT BAKSH GARDEN.
(SOUTHERN PORTION). AFTER LAYING OUT OF GARDENS.

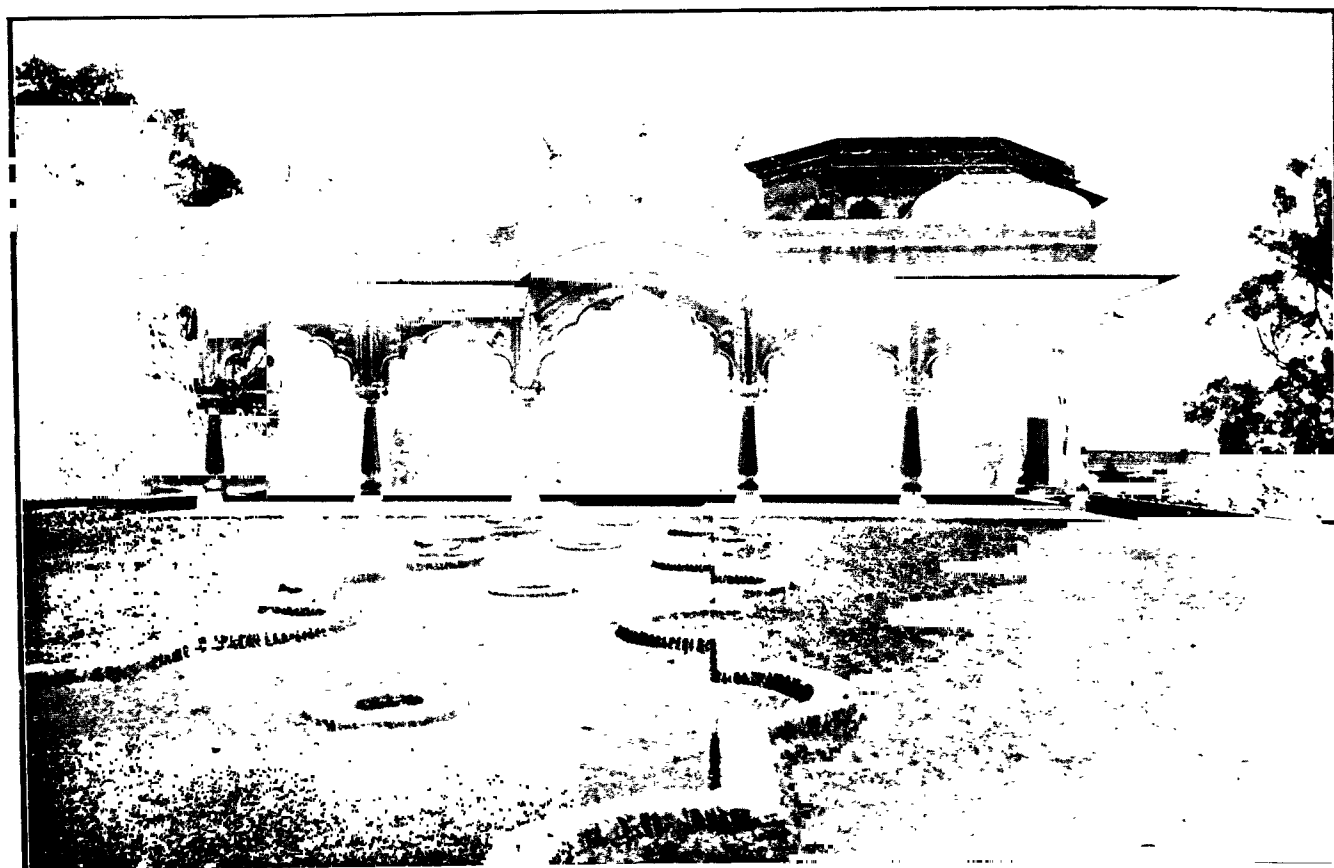
Photo: Mechl. Dept. Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo No. 2689 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments Northern Circle, Agra



DELHI FORT, EAST TERRACE. HAYAT BAKSH GARDEN.
(NORTHERN PORTION) BEFORE LAYING OUT OF GARDENS.

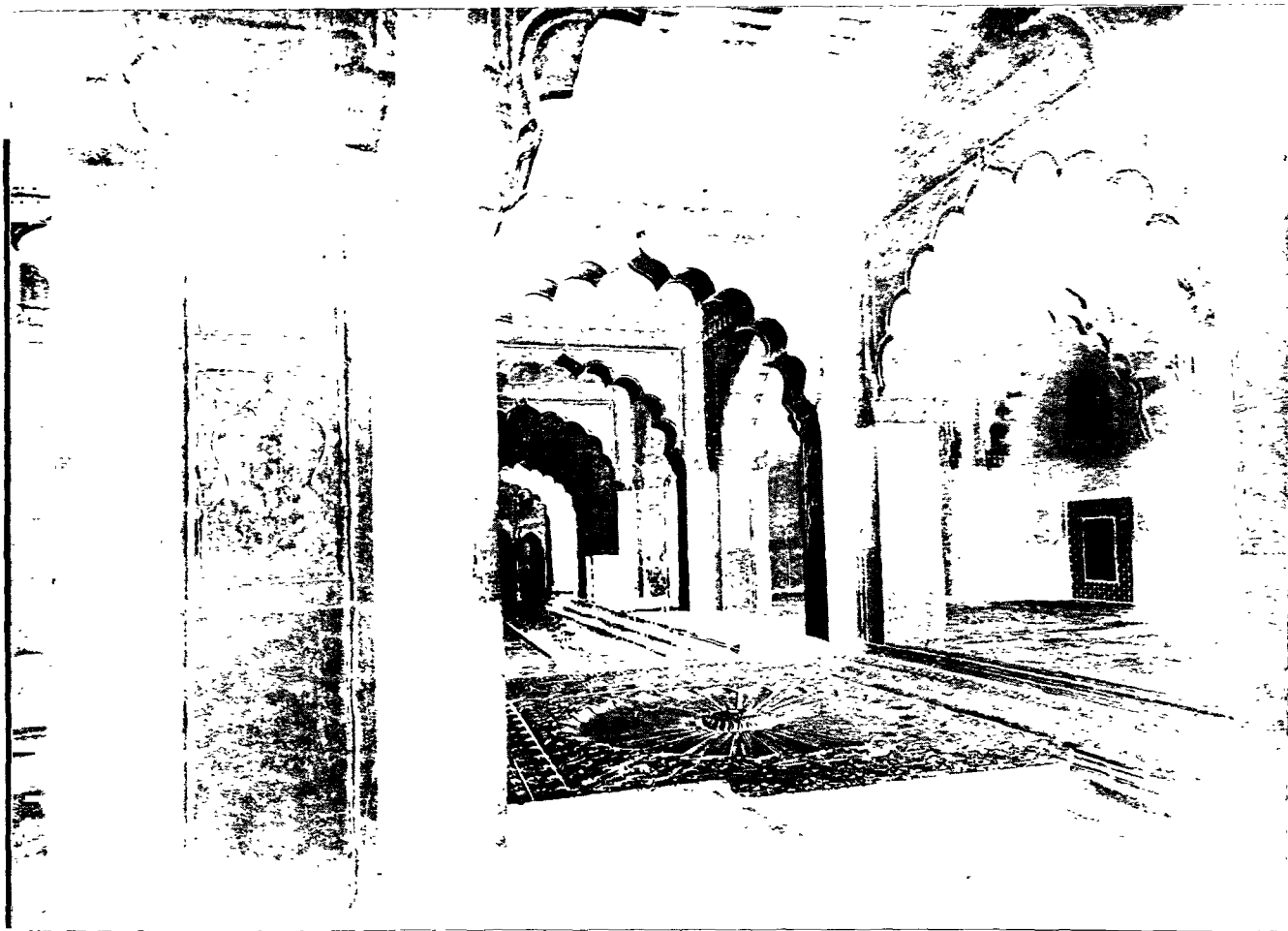
Photo. No. 1900, by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.



DELHI FORT. EAST TERRACE. HAYAT BAKSH GARDEN.
(NORTHERN PORTION) AFTER LAYING OUT OF GARDENS

Photo.-Meehl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 2686, by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.



DELHI FORT. INTERIOR OF RANG MAHAL, BEFORE CONSERVATION.

Photo. No. 1723, by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

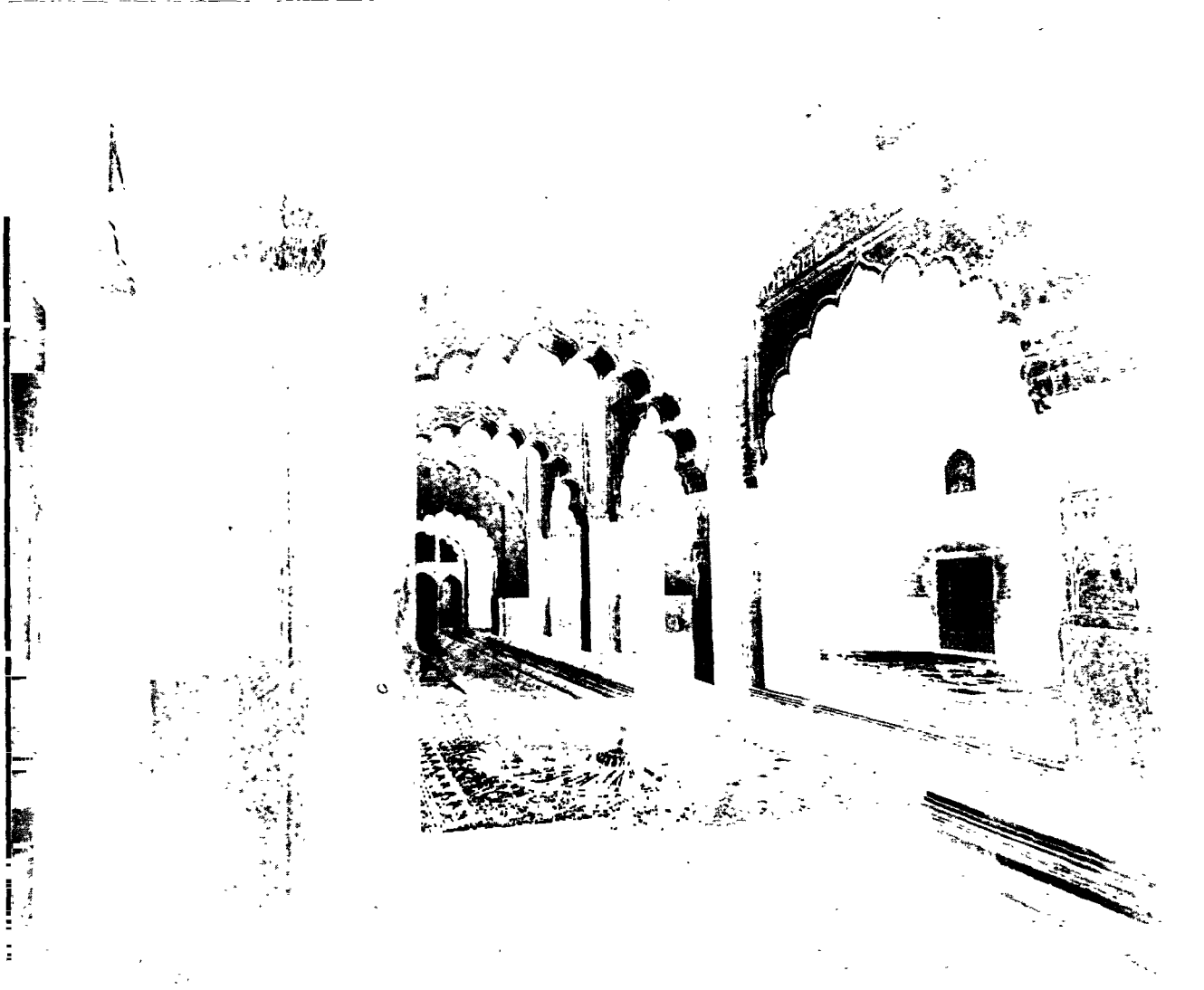
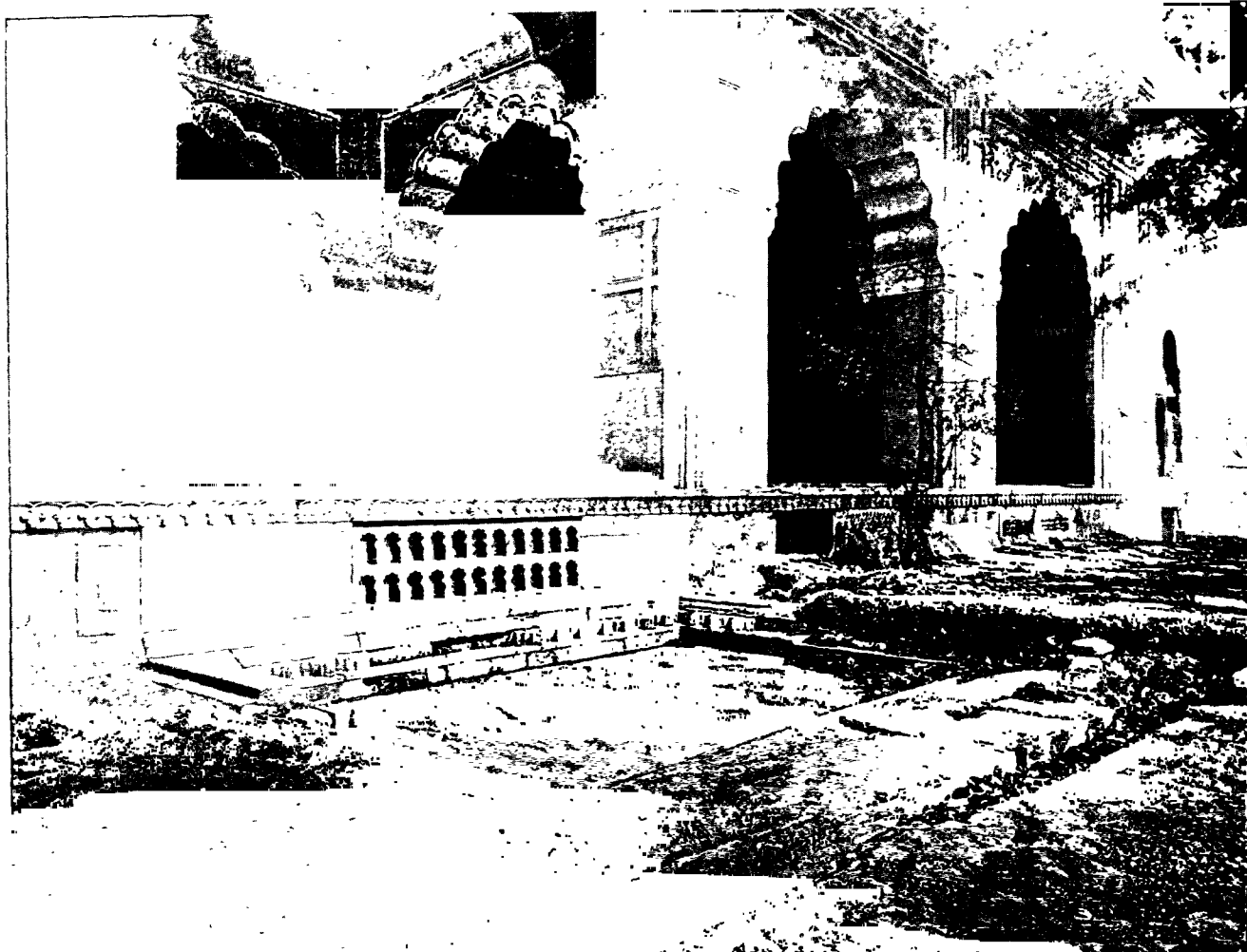


Photo-Meehl, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

DELHI FORT. INTERIOR OF RANG MAHAL, AFTER CONSERVATION.

Photo No. 2681, by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.



DELHI FORT. MUTILATED MARBLE TANK IN FRONT OF RANG MAHAL.
BEFORE CONSERVATION.

Photo. by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

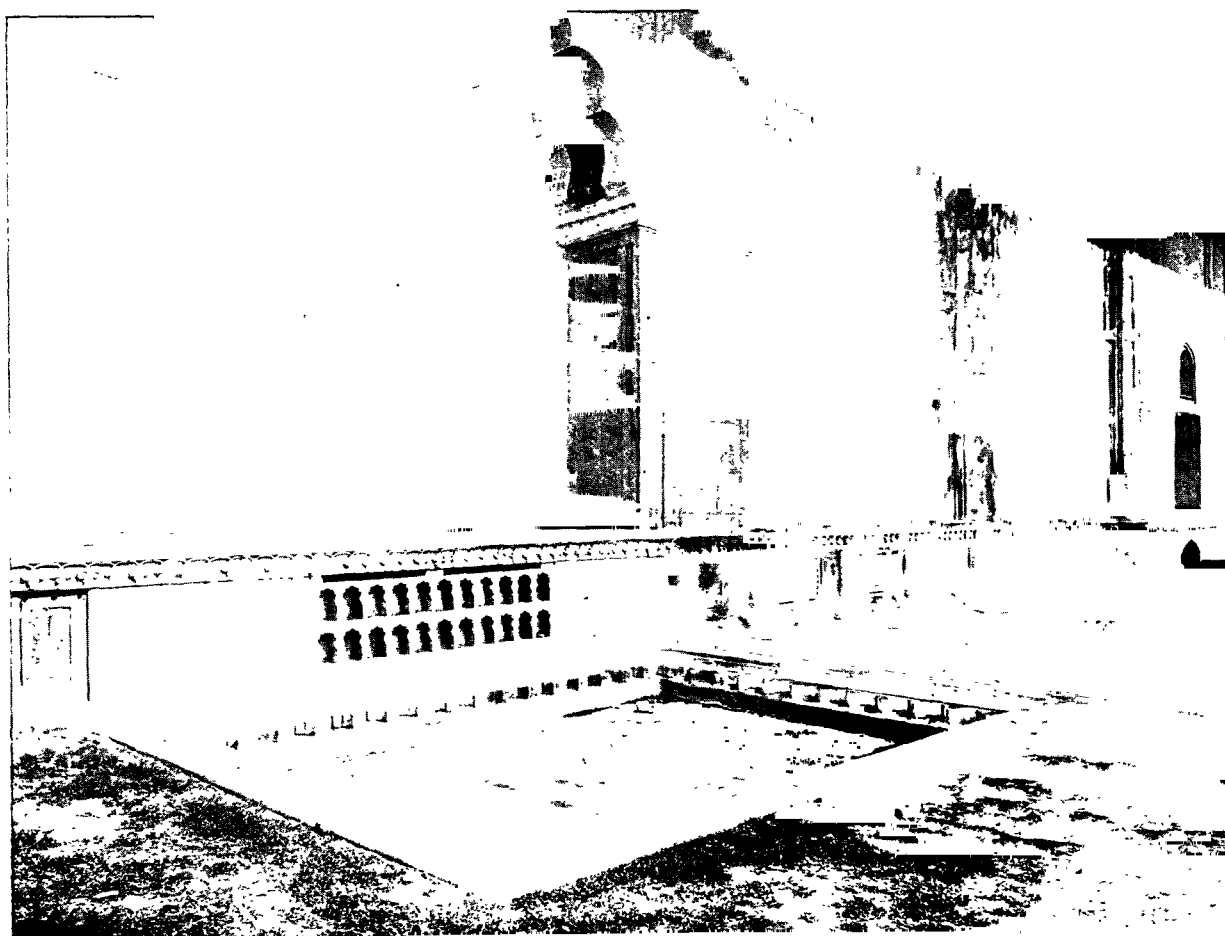


Photo. Mechl. Dept., Thomson College, Roorkee.

DELHI FORT. MUTILATED MARBLE TANK IN FRONT OF RANG MAHAL.
AFTER CONSERVATION.

Photo. No. 2688, by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

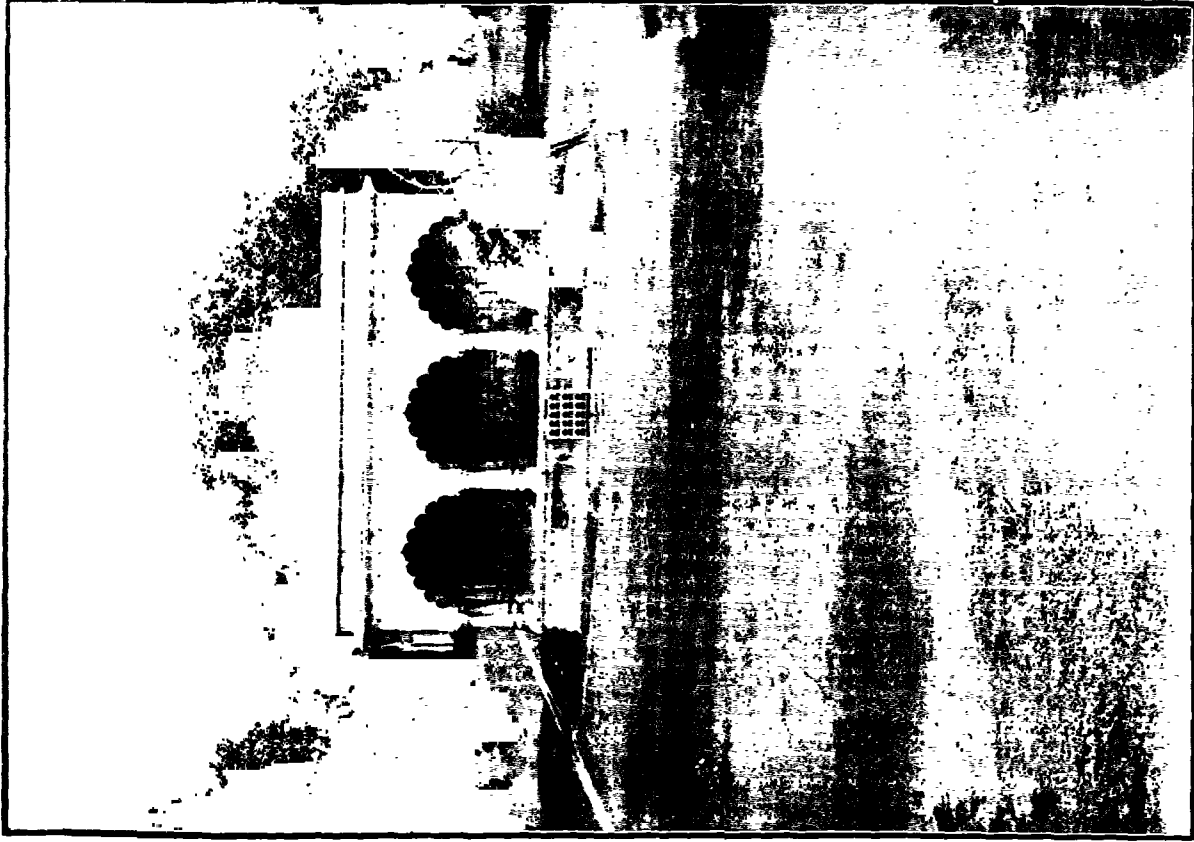
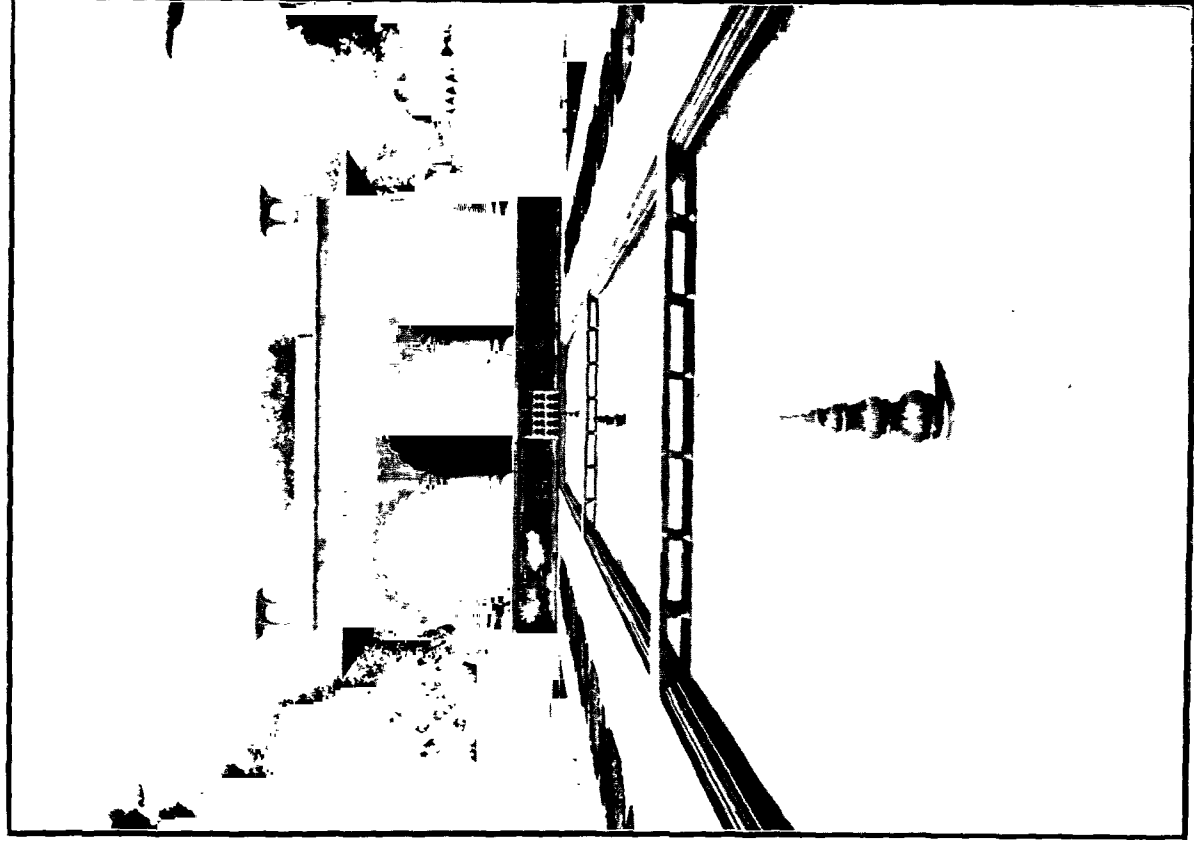


Photo-McClid, Dept., Thomason College, Roanoke.

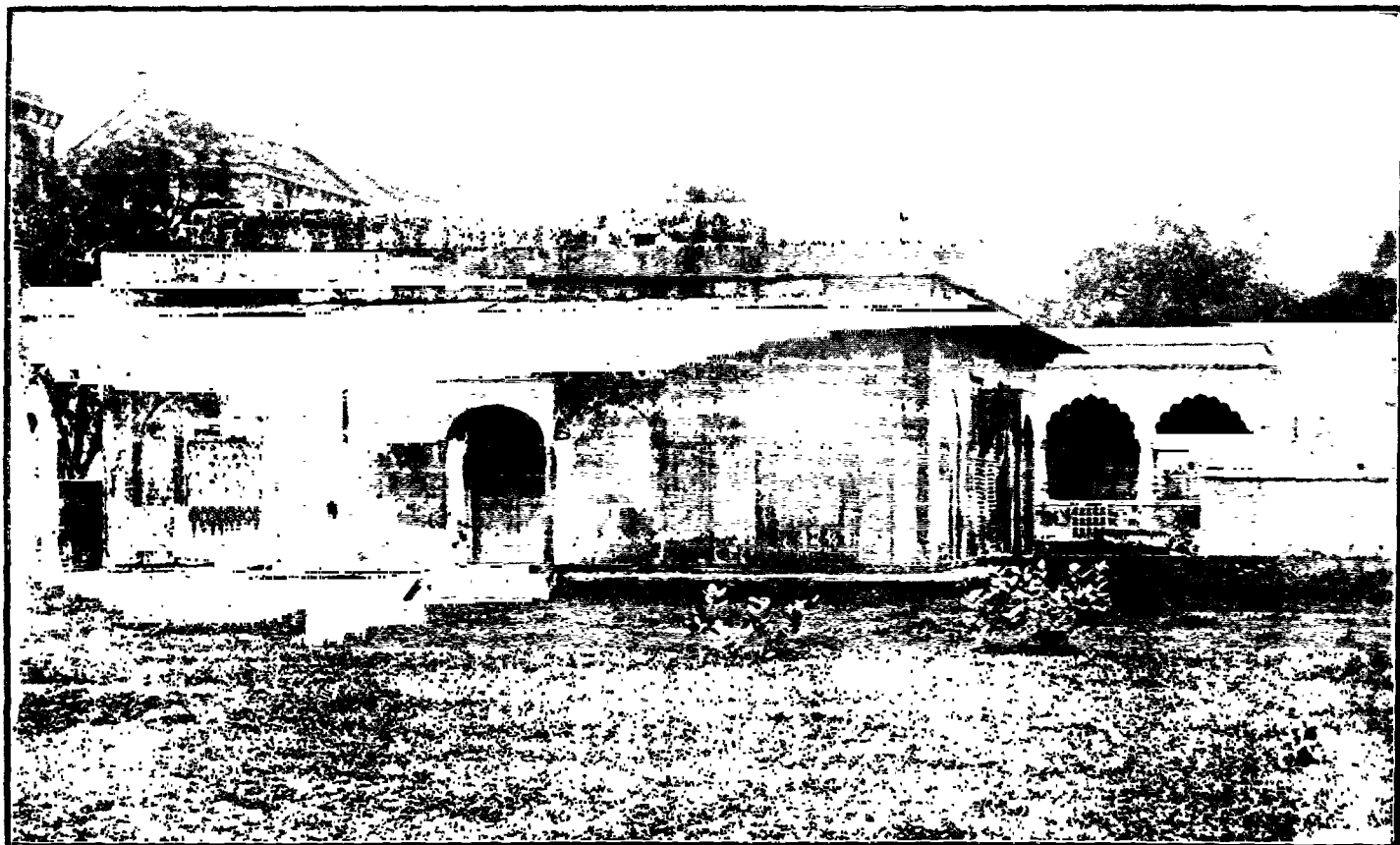
"DELHI FORT. THE BHADON" PAVILION.
BEFORE RESTORATION OF CHANNELS AND FOUNTAINS.

Photo, No. 450, by Suppli, M. A. B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Asia.



DELHI FORT. THE "BHADON" PAVILION.
AFTER RESTORATION OF CHANNELS AND FOUNTAINS.

Photo No. 451, by Suppli, M. A. B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Asia.



DELHI FORT. THE ZAFAR MAHAL, BEFORE EXCAVATION AND RESTORATION OF TANK.

Photo No. 936 by Supdt. M. & B. Monmieurs, Northern Circle, Agia.

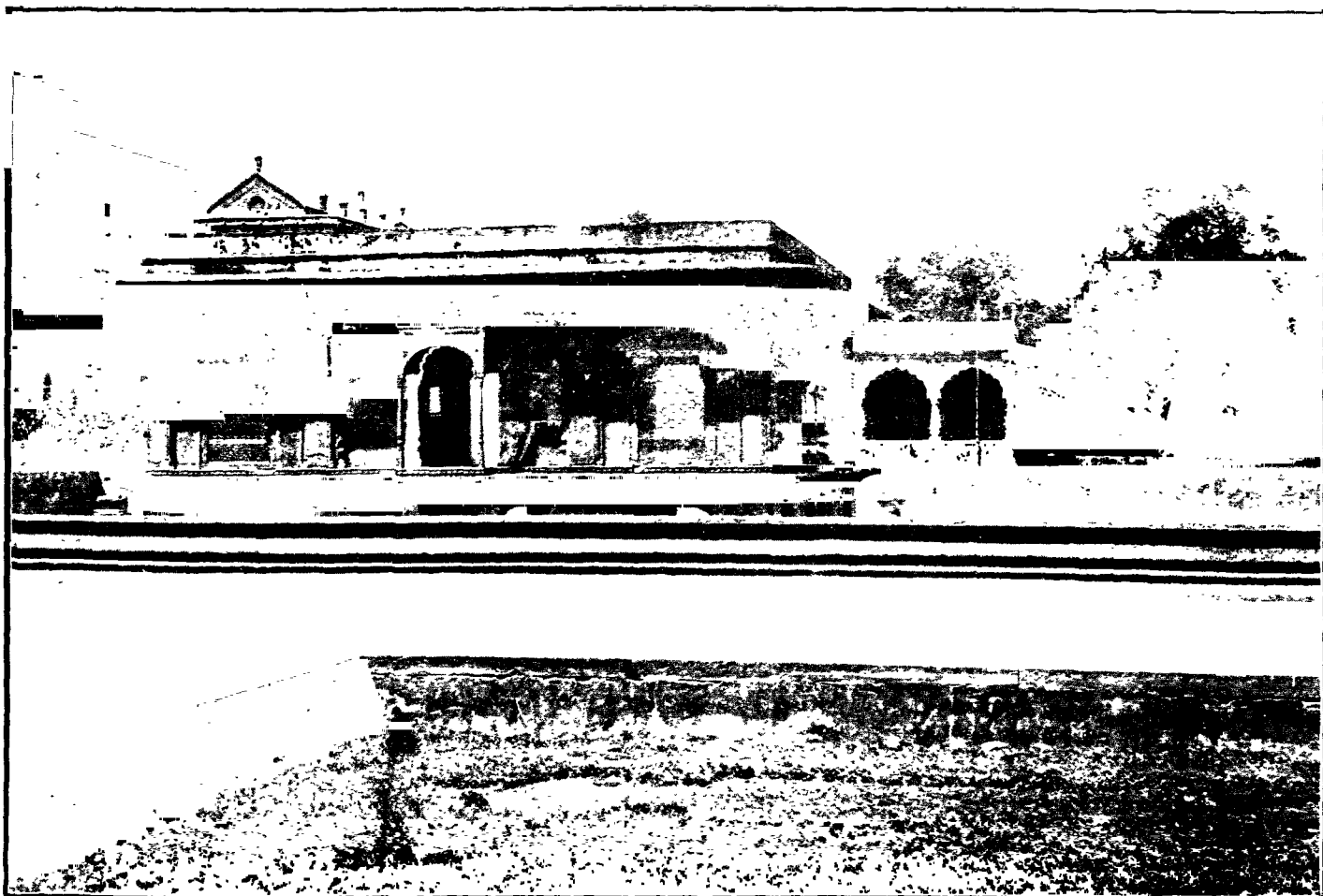
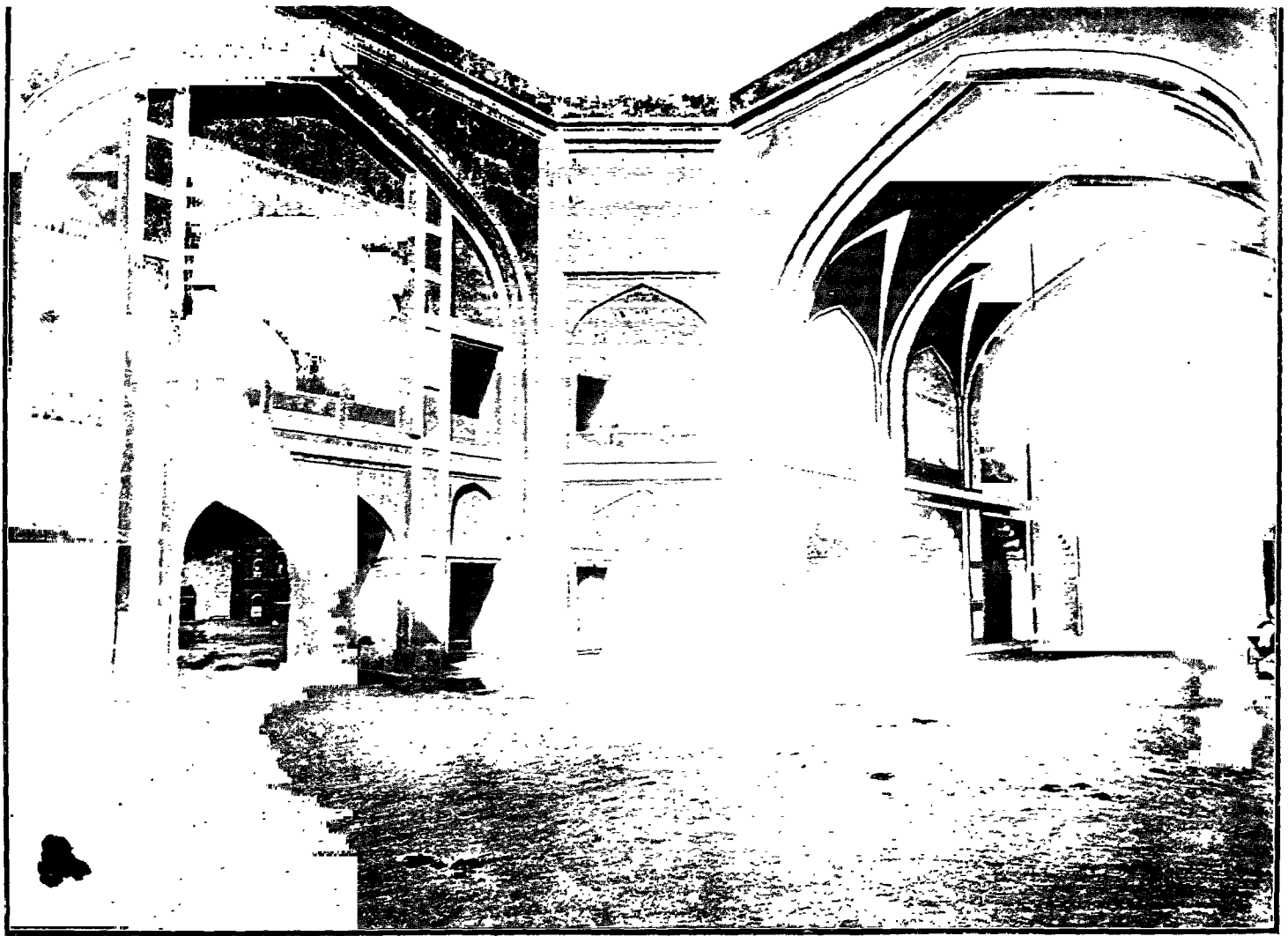


Photo No. 937 by Supdt. M. & B. Monmieurs, Northern Circle, Agia.

DELHI FORT. THE ZAFAR MAHAL, AFTER EXCAVATION AND RESTORATION OF TANK.

Photo No. 938 by Supdt. M. & B. Monmieurs, Northern Circle, Agia.



DELHI FORT. THE CHAUK BETWEEN LAHORE GATE AND NAUBAT KHANA.
BEFORE REMOVAL OF MODERN ADDITIONS.

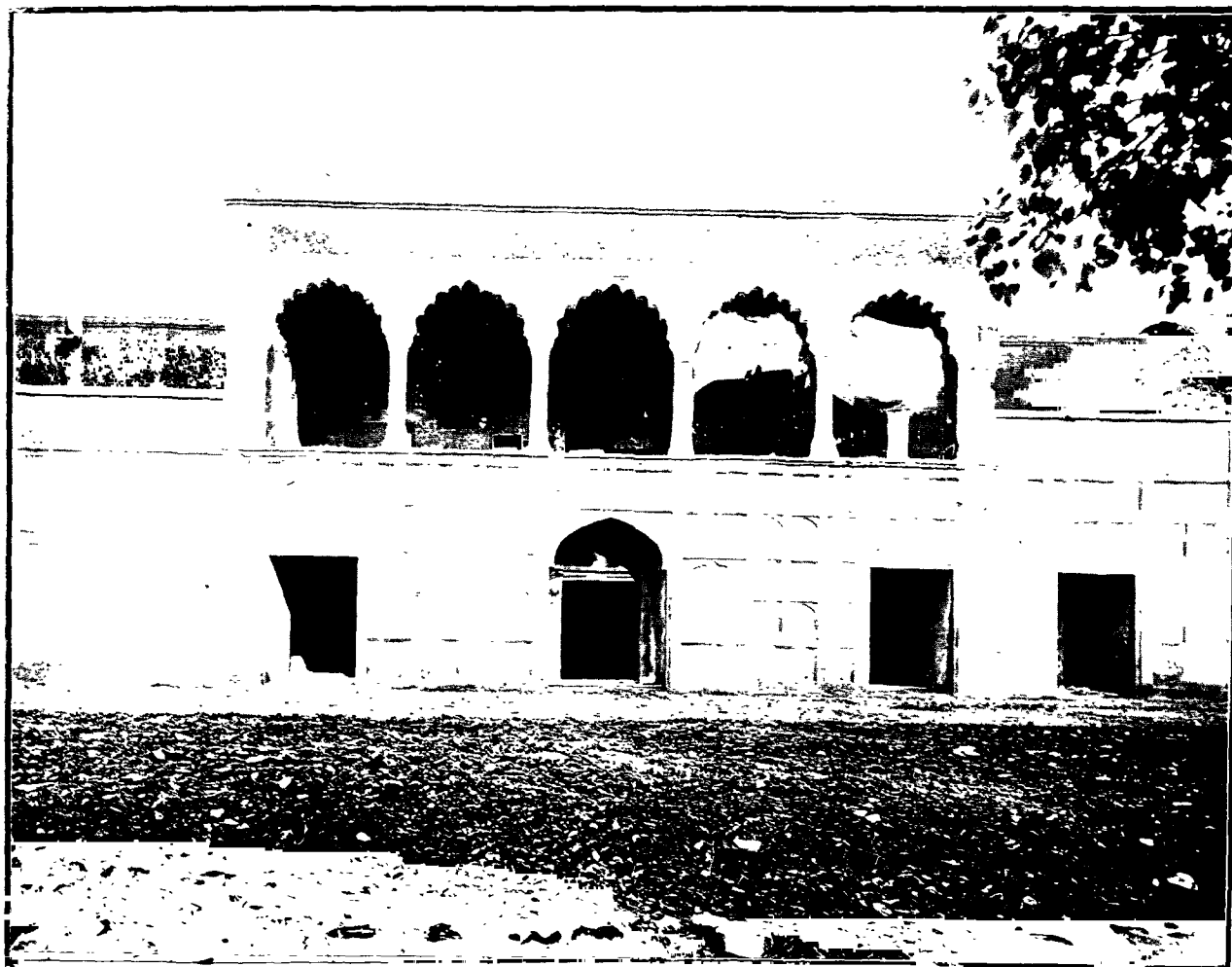
Photo No. 2562 by Supdt M. A. B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

Plate 43.



Photo-Mechl. Dept. Thomason College, Roorkhee.

DELHI FORT. THE CHAUK BETWEEN LAHORE GATE AND NAUBAT KHANA.
AFTER REMOVAL OF MODERN ADDITIONS.



DELHI FORT. EAST FRONT OF DIWAN-I-AMM.
BEFORE CONSERVATION.

Photo. No. 1363, by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

Plate 45.

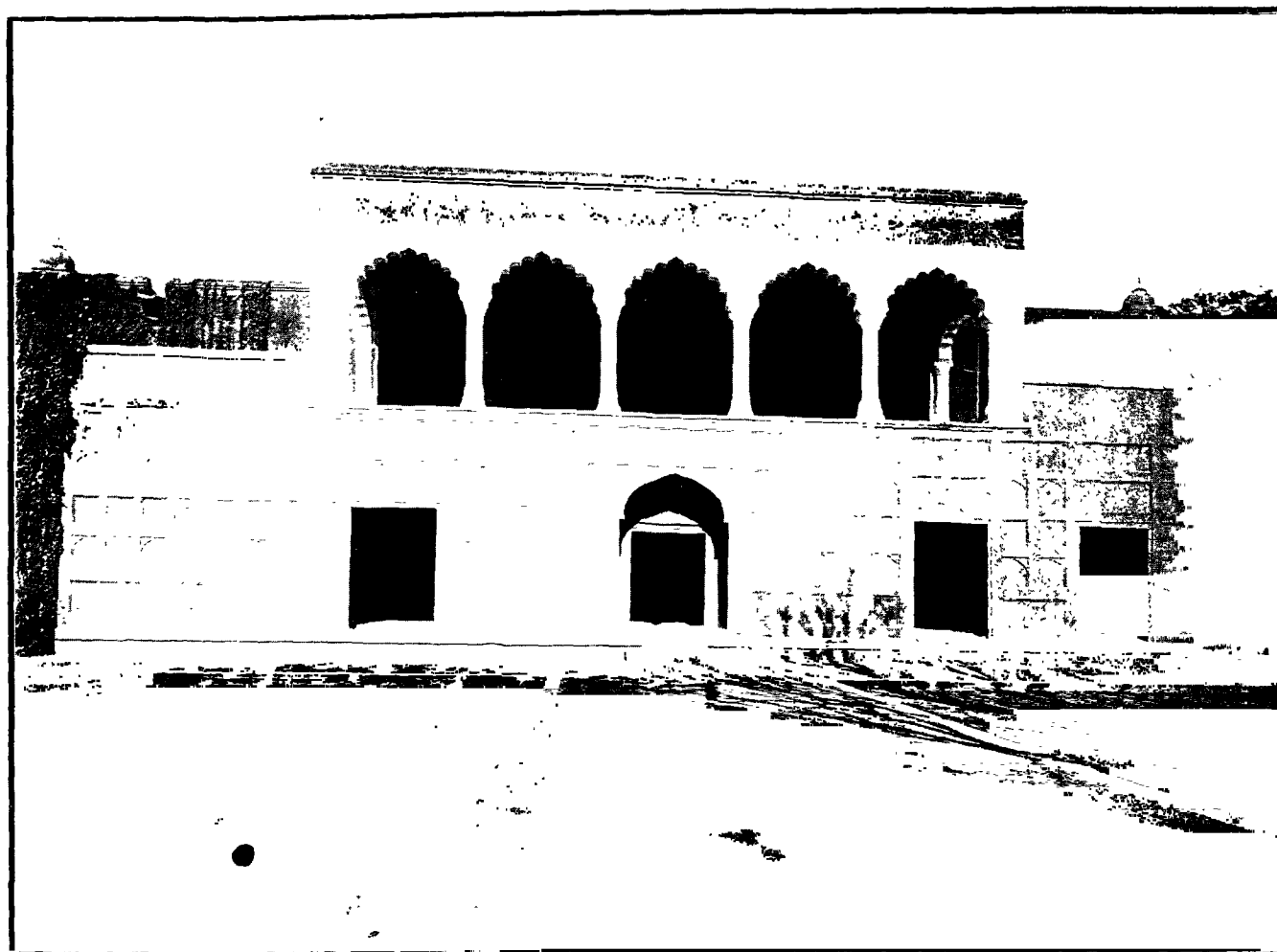


Photo.- Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

DELHI FORT. EAST FRONT OF DIWAN-I-AMM.
AFTER CONSERVATION.

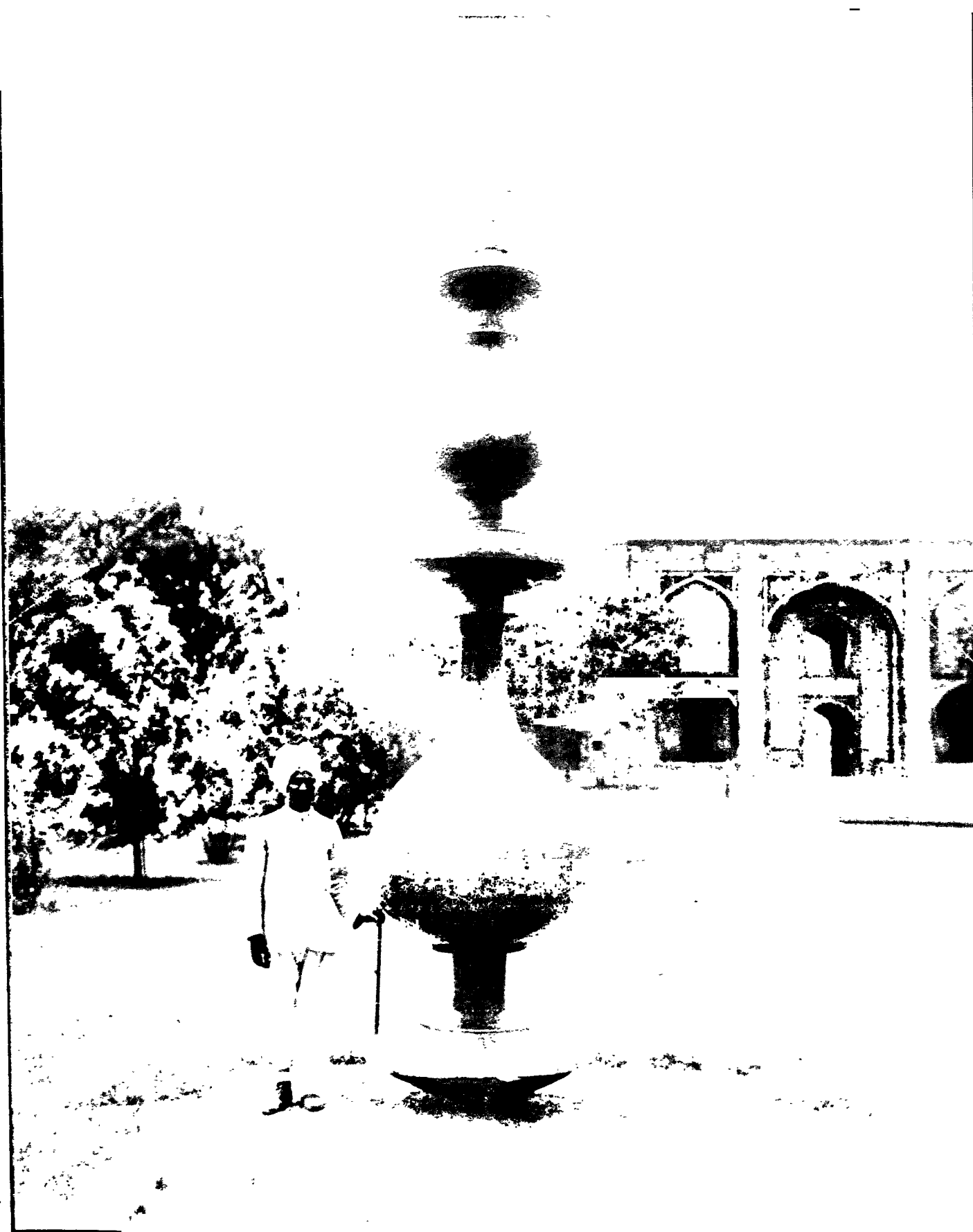


Photo-Mechil. Dept. Thomason College, Lucknow.

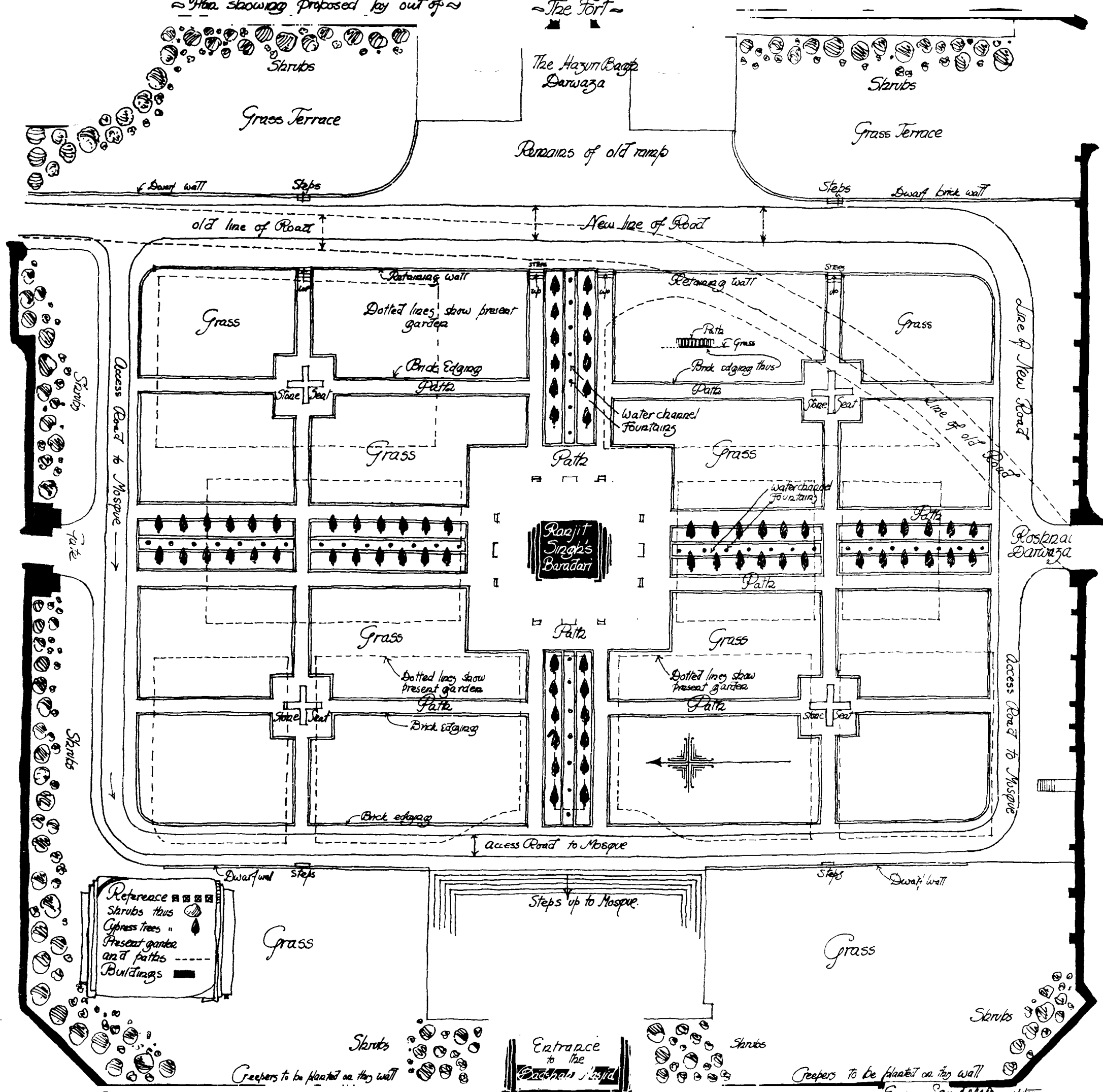
HUMAYUN'S TOMB, DELHI. THE FINIAL.

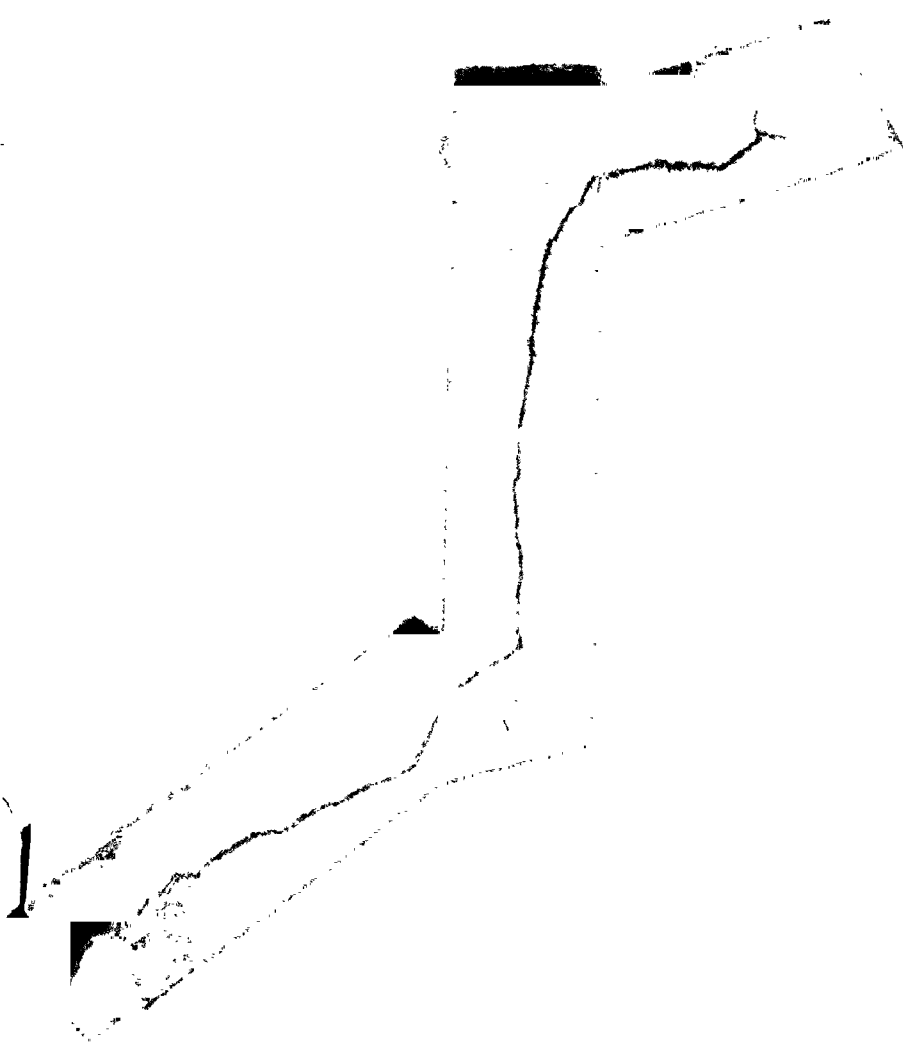
From a Photo Supplied by the Executive Engineer, Delhi.

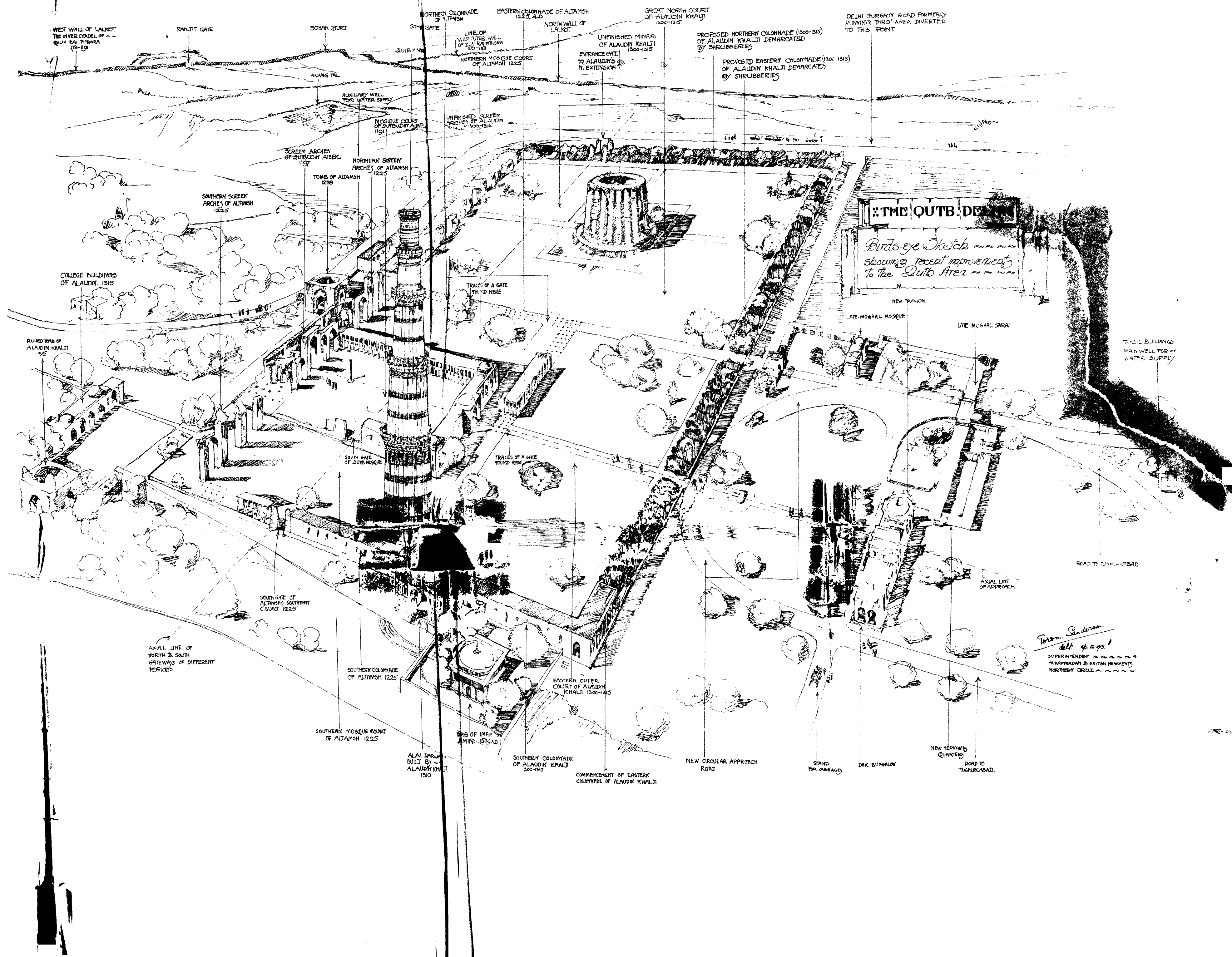
THE MAZURI BAGH : LAMORE :

~ Plan showing proposed by out of ~

~ The Fort ~







ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

**Superintendent, Muhammadan and British
Monuments,**

NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1913.



ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY F. LUKER, SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES,

1913.

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Plate.—1a Akbari Mahal, Agra Fort.

»	3	»	:
»	4	»	:
»	5	»	:

„ 6b „ „ „ „ „ „ „ (after opening out).

76 (to east " " ") " " "

9a Chattri, Jamna Bank, Agra, before conservation.

„ 10a Jama Masjid, Agra, showing present thatched shops round East entrance.

11a Akbar's tomb at Sikandarāh, near Agra, showing South gate *before* removal of ramps.

„ 12a *Zanana* building, Allahabad Fort, as adapted to Military purposes.

„ 13. „ „ after reconstruction of parapets and *chajja*.

„ 146 „ „ „ „ „ after „ „

„ 16 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ South-West *after* „

176

186

" 196 " "

206

" 216 " " "

226

23b

„ 25 „ „ „

27a—Conservation work at Indrapat (Purana Qila), Delhi.

28a

" 29a " " "

„ 30a „ „ „ „

" 31a " " "

32—So-called grave of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Lahore.

Explanatory notes are given below each Plate.

PART I.

1. Year's work.

Rupees 1,54,945-11-1 have been spent on conservation in this circle during the year, as against Rs. 1,10,299 in 1910-1911 and Rs. 2,02,657-11-10 in 1911-1912.⁽¹⁾ Of this, Rs. 37,782-6-9 has been spent in the Punjab; Rs. 65,385-2-9 in the United Provinces, Rs. 51,430-13-6 in the new Delhi Province, and Rs. 347-4-1 in Ajmer.

In the case of Delhi Province, three special additional grants of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 19,950 respectively, were allotted by the Government of India between December 1912 and March 31st, 1913.

Some 101 estimates have been signed in token of approval, as against 92 last year, 64 in 1910-1911, and 87 in 1909-1910. The diary shows that a large proportion of the cold season has been spent at Delhi and the Qutb, this owing to the necessity of being on the spot in connection with the improvements to the surroundings of the Qutb Minar and Indrapat; fuller accounts of the work at which places will be found in Part II, hereafter.

The formation of the Capital at Delhi has considerably increased the work of the office, the ancient monuments of the former cities of Delhi being closely bound up with the future of the new capital. The increasing, by the United Provinces Government, of the annual grant to the office by some Rs. 1,650 is gratefully acknowledged.⁽²⁾ More draftsmen are, however, still wanted. At present one draftsman has always to be with the office for ordinary routine drawings, required at once for special cases, and this leaves only the Assistant Draftsman-Photographer free; the latter is almost entirely employed on photographic work, of which there is a considerable amount.

Office routine.

Owing to the large additional grants for Delhi Province being received late in the financial year, my staff had a good deal of extra work. Maulvi Shuaib's work calls for special mention, 73 inscriptions having been collected during the year (see Appendix E. Part III) as against 61 of 1910, 57 of 1911, and 28 of 1912. Mata Parshad Varma, the Assistant Clerk, showed his energy and capability during the work at Delhi. On my recommendation the Head Clerk, B. J. Dikshit, and the head chaprassi, Tullan Khan, received bonuses of Rs. 100 and Rs. 16 respectively, for their extra work in connection with the Coronation Darbar Loan Exhibition.

2. Viceregal and Lieutenant-Governors' visits.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Qutb in December 1912, when the main portion of the work had just been started, and again in February 1913.

His Honour Sir John Hewett, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, visited Agra at the end of July 1912, and I had the honour of accompanying him to the various archaeological buildings and explaining the works in progress and those in connection with which estimates or suggestions were awaiting sanction.

In March 1913 I had the honour of meeting His Honour Sir Louis Dane, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, at Lahore, and discussing with him the archaeological works then in progress in the Province.

3. Superintendent's diary.

April 1st to 30th	...	...	...	At Agra.
May 1st	...	...	...	Left Agra.
" 2nd	...	...	...	Arrived Simla.
" 3rd to June 17th	...	...	...	At Simla.
June 18th	...	...	...	Left Simla.
" 19th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
" 20th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
" 21st	...	...	...	Arrived at Allahabad.
" 22nd	...	...	...	Arrived at Lucknow.
" 22nd	...	...	...	Left Lucknow.
" 23rd	...	...	...	Arrived at Simla.
" 24th to July 14th	...	...	...	At Simla.
July 15th	...	...	...	Left Simla.

⁽¹⁾ The expenditure in 1911-12 was exceptionally large owing to the Coronation Darbar

⁽²⁾ Travelling allowance of establishment increased by Rs. 500.

Allowance for photography	"	"	"	"	300.
Contingent grant	"	"	"	"	850.

July	16th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra.
"	17th to 29th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	30th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	31st	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
August	1st	...	...	...	Arrived at Lahore.
"	2nd	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
"	3rd to 10th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	11th	...	...	...	Visited Sikandarrah.
"	12th to 14th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	15th	...	...	...	At Bharatpur.
"	16th	...	...	...	At Bayana.
"	17th	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
"	18th and 19th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	20th	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi.
"	21st to 25th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	26th	Inspected Qutb, Nizam-ud-din, and Purana Qila.			
"	27th	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
"	28th to September 16th	...	...	...	At Agra.
September	17th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	18th	...	...	...	Arrived at Allahabad.
"	19th to 26th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	27th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	28th	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	29th	...	...	...	Arrived at Ajmer.
"	30th	...	...	...	Returned to Agra.
October	1st to 9th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	10th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	11th to 14th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	15th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarrah.
"	16th to 23rd	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	24th	...	...	...	Inspected Buland Bagh ki chattri, and Taj Mahal. Left Agra and arrived at Delhi.
"	25th and 26th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	27th	...	...	...	Left Delhi.
"	28th	...	...	...	Arrived at Agra, and visited Roman Catholic Cemetery.
"	29th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	30th	...	...	...	Visited Fathpur Sikri.
"	31st to November 1st	...	...	...	At Agra.
November	2nd	...	...	...	Left Agra.
"	3rd	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi and inspected Indrapat, Tughlaqabad, and Qutb.
"	4th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	5th	...	...	...	Visited Delhi Fort and Indrapat.
"	6th and 7th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	8th	...	...	...	Visited Delhi and Humayun's tomb.
"	9th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	10th	...	...	...	Visited Delhi.
"	11th to 13th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	14th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandar Lodi's tomb.
"	15th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	16th	...	...	...	Inspected Delhi Fort and Kala Masjid.
"	17th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	18th	...	...	...	Visited Delhi.
"	19th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	20th	...	...	...	Visited Delhi.
"	21st to December 5th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
December	6th	...	...	...	Visited Delhi.
"	7th to 20th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	21st	...	...	...	Visited Delhi Fort.
"	22nd to 27th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	28th	...	...	...	Visited Delhi Fort.
"	29th to 31st	...	...	...	At Qutb.
January	1st	...	...	...	Visited Delhi
"	2nd to 15th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	16th	...	...	...	Visited Tughlaqabad and left for Agra.
"	17th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	18th	...	...	...	Left Agra for Qutb.
"	19th and 20th	...	...	...	At Qutb.

January	21st	...	...	...	Visited Delhi.
"	22nd to February 7th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
February	8th	...	...	...	Visited Delhi.
"	9th to 12th	...	...	...	At Qutb.
"	13th	...	...	...	Visited Delhi and Purana Qila.
"	14th and 15th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	16th	...	...	...	Left Delhi and arrived at Agra.
"	17th	...	...	...	Inspected Sikandarah.
"	18th to 20th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	21st	...	...	...	Left Agra for Delhi.
"	22nd	...	...	...	Arrived at Delhi and visited Purana Qila and Delhi Fort.
"	23rd	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	24th	...	...	...	Left Delhi and arrived at Agra.
"	25th to March 9th	...	...	...	At Agra.
March	10th	...	...	...	Left Agra for Fathpur Sikri.
"	11th	...	...	...	At Fathpur Sikri.
"	12th	...	...	...	Left Fathpur Sikri for Agra and Delhi.
"	13th	...	...	...	Inspected Purana Qila and Qutb.
"	14th and 15th	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	16th	...	...	...	Left Delhi and arrived at Agra.
"	17th to 19th	...	...	...	At Agra.
"	20th	...	...	...	Left Agra and arrived at Delhi.
"	21st	...	...	...	At Delhi.
"	22nd	...	...	...	Visited Purana Qila, Qutb and Delhi Fort.
"	23rd	...	...	...	Left Delhi and arrived at Lahore.
"	24th to 30th	...	...	...	At Lahore.
"	31st	...	...	...	Left Lahore for Agra.

4. Annual Office Expenditure.*Salaries.*

				Rs.	a.	p.
Superintendent's pay	...	...	...	6,370	2	6

Establishment.

			Rs.	a.	p.
One Munshi	...	...	1,800	0	0
Two Clerks	...	...	1,085	5	4
One Photographer	...	...	513	2	8
One Draftsman	...	...	600	0	0
One Assistant Draftsman-Photographer	...	...	324	13	9
Two Peons	...	...	167	12	0
One Khalasi	...	...	90	0	0
Temporary Establishment	...	...	142	12	1

... 4,723 13 10

Allowances.

Travelling allowance of Superintendent	...	2,033	2	0
Ditto of establishment	...	1,387	6	3

... 3,420 8 3

Supplies and services.

Photographs and photo. materials	...	1,115	0	6
Purchase and repair of tents	...	400	0	0

... 1,515 0 6

Contingencies.

Purchase of stationery	...	69	15	6
Purchase of books and newspapers	...	297	4	0
Belts, badges, and liveries to peons	...	30	0	0
Rents, rates and taxes	...	660	0	0
Postage and telegram charges	...	370	0	0
Conveyance of tents, stores, records, &c	...	523	15	9
Hot and cold weather charges	...	83	15	3
Miscellaneous	...	507	9	9
Purchase and repair of furniture	...	200	0	0

Total ... 2,742 12 3

Total ... 18,772 5 4

5. Office Library.

The following books and papers have been acquired during the year :—

- (1) The Tomb of Akbar ... E. W. Smith.
- (2) List of Christian Tombs and Monuments in the Punjab, &c., Volume II, Part I ... Irving.
- (3) The Good Old Days of Honourable John Company, Volumes I and II ... W. H. Carey.
- (4) History of the French in India ... Colonel G. B. Malleson, C.S.I.
- (5) Ledger and Sword, Volumes I and II ... Beckless Wilson.
- (6) The History of the Taj and the buildings in its vicinity ... Md. Moin-ud-din.
- (7) Handbook for India, Burma, and Ceylon ; eighth edition, 1911 ... Murray.
- (8) Mukhtasar-ul-uruz. Arabic and Persian Prosody ... M. M. Shuaib.
- (9) Letters written in a Mahratta Camp ... Broughton.
- (10) The Turks in India ... H. G. Keene.
- (11) Final French Struggles in India ... Malleson.
- (12) Translation of the Koran ... Sale.
- (13) The Knight Errant ... Steel.
- (14) When Kings rode to Delhi ... Festing.
- (15) The King's Tour in India ... Honourable John Fortescue.
- (16) Biographical Notices on Inscriptions on Christian tombs and monuments in the Punjab ... de Rhé Philippe.
- (17) Pictorial Agra ... Priya Lal & Co.
- (18) The Studio, July 15, 1912 to March 15, 1913 ...
- (19) The *Pioneer* for the current year.

6. Publications.

- (1) Annual Progress Report for 1911-1912.
- (2) A monograph on Delhi Fort, contributed to the Archaeological Survey Annual for 1911-1912. The monograph gives an account of the buildings of the Fort, with a number of references from native historians which have been collected by Maulvi Shuaib, and also a general summary of the conservation work that has resulted in the present condition of the archaeological area.
- (3) Report on Modern Indian Architecture.
- (4) Conservation notes at Allahabad, Bayana (Bharatpur state), Fathpur Sikri, and Delhi.

7. Original Exploration.**8. Contravention of standing orders.****9. Compilation of lists of monuments.**

A start was made on listing the monuments in Delhi Province during the cold weather. A month's work has been done, which represents the listing of the monuments of Mehrauli and several neighbouring villages, involving some 220 monuments. A visit being necessary in each case, some idea of the extent of the work can be judged. Maulvi Shuaib, who will be responsible for the inscriptions, has collected some in connection with the 220 monuments above referred to. Owing, however, to the allotment of additional grants at Delhi during the last 3 months of the financial year the work in listing had perforce to cease. The Director-General of Archaeology has been informed that, if this list is wanted at once, an officer must be placed on special duty for it.⁽¹⁾ For the same reason it has been impossible to do any work at listing in the United Provinces or Punjab. To afford some idea of the lines on which lists are to be prepared a specimen of a 'listed' building is given herewith :—

- (1) *Name of building.*—Tomb of Imam Zamin. (Qutb, Delhi.)
- (2) *Situation.*—Close to the South of the Alai Darwaza.
- (3) *Owners.*—Government.
- (4) *Class.*—I a.
- (5) *Date.*—C. 1539.
- (6) *Inscriptions.*—A prayer to God is inscribed over the doorway.
- (7) *Condition.*—Good.
- (8) *Whether protected by Act VII of 1904.*—Protected,
- (9) *Notes on and description.*—The tomb stands in a raised enclosure and is approached through the East door of the Alai Darwaza. Imam Muhammad Ali, or Imam Zamin, is said to have come to Delhi from Turkistan in the reign of Sikandar Lodi, and from the position of the grave he is supposed to have held some official position in connection with the Masjid. He died in 1539. According to S. A. Khan he built the mausoleum in his life-time. It is a *baradari* about 24

⁽¹⁾ Maulvi Zafar Hasan has been since appointed to assist me in the preparation of the list.

feet square surmounted by a dome of sandstone, covered with plaster, rising from an octagonal drum. The latter is battlemented as is also the parapet above the *chajja* which is noteworthy for its carving in imitation of a prayer carpet. The spaces between the sandstone piers are filled in with latticed screens of good workmanship, except the centre bay on the south, on which side is the marble entrance with the inscription over. The details of the tomb are refined and the building itself, with its picturesque surroundings, makes a striking group.

The marble tomb stone is 7 feet long, 4 feet wide and 1 foot 6 inches high.

(10) *Bibliographical references*.—Carr Stephen 173.

Fanshawe 272.

S. A. Khan Serial Volume I. 67.

Keene P. 93.

(11) *Photographs of*—Numbers of negatives in Archaeological office will be given here.

10. Native States.

In August a visit was made to Bharatpur, and an inspection made of the Archaeological works in progress there. The chief monuments at Bayana were receiving attention as well as the Fort walls at Bharatpur. The work was proceeding in a most satisfactory manner.

11. The New Capital.

Lists of monuments in the area of Dehli, which it is thought desirable to preserve in the building operations of the new city owing to their archaeological or historical value, have been sent to the authorities. There are some 300 of these monuments and the positions of most of them have been indicated on maps. I have to acknowledge with gratitude the great interest which has been taken in archaeology at Delhi by the Chief Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.I.E., who has been responsible for many valuable suggestions and what is no less important, help in the matter of funds. Mr. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O., has also rendered much assistance.

The Government of India have asked for a programme, with rough cost, to be prepared showing all the Delhi monuments which are in need of conservation or improvement regarding their surroundings. On this programme, which is under preparation, they will be able to base their annual grants.

The chief items of the programme will be the conservation of the following monuments :—

Conservation of walls and gateways of Indrapat. (Purana Qila).

Improvements to surroundings " " (" ").

Conservation of walls, Tughlaqabad.

" " " Firozabad.

" " Buildings at Hauz Khas.

" " Shikargarh, Malcha.

" " Buildings at Kushak.

" " and improvements of surroundings to Khair-ul-manazil, Lodi tombs, Shrine of Nizam-u-din Aulia, Mosque, tomb, and bridge at Wazirabad, Arab Sarai, Begampuri Masjid, Moth-ki Masjid. Delhi Fort improvement scheme, removal of *glacis*, Military barracks, and laying out of whole interior of Fort as a garden.

Some of the lesser works will involve conservation work at the tomb of Asad Khan, Purani Idgah near Adchini, walls of Siri, Mosque at Kalo Sarai, tombs at Muhammadpur and Humayunpur, Panj Burj near Mubarakpur, palace of Bahadur Shah II at Mehrauli, Bijeh Mandal, Basti Baoli, Sonehri Masjid near Delhi Gate of Fort, Zinat-ul Masajid, Lahore Gate of Fort, old Shikargarh at Mahipalpur, tomb of Sultan Ghari, Lal Mahal (Nizam-udin), walls of Adilabad, all Kos Minars in the Province, buildings at Kharera, approach to the Kali Masjid (Delhi city), Pir Ghaib, *band* at Arrangpur, Suraj Khund, Jahaz Mahal (Mehrauli), tomb of Khan Khanan.

12. Protected Monuments.

During the year under review the following 21 buildings ⁽¹⁾ have been declared Protected Monuments within the meaning of Act VII of 1904 :—

In the United Provinces.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Roman Catholic Cemetery, with its tombs, boundary walls, gateways, and gardens. <i>Mauza</i> Lashkarpur and Sadi ka Nagla, Agra | District. |
| 2. | Cemetery on the Meerut Race Course Meerut | " |
| 3. | Tomb of a British Officer at Sarai Sadar Bulandshahr | " |
| 4. | Tomb of Mahabat Khan's daughter, together with a strip of land six feet wide around it, in Bagh Rajpur, <i>pargana</i> Agra, Agra | " |
| 5. | Itibari Khan's mosque near Sikandarrah " | " |

(1) Twenty-five buildings declared protected in 1911-1912, 17 in 1910-1911, 1 in 1909-1910, and nil in 1908-1909.

In the Punjab.

1. Pathar Masjid, <i>Tahsil</i> Thanesar, <i>mauza</i> Thanesar	...	Karnal	District,
2. A nameless tomb, within the precincts of Achintgarh, Police Station Naulakha, <i>Tahsil</i> Lahore, near Lahore city	...	Lahore	"
3. The Sarowala Maqbara, village Begampura, Police Station Naulakha, Lahore <i>Tahsil</i> , near Lahore city	...	"	"
4. Tomb of Tahar Khan Nahar at Sitpur	...	Muzaffargarh	"
5. Mosque of " " " " "	...	"	"
6. Ranjit Singh's <i>baradari</i>	...	Lahore	"
7. Chauburji at Mozang	...	"	"
8. Gulabi Bagh gateway at Begampura	...	"	"
9. Dai Anga's Mausoleum	...	"	"
10. Shalamar garden, including all <i>baradaris</i> , gateways, walls, Kiosks, Ranjit Singh's pavilions, Naqar Khana, gardens, and Asmani well at Baghanpura	...	"	"
11. The mosque of Dai Anga at Naulakha	...	"	"

In the Province of Delhi.

1. The gateway of the Arab Sarai facing north towards Purana Qila, near Arab Sarai village	...	Delhi	"
2. The gateway of the Arab Sarai facing east towards the tomb of Humayun, near Arab Sarai village	...	"	"
3. The Khair-ul-manazil in <i>mauza</i> Baharpur, Bazidpur	...	"	"
4. The <i>Moti</i> Gate of Sher Shah's Delhi, in <i>mauza</i> Baharpur, Bazidpur	...	"	"
5. The <i>Kos Minar</i> or Mughal Milestone, lying between Indrapat and the tomb of Humayun on the line of the old Mughal Road	...	"	"

13. British Monuments.

Recommendations have been made regarding the repairs of the following :—

- (1) Kashmiri gate and Shahjahanabad wall, Delhi.
- (2) The old Arsenal, Delhi.
- (3) Cemetery at Firozpur, Punjab.
- (4) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Agra.
- (5) Old cemetery at Allahabad.
- (6) Tomb of daughter of General Allard, Lahore.

With regard to No. 4 a scheme has been prepared in consultation with Mr. Griessen, Superintendent, Taj and Government Gardens, Agra, for the lay-out of the gardens and the work will be put in hand shortly, as will the memorial tablets for the Martyrs' chapel referred to in paragraph 15 of last year's report for this office. For help with the wording of latter I am indebted to the Reverend Father Hosten, S.J., of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.

14. Excavation.

In December last a search was made in the old Fort at Firozpur, Moradabad district, for treasure supposed to be buried there. In June 1908, a marble tablet, which appeared to date from the Mughal period, was brought to the Collector of the district, on which it was stated that "twelve *lakhs* of *dams*, jewels, and pearls, and 2 swords, were hidden in the *tykhana* under the Shish Mahal, by one Saiyid Firoz in the 2nd year of the reign." (The reign of Shahjahan seems to be referred to.) Careful investigations were made and the site explored by Maulvi Shuaib of this office, but nothing in the way of treasure was found.

The excavation work cost Rs. 197.

15. Museums.*Taj Museum at Agra.*

The following have been added to the collection in the course of the year :—

- (1) *Sanad* of Emperor Muhammad Shah.
- (2) *Farman* of the reign of the Emperor Shahjahan.

Rupees 50, given by the Director-General of Archaeology out of Imperial funds, was paid for these two exhibits.

Delhi Museum.

The following articles have been added to the Museum collection in the course of the year :—

Pictures.

- (1) Madnu.
- (2) Alamgir Aurangzeb.
- (3) Shahjahan.
- (4) Agra Fort, with elephants in foreground
- (5) Dara Shikoh mounted on an elephant with troops in background.

The above were paid for out of the special additional grant of Rs. 19,950 for archaeology at Delhi sanctioned in March 1913, and cost Rs. 2,250.

Miscellaneous objects.

- (1) Silver rose-water sprinkler (*Gulabpash*).
- (2) Tureen of imitation Worcester ware.
- (3) Pen Box (*qalamdan*).
- (4) Two silver-mounted powder horns.
- (5) *Hookah* mouth-piece of crystal.
- (6) Six playing cards, painted by Yaqub Khan of Delhi.
- (7) Miniature of Zinat Mahal.
- (8) Set of Chess men.
- (9) Photograph of Bahadur Shah II.
- (10) Photograph of Sergeant-Major Gordon, "the Mutineer."
- (11) A Persian marble inscription dating from Akbar's reign, taken from the Mosque of Shaikh Abdu-n-Nabi at Delhi.
- (12) A Silk embroidered turban band, of the time of Muhammad Shah (1719—1748).

Numbers 1 to 10 were bought in England for the Museum by Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S., to whom thanks are due for his assistance in this connection, and Rs. 973-12-0 were paid for them; (Rs. 700 out of the annual Museum grant of Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 273-12-0 out of funds realised from entrance fees, &c., at the Delhi Darbar Loan Exhibition). Numbers 1 to 6 were formerly the property of Bahadur Shah II (1837—1857), the last King of Delhi, and Nos. 7 and 8 were found in the palace after its capture, during the mutiny. All of them belonged to families in England, whose relatives took part in the capture of Delhi. Number 11 was bought from Maulvi Mubin-ul Haq of Delhi, the owner of the mosque, and cost Rs. 500. Number 12 cost Rs. 40 and was bought by the Director-General of Archaeology. With the help of Dr. Vogel's catalogue, and Mr. J. P. Thompson's catalogue of the Darbar Loan Exhibition, an amended Museum catalogue is being prepared including all the exhibits acquired to date. This will be ready for issue next cold weather.

16. Interesting types of Modern Indian buildings and the Indian craftsmen concerned therewith.

The Government of India have published in a separate volume⁽¹⁾ my notes prepared in connection with the above, with the addition of an introductory note written by the Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Mr. John Begg, F.R. I.B.A. I am indebted to Dr. Marshall, the Director-General of this Department, for correcting the proofs and many valuable suggestions in connection therewith.

17. Kos Minars, Mughal Milestones.

At the suggestion of this office these interesting relics of Mughal civilisation are now being taken care of. Thanks to the ready co-operation of the Public Works officers of the two Local Governments and to the Secretary to the Public Works Department, Rajputana, some 168 *Minars* have been located to date—33 in the United Provinces, 30 in the Punjab, and 105 in Rajputana.

There are 75 in the Jaipur State alone. Several reports from further outlying circles and States have still to come in and when all have been received it will be possible to prepare a map showing, almost with certainty, the lines of the old Mughal roads. In this part of Northern India the *Minars* vary considerably in design, ranging from 10'-9" in height in the Rawalpindi district to 50'-0" in height in the Muzaffarnagar district.

18. Programme for 1913-1914.

April will be spent at head quarters writing this report and finishing up the year's work.

May, June, and July will be spent in the hills, where the following works will be done:—

- (1) Contributions to Archaeological Survey Annual for 1912-1913.
- (2) Catalogue of Delhi Museum.
- (3) Finishing up Monograph on Delhi Darbar Loan Exhibition of Antiquities.

November (1913) to March (1914) will be spent in touring as usual.

GORDON SANDERSON,

*Superintendent,
Muhammadan and British Monuments,
Northern circle.*

PART II.

CONSERVATION.

United Provinces.

AGRA.

His Honour Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, paid a visit to Agra during the last days of July 1912 and inspected the most important monuments and those where work was, or was likely to be, in progress during the year under review.

Fort.—In the case of the Akbari Mahal additional funds (Rs. 943) were sanctioned, early in the year, for the “supplementary estimate” referred to in last year’s Annual Report (see Annual Progress Report for 1911-1912, page 31 and Plate XVIII). The work in connection with trenching and water supply was in hand at the date of His Honour’s visit, and he expressed the wish that the site might be handed over as speedily as possible to the Superintendent of Gardens so that the planting might be done in the rains. This was done, although considerable difficulty was experienced in removing the old masonry foundations and the *débris* of former buildings to give sufficient depth for the new plants. The surrounding walls, which it was thought desirable to hide, have been provided with wire screens for the growth of creepers, and the whole area, little time though the plants have been in the ground, already shows promise of being no less attractive than the other palace buildings. Plates 1 to 5 show the area before and after the lay-out, and the explanatory notes below them explain the details of scheme.

Enquiries are being made as to the handing over to this office from the Military Department, of the small court between the north outer gate of the Diwan-i-amm and the south wall of the Moti Masjid. Although now kept in comparative tidiness, it might be made much more attractive than at present by grassing and by a slight re-arrangement of the trees. Similarly, the strip of ground in front of the Moti Masjid might, with advantage, be filled by a bank of shrubs, while, further north, the ground recently levelled on that side of Moti Masjid should serve a better purpose than that of a storing place for road metal. It should certainly be grassed, and several low, squat conifers planted on the level portion to set off to the best advantage the height of the mosque wall behind it, while the sloping bank to the west near the Military Hospital should be covered with creepers.

A pipe line, from the well in the Diwan-i-amm to this point, might serve *en route* the little courtyard already referred to and the strip of shrubbery in front of the east entrance to the Moti Masjid.

Several bays of arcading, which probably served as quarters for the troops on guard at the gate, and which lie at the top of the ramp leading up from the Delhi gate, have been cleared of modern filling and those of the old sandstone columns and *dasa* stones, which had decayed, have been replaced by new ones. (see Plates 6a, 6b).

Taj Mahal.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor inspected the gardens also and was pleased to approve certain suggestions brought forward by this Department regarding the choice of plants, a matter to which attention was drawn in last year’s Annual Report (see page 29). The Superintendent of Gardens has been asked to take in hand the *parterre* immediately to the left on entering, and to render it more in keeping with the one opposite to it, which is most successfully treated. The old plants, chiefly varieties of variegated palms, are accordingly being gradually taken out, plants of more compact foliage being substituted for them (Plates 7a and 7b).

Cypress trees have been planted in the causeways, running due east and west from the central marble tank, in place of the palms which formerly existed there (Plate 8). This will make these causeways correspond with the main causeways running from the entrance gate to the mausoleum.

A proposal has been forwarded to Government, suggesting the planting of a shrubbery to demarcate the line of the old southern colonnade of the Taj "Fore-court," and, at the same time, the covering with creepers of the high wall which forms the northern boundary of the village of Tajganj.

The soliciting of gratuities by the attendants from visitors has been effectively put a stop to by the Collector.

Chattris, Jamna Bank (East).—Attention was drawn by this office to the condition of these *chattris* in February 1911. One, immediately to the north of the Chini-ka-Rauza, had been repaired in previous years, but north of the Ram Bagh, the *chattri* (see Plate 9a, 9b) which marks the site of the Buland Bagh, and another named the *Sath Khamba*, which also recalls to memory some old river-side garden, were in urgent need of repair. On the other side of the river, only the *chattri* of Raja Jaswant Singh remains, in any degree of preservation, to show the fondness of the nobles of the Mughal court for building by the river bank. It is no exaggeration to say that, in the last days of the Empire, both banks of the river, from a point near the Ram Bagh to just below the Taj Mahal, were occupied by residences and gardens. Above the Fort, on the city side, these have given way to the necessities of modern civilization, such as mills and water works, but here and there, side by side with railway bridge or factory chimney, can be seen some pavilion, formerly the corner turret of one of the pleasure gardens so loved by the Mughals. But, on the East bank of the river, these old gardens can still be traced, and are in fact still used as such, while looking up the river from the Ram Bagh their old pavilions make a prominent feature in the view. Some Rs. 1,442 has been spent on the two buildings above; the work has consisted in the eviction of squatters, in purely structural repairs such as underpinning and making roofs watertight, and the provision of one or two new *chajja* slabs.

Jama Masjid, Agra.—It was felt that, for the visit of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to Agra in December 1912, something should be done to improve the untidy appearance of the surroundings of the mosque, and a list of petty works which, it was suggested, should be carried out before the visit, was forwarded by this office to the Cantonment authorities. At the same time a list of improvements of a more permanent nature was submitted for the consideration of the Local Government. For these an estimate has been prepared, sanctioned by the Local Government, and now awaits funds. The photograph in Plate 10a will show the present appearance of the East front of the mosque. It is intended to remove the thatched huts now clustering round the East entrance, and to leave the ground free at this point, a course which will considerably improve the road as well as the appearance of the mosque. The untidy thatched roofs which cover the shops situated in the basement of the mosque on its North, East, and South sides are to be removed, and a roof of simple design and covered with 'Eternit' tiling is to be erected in their place; it may be added that a somewhat similar treatment has recently been carried out with the advice of this department, at Wazir Khan's mosque, Lahore (see Plate 10b). The improvement scheme is being carried out in collaboration with the Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Paterson, who has rendered every possible assistance, and who is in agreement with the proposals as materially improving the locality from his point of view. The "Anaj Mandi," the ground immediately South of the mosque, will also come within the sphere of the amelioration scheme, and it is hoped that it may be possible to treat this as an open market, laid out on approved lines, and maintained in a state of order and cleanliness. Needless to say this will materially add to the picturesqueness of the *toute ensemble*. A start has already been made by the Cantonment Magistrate on this part of the work, and it is hoped that funds for the main items may soon be forthcoming. The case received the attention and approval of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on his visit in July last.

Sikandarah. Akbar's Tomb.—Reference was made in the Annual Progress Report of this office for 1910-1911, regarding a proposition made to the Local Government for lowering the ground to its original level in the neighbourhood of the inner and outer platforms of the South main entrance to the garden enclosure. It will be remembered that carriages formerly entered the gardens through this gate, and circular earth ramps, which started from a point near the Delhi-Muttra road, with a similar arrangement inside the garden, enabled vehicles to negotiate the difference in level between the forecourt, the gardens, and the tops of the outer and inner platforms respectively. The ramps have now been removed, (see Plate

11a, 11b) and a considerable area in front of the inner and outer platforms has been reduced to a uniform level so as to expose the platforms to the best possible advantage and to their full original depth. Facing stones of the platforms have been reset where necessary, and in some few cases renewed, while the water 'chutes' (*chaddars*) of the inner platform, which had been concealed by the ramps, have been exposed and repaired.

A brass hanging lamp, similar to the one provided for the Jama Masjid, Fathpur Sikri, (refer Annual Progress Report of this office for 1909-1910, page 13 and Plate 1), and two hand-lamps of Mughal pattern, similar to those in use at the Taj, have been provided for the mausoleum. The lamps have been made by the Jaipur School of Art.

The following sums have been spent on annual repairs to the Agra buildings during the year :—

				Repairs.	Establishment.
				Rs.	Rs.
Agra Fort	..	...	...	3,636	1,834
Taj Mahal	..	...	...	3,190	751
Fathpur Sikri	...	...	...	3,950	1,356
Itmad-ud-daula's tomb	..	...	...	496	113
Ram Bagh and the Chini-ka-Rauza	..	...	...	678	68
Akbar's tomb, Sikandarah	...	...	...	1,239	372
Roman Catholic cemetery	...	...	...	90	
Queen Victoria's Memorial	..	...	...	40	
Kanch Mahal, Sikandarah	...	...	...	7	
Kos Minars, Fathpur Sikri Road	...	...	...	87	
Total				13,473	4,494

The excellent condition of the Agra buildings is strong testimony in favour of a generous *annual* recurring allotment for important groups of buildings, and the increasing, this year, of the *annual* recurring allotment for the Delhi monuments from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 15,000 may be here recorded with appreciation.

ALLAHABAD.

Zanana Building, Fort.—Rs. 6,585 has been spent during the year on the completion of the conservation work on this building, notes on the nature of which were given in this office Annual Reports for 1910-1911 and 1911-1912. The work done this year has consisted principally in removing modern whitewash, tar, and paint, a long and tedious job, filling holes in masonry, opening up stairs, resetting loose stones and edging off all old plaster work. Plate 12a shows the building as adapted by the Military to modern requirements while Plate 12b below it shows the building after the removal of modern additions. Plate 13 shows the building after the reconstruction of *chajjas* and parapets. A fuller note on the conservation of this building will be contributed to the Archaeological Survey Annual.

JAUNPUR.

Repairs, based on conservation notes supplied by this office, have been effected to the Atala Masjid, Jama Masjid, Lal Darwaza Masjid, Firoz Shah's tomb, Ghazi Khan's tomb, Jhinhiri Masjid, Fort, and the Gumti Bridge.

LUCKNOW.

At the Residency, where Rs. 1,867 has been spent during the year, all the old plaster has been edged off throughout with cement and tops of walls made watertight. The Chattar Manzil, used as the United Service club, is kept in order from the rent paid to Government by the Club Committee, and many other buildings, among which are the Kaisar Pasand, the Chota Chattar Manzil, Darsan Bilas, Farhat Baksh, the General Wali Kothi, the Sikoha Wali Kothi, the Tahsil Buildings, and Commissioner's office, which are closely connected with the history of the Oudh Sovereigns and the Mutiny of 1857, and now used as Government offices, are, as such, maintained in a good state of repair. Minor repairs

have also been effected to Neil's gate, the Sikandar Bagh buildings, and the house at the Alam Bagh.

The Lal Baradari, which has been lent to the Municipality as a library, has been repaired at a cost of Rs. 11,149.

Punjab.

LAHORE.

Hazuri Bagh.—The chief work at Lahore during the year has been the improvement of the condition of the Hazuri Bagh. The untidy state of the garden had been noted on by His Honour Sir Louis Dane, the Lieutenant-Governor, in March 1911, and to meet his wishes the present improvements have been effected. An outline of the scheme was referred to in the Progress Report of this office for 1911-1912, (see Page 37 and Plate XLVII), and all is now practically complete with the exception of grassing and planting. The water channels have been reconstructed, on the model of the old one found still *in situ* with its attendant fountains, on the west side of Ranjit Singh's *Baradari*. At either side of the water channel cypress trees will be planted, alternating with the fountains, and separated from each other by beds of flowers. The four main divisions of the garden are each divided up by causeways which meet in a central *chabutra* or platform, on which will be placed red sandstone seats of Mughal design. At the four corners of each *chabutra* trees will be put in so as to make them shady and pleasant resting-places. The old curved road line has been diverted so as not to interfere with the rectangular formation of the garden, the sides of which, owing to the grass plots being on a lower level than the roadway, have been "retained" by dwarf brick walls, which will be covered by creepers.

The unsightly walls of the Fort and the somewhat untidy arcades of the outer east wall of the Badshahi Mosque will be masked by shrubs and creepers. Water is being supplied by an engine from the well outside the garden to the south-west, near the outer south wall of the mosque. Illustrations of the work done here will be given next year, when the garden is more advanced.

At the *Badshahi Mosque* Rs. 3,119 has been spent on the repair of the four corner turrets of the mosque, while Rs. 375 has been spent on the purchase of a lamp of Mughal pattern for the *Mosque of Wazir Khan*.

Although not an archaeological work, the improvements that have been recently carried out to the *surroundings of the Jama Masjid* have considerably enhanced its appearance, and are, together with the gardens that have just been made between the Circular Road and the city, all on the lines of making a visit to the Fort and Mosque a most attractive one.

Nurjahan's tomb.—Reference was made regarding the lines of conservation recommended for this tomb in the Annual Progress Report of this office for 1910-1911. (See Page 6). Plate V. of the same report showed the lay-out suggested for the surroundings of the tomb. These, to which an additional area to that originally proposed has also been added, have been laid out in lawns and terraces, and, although they have only been finished a few months, show promise of being most attractive. (See Plates 14a and 14b). Flowering creepers have been planted to hide the present brick exterior of the tomb, which was stripped of its exterior covering by the Sikhs. Interior work has been confined to relaying the Mughal brick-paving of the outer colonnades, exposing as much of the old painted decoration as was possible, and generally repairing the masonry. The special circumstances of the case rendered some treatment of the inner tomb chamber necessary, and this has been effected by a restrained use of white marble (see Plates 15 and 16). Indeed, it seems open to doubt whether this building was ever as lavishly treated as the tomb of Jahangir.

Works proposed at Lahore.

The Local Government has been supplied with notes for the conservation of the *bari Khwabgah* and the old *Roman Catholic Chapel*, (one of Jahangir's buildings), in the Lahore Fort. It is expected that work will start on them early in 1913-1914. The former has been so knocked about as to be almost unrecognisable and the best course to pursue, with regard to its exterior at all events, will be to cover it with creepers. The Roman Catholic Chapel is in better condition and has suffered more from whitewash than anything else. The garden of

Asaf Khan's tomb is also to be taken in hand and notes have been submitted with respect to it. A plea has been recorded for the fine groups of palms and other large trees which surround the tomb. The whole group of the Shahdara buildings will, when the garden has been attended to, be complete. Minor proposals have been made regarding conservation work at the *tomb of Pakki Shah, the Chauburji, Nawarkot*, and the so-called *grave of Qutb-ud-din Aibak* (Sultan of Delhi 1205—1210.) He was killed playing polo at Lahore. The tomb lies in the Anarkali Bazaar and a house has been built over it and on three sides of it. Latif is silent regarding it, and it appears that he sold the property on which the grave, which is said to have been of a more pretentious appearance than it is now, to the family who now occupy the neighbouring house. The brick masonry of the grave, which is illustrated in Plate 32, is to be repaired, and the recess in which it stands closed by a railing, while a simple marble tablet will be erected on the wall of the neighbouring house to mark the spot.

Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has offered to bear the cost of the repair of the *tomb of Zeb-un-nissa Begam*, daughter of Aurangzeb, and notes for the work, which, it has been recommended, should be carried out by the Local Public Works Department, have been submitted.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala has offered to repair the *tomb of the daughter of General Allard*, which stands in the Kuri Bagh, from recommendations made by this department.

A debt of gratitude is due to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Louis Dane, for the many valuable suggestions he has made regarding archaeology throughout the year.

Delhi Province.

Qutb Improvement.—In 1909 it was proposed that the Delhi-Gurgaon Road should be removed outside the area. The new road was laid in 1910-1911 and the old road picked up this year. It had not been intended, originally, to acquire the land round the unfinished *Minar* of Alau-d-din, but in 1910-1911 a start was made by acquiring two fields to the North of the *Minar*, and this year the remaining privately-owned land surrounding it was finally acquired. In the Report of this office for 1910-1911 a rough outline of the programme for improvement was given, its main idea being that the monuments should be given a proper setting and that old courtyards and colonnades should be represented, respectively, by grass lawns and shrubberies. It is based on these lines that this year's work has been carried out. It has cost in all Rs. 25,843-13-0.

The *birds-eye* sketch shown in the Frontispiece explains the arrangements of the buildings of the several periods and shows the work that has been done.

Prior to the transference of Delhi from the Punjab, the Punjab Government had allotted during the year under review Rs. 2,000 for the clearance of earth and *débris* at the Qutb, and a start was made on this in November last, and an area of some 3,300 square yards was cleared of some 3' 0" of *débris*, including a great portion of the old metalled trunk road.

This piece of clearance exposed the stone paving of the Northern outer court of Altamsh (see Plates 17*a* and 17*b*) and the old bases of the Northern outer colonnade of this extension, which have been indicated in Plate 18*a* and 18*b*, and which had for many years rested under layers of road macadam. (This portion of the work has not been included in the list of items of work given below as funds for its execution were allotted by the Punjab Government.) In December 1912 additional funds to the extent of Rs. 25,000 were sanctioned for archaeological works at Delhi, it being intended that half of this should be spent at the Qutb and the rest on work at Purana Qila.

In February a further grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India for grassing, planting and water-supply. It was found impossible to spend this before the end of the financial year owing to the difficulty of procuring a suitable pumping engine at such short notice, and consequently only items 23 and 24, (see hereafter), have been done this year, and the rest will be put in hand in 1913-1914.

On receipt of these additional funds the work was put in hand at once, daily labour, supervised by this office, being principally employed.

The scheme embraced the following items. Those marked with an asterisk have been done by contract through the Public Works Department and the remainder by daily labour :—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (1) Removal of the old misleading dwarf wall (see A. Plate 19a) near line of Alau-d-din's eastern outer colonnade. | |
| (2) Removal of old misleading paths (see C. Plate 19a), from near <i>dak</i> bungalow to near the Qutb Minar. | |
| (3) Removal of old stone edging to paths laid in misleading positions ... | |
| (4) Lowering ground in front of line of Alau-d-din's Eastern outer colonnade by some 3 feet (see O. O. Plate 19a), for a length of some 150 feet and a width of some 40 feet (this done to expose old plinth—see Plates 21a and 21b). The whole of this area was full of large stones. | |
| (5) Lowering by 2'-0" some 2,500 sq. yards of ground (Alau-d-din's Eastern court), (see P. P. Plate 19a), in front of the Qutb mosque and removing stones therefrom. This done to expose old plinths of Alau-d-din's south colonnade (see Frontispiece). | |
| (6) Roughly levelling up ground in front of new façade wall (see R. R. Plate 19b). | |
| (7) Construction of new façade wall 4'-0" in height and 110 yards in length to represent the eastern boundary of the whole area. (See E Plates 19b and 20b, and Plate 26). Also erection of small masonry <i>chattri</i> (see Plate 24), over two inscribed tomb stones, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Qutb, see also inscriptions nos. 37 and 38 Appendix E, Part II. | |
| (8) Construction of new <i>approach path</i> some 50 yards in length, stone-edged, on an axial line with iron pillar, eastern entrance of mosque and central bay of screen arches. (See F. F. Plate 19b). | |
| (9) Picking up remains of metalled trunk road. (See X. X. Plate 20a) ... | Rs. a. p. |
| (10) Roughly dressing level and removing large stones and modern walls from area (see T. Plates 20a, 20b), 7,700 sq. yards, round Alau-d-din's unfinished <i>Minar</i> . | 8,987-13-0 |
| (11) Repairing graves in the whole area; for examples of these see Plate 20b (bottom righthand corner). | |
| (12) Clearing earth and <i>débris</i> from south outer wall of Altamsh's Southern colonnade, and exposing plinth. | |
| (13) Ditto ditto to whole length of west wall of mosque (see Plates 22a, 22b.) | |
| (14) Removal of <i>débris</i> , modern houses and <i>chabutras</i> , from ground between west wall of Qutb mosque and boundary wall of area. | |
| (15) Removal of metalled road near Altamsh's tomb, and exposing bases of columns of first bay of Alau-d-din's northern extension. This is apparently all that was done by Alau-d-din to continue the main west prayer-chamber of the mosque northwards, as further examination in this direction revealed no traces of its extension beyond this point. | |
| (16) Clearance of earth from steps of north entrance gateway to Alau-d-din's northern court (see Frontispiece). | |
| (17) Removal of one old thatched <i>dak</i> bungalow (see G. Plate 19a) ... | |
| (18) Roughly dressing ground occupied by old thatched bungalows for new approach road (see below item no. 29). The latter (see Plate 19b and Frontispiece) will enable carriages to proceed up to the new <i>approach path</i> (see F. Plate 19b) in the centre of the new façade wall. | |
| (19) Clearing drain to south of Altamsh's Southern colonnade (see A. Plates 23a, 23b). | |
| * (20) Removal of modern enclosure walls (see S. S. Plate 20a), at S.-E. of unfinished <i>Minar</i> . | 747-0-0 |
| * (21) Removal of second old <i>dak</i> bungalow (see D. Plates 19a 25, and 26) and walls of old servant's quarters (see H. Plates 19a, 20a and 25). | |
| * (22) Constructing New servant's quarters (see K. Plate 19b). to take place of demolished quarters ... | 1,214-0-0 |
| (23) Trenching $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep and dressing 151,000 sq. feet lawns for grass. (Done by Superintendent, Government Gardens) ... | 1,880-0-0 |
| * (24) New distributary channels (masonry) for water supply ... | |
| * (25) Wire strand angle iron fencing to whole of Qutb area with two W. I. gates. This is most important owing to the boundary wall being low and easily climbable by goats. | |
| * (26) New <i>bajra</i> paths round the various courtyards (see X. X. Plate 20b and Frontispiece). | |
| * (27) New cast iron pipe line from well near <i>Tahsil</i> building (see Frontispiece) to new tank near Altamsh's tomb. The distributary channels are so arranged that they can be supplied either from the pump, which is to be placed in the above well, or from the well near Altamsh's tomb (see Frontispiece) which will be worked by bullocks if the other fails, the water being carried by a syphon across the Delhi-Gurgaon Road. It may be added that underground water is at a great depth below the surface and the engine, which will be supplied in 1913-1914, will be of sufficient power to raise the water 150 feet. | 5,809-0-0 |

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought forward	18,637	13	0
* (28)	Certain petty works at Qutb...	148	0	0
* (29)	New approach road to Qutb area (see dotted line, Plate 19 <i>b</i> and Frontispiece). (In progress.)	697	0	0
* (30)	Special repairs to Alau-d-din's college buildings. (See note hereafter)	2,134	0	0
* (31)	Removal of earth behind west wall of Qutb mosque to expose old plinth to its full depth and formation new drain (see Plates 22 <i>a</i> , 22 <i>b</i>).	246	0	0
* (32)	Supplying sandstone, post and chain, fencing. Qutb area.	90	0	0
* (33)	Certain additional works. Qutb area.	1,091	0	0
* (34)	Certain repairs at Qutb. (See note hereafter)	800	0	0
	Total	23,843	13	0

From the above a general idea of the improvement scheme may be obtained. The shrubberies will not be put down until it is seen how the water holds out. For the main eastern shrubbery low growing plants are recommended up to a point near the gate of the old *Sarai* (see Plate 25), so that a view of the mosque and Qutb Minar will not be obscured from the new approach road. Northwards from this point, and along the whole of the northern boundary, the shrubbery will be of higher trees, such as *petrangiver*, which will form a dense screen of foliage, shielding the enclosure from the dust of the road, as well as demarcating the lines of Alau-d-din's projected colonnade. To serve the functions of the thatched *dak* bungalows which have been removed, an open, pillared, "pavilion" will be provided for visitors who require tea and lunch. A design for this has been sent to the Public Works department. A debt of gratitude is due to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi for the keen interest he has taken throughout in the work and his many valuable suggestions.

Further notes on this work, with plans, will be contributed to the Archaeological Survey of India Annual and further illustrations showing the new garden will be published in a subsequent volume of this report as soon as the plants have been put in.

Item 34.—Repairs to the Qutb buildings.*

All the ruined masonry of the upper portions of the screen arches has been secured with lime concrete (see Plates 23*a*, 23*b*) a long needed piece of repair work: the top of the west wall of Altamsh's Northern extension to the mosque prayer-chamber has been similarly treated; and additionally strengthened by two new buttresses (see B. Plate 22*b*).

Item 30.—Repairs to Alau-d-din's college buildings.*

These lie just to the south-west of the mosque (see Plates 23*a*, 23*b*). Four buttresses have been built, (see B. Plate 23*b*) vegetation and scrub removed from roofs, the latter being relaid where necessary: *débris* has been removed, the ground exposed to its old level and weak portions of the masonry have been secured. The greater portion of this group of buildings does not appear to have been finished and the site will repay further investigation.

Item 7.—Two Muhammadan graves, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Qutb.*

These were found lying in a little disused cemetery named after one Maulana Muizz. One dates from the reign of Alau-d-din, (1295—1315), and the other that of a boy, dates from 1214, A. D. (refer inscriptions Nos. 37 and 38 Appendix E). They are distinctly interesting, and have been preserved by resetting them in *pakka* platforms and erecting little *chattris* over them (see Plate 24). The one in the left hand corner was erected by Haji Abdul Ghani of Delhi at his own expense.

Work on the other cost some Rs. 80 only and was done by daily labour by this office.

*Indrapat (Purana Qila or Delhi Sher-Shahi).—*The work done here consists in the thorough conservation of the North-West wall of the citadel or that facing the Grand Trunk Road. All the ruined masonry of the upper portion has been secured with lime concrete, (see Plates 27*a*, 27*b*, 28*a*, 28*b*) holes in masonry in the lower portions underpinned, and *débris* and earth at base of wall dressed off to form a neat bank. (Plates 29*a*, 29*b*). Inside, modern additions have been removed, the vaulted arcades have been underpinned, and the masonry below the piers rebuilt (see Plates 30*a*, 30*b*, 31*a*, 31*b*). Several new buttresses have also been erected. Large quantities of the upper portions of the walls, which had fallen on the terrace roofs, have been removed, (see Plates 27*a*, 27*b*, 28*a*, 28*b*) and the latter have been relaid almost entirely in new concrete. All old plaster

on the external face of the wall has been edged off with cement; ruined masonry has been removed from the base of the inner wall and a neat bank constructed (see Plate 31*b*) at this point.

In the case of the Talaqi gate two small stairs leading from the first floor to ground level have been opened up; the cracked arches of the recesses at either side of the entrance have been taken down and rebuilt; the cracks in the dome repaired and the hole in its centre refilled. All old tile ornamentation and incised plaster work throughout has been carefully edged off in cement, and arch heads and piers repaired where necessary. The missing slabs in the *chajjas* of the red sandstone *chattris* on the roof have been replaced. All modern additions (the arcades were all occupied) have been removed. It must be added that the conservation of this portion of the wall is as yet unfinished; the internal arch heads and piers of the arcading still require repairs, the floor should be relaid in concrete, and all old internal plaster edged off. This, however, can be done at leisure, now that the most important structural repairs have been done. The rest of the walls of the citadel are as bad as was this one and the Plates well illustrate the state of decay to which they had reached; they may fall at any time if not attended to at once.

The North-East portion of the citadel has also been thoroughly repaired on the lines indicated above.

The embankment for the road through the Talaqi gate, with its central culvert, have been finished: metalling will be done in 1913-14; as well as the building of the dwarf parapet at the side of the road-way. Plates illustrating the new road-way through the Talaqi gate will be published next year. This road-way is on the axial line of the gateway. Passing through the gateway it runs straight, on the same line, for some 30 yards, and then takes a new centre line, that of the gate in the south-east wall of the citadel. This entrance is very similar in design to the Talaqi gate but is now blocked up with earth and *débris* as was till recently the case of the latter. This road which will connect up these two gates, has, with the exception of its metalling, been finished to date, with its culvert, from a point near the Talaqi gate to the link road which runs from the West gate of the citadel to the mosque, the only approach to these but hitherto available for visitors.

The preparation of this new road will permit of a drive through Purana Qila and a return through the west gate, or if the scheme finds favour, as it is confidently hoped, it will be possible to proceed through the south-east gate, and thence by a new road to Humayun's tomb. If any scheme for making a lake near Purana Qila is undertaken by the authorities in charge of the lay-out of the new city, such a scheme would make this route one of the most unique and delightful drives in India, perhaps in the whole world. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has acquired the whole of the squalid village which has till now occupied the interior of Purana Qila and it is to be cleared away: the interior of the citadel may then be treated as subsequently thought fit; but grassed and planted, and containing as it does a mosque which is perhaps unequalled for its excellence by any other in Muhammadan architecture, it should form one of the most attractive features of new Delhi.

Rupees 9,692 have been spent on the conservation work alluded to above, and Rs. 5,138 on road work, making a total of Rs. 14,830, or some £988 sterling which seems but a small sum for the amount of work that has been done.

Conservation of the North gate (i. e. that facing towards Purana Qila), Arab Sarai.—This has been thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,318. Loose masonry has been secured with lime concrete, the roof renewed where necessary and made water-tight, and all old plaster edged off with cement.

Repairs to the Afsahwallah ki Masjid, opposite main entrance to Humayun's Tomb.—The works in progress here last year and consisting in underpinning, edging off old plaster and removal of vegetation have been finished at the cost of Rs. 172.

Sikandar Lodi's tomb.—This building has been provided with a new red sandstone *chajja*, modelled on the old one, fragments of which served as a guide in the reconstruction. The work cost Rs. 1,564. Besides redeeming the appearance of the building, the new *chajja* will serve to preserve the masonry of its lower portion from the ravages of the weather. A new *chajja* has been similarly proposed for the tomb of Muhammad Shah Lodi, the tomb nearest the road running between Humayun's tomb and the tomb of Safdar Jang.

Minor works at Delhi.—Improvements (Rs. 162) have been effected to the drain at the shrine of Nizam-ud-din, a necessary provision to carry off the large amount of storm water from this congested area. The inner stone edges of the paths at Humayun's tomb have been raised at a cost of Rs. 645, so as to meet with the change in levels made necessary by the water installation. Rs. 920 has been spent on acquiring houses round the Khirki Masjid, near the Qutb, one of the most interesting of the mosques built by Khan Jahan, Firoz Shah Tughlaq's Prime Minister. It will be remembered that the village which occupied it, was removed in 1910 and the removal of the houses, till now clustered against its wall, will ensure its future against further damage. Rs. 289 have been spent on repairing the compound wall of Isa Khan's tomb.

Delhi Fort.—In the Fort the wood screens of the Mumtaz Mahal have been re-oiled, a new marble fountain head of lotus-bud design provided for the basin of the Rang Mahal, and the European caretaker's quarters improved by the addition of electric fans, water supply, and wire screens for doors. The covered drains are, it is believed, now giving the Military authorities no cause of complaint. A new pipe line for irrigating the East terrace of the Hayat Bakhsh garden has been laid down, the well near the officers' mess rendered mosquito proof by a special cover, a manhole added to the main drain for facilities in cleansing, and latrines erected for the menial staff employed in the area. The glass decoration on the ceiling of the Shah Burj has been exposed by the removal of modern whitewash, and petty repairs have been done to the mosaics at the back of the throne in the Diwan-i-amm. At the Viceroy's Darbar of December the gardens looked at their best, and proved an admirable setting for the brilliant throng which assembled there. Thanks are due to those in charge of the Darbar arrangements for consulting this office on all proposals affecting the buildings and gardens.

It may be added that the Archaeological area in the Fort at Delhi has now been placed under the control of a committee, consisting of the Station Staff Officer, Delhi, and the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments with the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi as Chairman. All matters of expenditure staff, and new proposals affecting the area are under its charge, and the arrangement, as far as this department is concerned, is most satisfactory. Funds realised from entrance fees (now annas 2 per head which also admits to Museum) are entirely devoted to the upkeep of the buildings and gardens and the staff necessary for same, with the exception of Rs. 300 allotted annually to the Station Staff office, for their labour in connection with issue of passes to Indians, a large number of whom visit the gardens.

In January, February, and March last, since the new scheme of management came into force, the takings at the gate averaged Rs. 421 per month but this amount will of course fall off in the hot weather. (1) A band plays in the gardens once weekly. Annual tickets for admission are procurable, while special free passes are given to privileged officials and officers of the garrison. There are also free days for soldiers.

As soon as the new cantonments of the Capital are ready, it is hoped that the barracks, which detract from the appearance of the gardens, may be removed and that the whole Fort may be converted into a broadly-treated formal garden laid out on the lines of the old palace of Shahjahan, ample evidence as to the arrangement of which is to hand in the form of old plans and other records. Permission has been accorded by the Military authorities for the removal of the battery between the Hira Mahal and the Shah Burj, on the East terrace of the Hayat Bakhsh garden and it is hoped that its removal will reveal traces of the Moti Mahal, a garden pavilion which formerly existed at the spot now occupied by the battery. Negotiations are also on foot with the Military authorities for the removal of part of the glacis outside the Lahore gate of the Fort, which will give a beginning to the scheme for the entire removal of the glacis surrounding the West and South walls of the Fort.

GORDON SANDERSON.

Agra, April 1913.

(1) At date of correcting proofs of this report I am informed that Rs. 228-10-0 were realised from entrance fees in May, and from June 1st to June 27th, Rs. 227-12-0.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer during the year ending 31st March 1913.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1912-13.	Amount spent during the year 1912-13.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun ...	Annual Repairs to Kalanga monuments.	10	10	9 15 6	Completed.
"	Jharipani ...	Re-erection of monument to Sir Charles Farrington at Jharipani.	54	...	44 3 1	An incomplete work of last year which is now completed.
Saharanpur.	Saharanpur ...	Annual Repairs to old cemetery at Saharanpur.	20	20	19 4 9	Completed.
"	Roorkee ...	Annual Repairs to old cemetery at Roorkee.	20	20	19 4 9	"
"	Saharanpur ...	Special Repairs to monuments in the closed cemetery at Saharanpur.	200	200	197 3 10	"
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Annual Repairs to tombs of Syed Husain, Syed Muhammad Khan, Syed Omar, Nur Khan and Syed Saif Khan and octagonal well.	100	100	98 0 0	"
Bijnor ...	Daranagar ...	Annual Repairs to old cemetery at Daranagar.	10	10	3 1 0	"
"	Jahanabad ...	Tomb of Nawab Shujat Khan.	51	51	51 0 0	"
Meerut ...	Kharkhoda and Narora.	Providing enclosure walls round the tombs at Kharkhoda and Narora on Meerut-Bulandshahr Road.	468	468	509 0 0	"
"	Patparganj ...	Releading letters of Lord Lake's monument at Patparganj.	115	115	92 0 0	"
"	"	Cemetery near district Jail, Dighe.	12	12	15 0 0	Repaired recently, good order.
"	"	Cemetery at border of village, Dighe.	15	15	43 0 0	Good order.
"	"	Cemetery at border of village Soni.	2	2	14 0 0	"
"	"	Cemetery at Narora ...	2	2	6 0 0	Good order. Just rebuilt.
"	"	Cemetery at Mile 4, Moradabad Road.	1	1	3 0 0	Good order.
"	"	Cemetery at old Toll-bar house, Grand Trunk Road.	1	1	11 0 0	"
"	"	Grave in encamping ground at Hapur.	1	1	6 0 0	" repaired.
"	"	Tomb of Mr. James White, late Collector and Magistrate of Meerut.	...	...	2 0 0	" not in the list from the Superintending Engineer, Meerut, received by the District Surveyor, Meerut, in January 1912.
Bulandshahr.	Bulandshahr ...	Annual Repairs of 2 detached tombs at Bulandshahr.	...	...	23 0 0	
"	Anupshahr ...	Annual Repairs of cemetery at Anupshahr.	...	...	21 0 0	
"	Khurja ...	Annual Repairs of cemetery at Khurja.	...	...	5 0 0	
"	Sikandrabad ...	Annual Repairs of cemetery at Sikandrabad.	...	...	10 0 0	
Aligarh ...	Near District Jail, Aligarh.	Annual Repairs to monuments near E. I. Railway crossing at Aligarh.	5	5	2 0 0	Completed.
"	Mile 3 of D. A. A. Road.	Annual Repairs to monuments in mile 3, D. A. A. Road.	5	5	1 14 5	"
"	Mile 280 of A. E. C. Road.	Annual Repairs to monument in mile 280, A. E. C. Road in memory of Major Robert Nairn 1803, at Sikandra Rao.	5	5	4 10 8	"
"	Kanohi Gangiri, on the banks of the Nini Nadi.	Annual repairs to tomb at Kanohi Gangiri.	5	5	3 0 0	"
		Carried over ...	...	...	1,213 10 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1913.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1912-13.	Amount spent during the year 1912-13.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.		
		Brought forward ...	...	...	1,213 10 0	
Aligarh	Tappal ...	Annual repairs to monuments at Tappal.	5	5	3 3 11	Completed.	
"	Dispensary, Aligarh.	Annual repairs to monuments in Dispensary Compound at Aligarh.	5	5	5 11 0		
"	Mile 14 of D. A. A. Road.	Annual repairs to monuments at Sasni.	5	5	1 3 2		
"	Hathras, near Killah Railway station.	Annual repairs to monuments at Hathras.	5	5	7 2 4		
"	Tappal ...	Special repairs to the old gateway to the Fort at Tappal.	662	...	449 7 1		
Agra	Agra ...	Making water-tight the marble edging round the Victoria Memorial Reservoir at Agra.	1,496	1,496	1,372 0 0		
"	Sikandrah ...	Improving the ground in front of south gate of Akbar's tomb at Sikandrah.	5,560	4,259	4,259 0 0	In progress.	
"	"	Supplying lamps for Akbar's tomb at Sikandrah (two hand lamps and one hanging lamp).	980	980	486 0 0	"	
"	Agra ...	Annual Repairs to Agra Fort	3,200	3,200	3,636* 0 0	Completed for the year.	
"	"	" " " Taj ...	1,800	1,800			
"	"	" " " Itmad-ud-daula.	500	500			
"	"	Annual Repairs to Ram Bagh	600	600	678 0 0		
"	"	" " " Chini ka Rauza.					
"	Sikandrah ...	Annual Repairs to Akbar's Mausoleum at Sikandrah	1,500	1,500	1,299 0 0	Completed for the year.	
"	Fatehpur Sikri	Annual Repairs to palaces at Fatehpur Sikri.	4,830	4,830	3,950 0 0		
"	Agra ...	Annual Repairs to tomb in the Roman Catholic Cemetery	200	200	90 0 0		
"	"	Annual Repairs to Queen Victoria Memorial.	40	40	40 0 0		
"	Sikandrah ...	Annual Repairs to Kanch Mahal.	50	50	7 0 0		
"	Agra and Fatehpur Sikri Road.	Annual Repairs to <i>Kos Minars</i>	...	...	87 0 0	
"	Agra ...	Maintenance of electric installation at the Taj, Agra.	1,000	1,000	970 0 0		
"	Agra Fort ...	Conservation of Akbar's palace and laying out the ground in front of it.	10,765	2,400	2,733 0 0	Completed.	
"	"	Ditto I Supplementary Estimate	6,643	6,643	6,980 0 0	"	
"	"	Ditto II	943	310	293 0 0	In progress.	
"	"	Opening out the arcading at top of the ramp up from the Delhi Gate, Agra Fort, and renewing decayed stones.	393	393	396 0 0	Completed.	
"	Agra ...	Conservation of the <i>Chattris</i> on Jumna bank to North of Ram Bagh.	1,374	1,374	1,442 0 0	"	
"	"	Making 3 tablets in the Martyr's Chapel in Roman Catholic Cemetery at Agra	720	720	162 0 0	In progress.	
"	"	Constructing cook house, servant's houses and stables for the Superintendent, Taj, and Government gardens, Agra.	3,540	3,540	500 0 0	"	
		Carried over ...	...	...	34,746 5 6	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Munimmadan and British monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1913—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1912-13.	Amount spent during the year 1912-13.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES —(continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	34,746 5 6	
Muttra.	Muttra ...	Annual repairs to Queen Victoria Memorial at Muttra.	200	200	200 3 3	Completed: only ordinary petty repairs were done. Complete.
Etawah.	Phariah village.	Repairs to Tomb of William Jennings Firebrace in the village Phariah on the left bank of Jumna river (Auraiya Tahsil). The tomb is built of white sandstone throughout with inscription of top of stone.	42	42	41 0 0	
Farrukhabad.	In village Karhar	Tomb of Major Robertson, R. A., killed during mutiny.	13	13	13 1 7	Ordinary repairs completed.
" ...	Gursahaiganj.	Tomb at Gursahaiganj ...	9	9	9 4 2	
" ...	Thatia	" " Thatia ...	6	6	3 5 3	
" ...	Fatehgarh near Fatehgarh Dispensary	Queen Victoria Memorial ...	17	17	16 7 4	
" ...	Fatehgarh ...	Tomb at Fatehgarh in the Collector's Kutchery compound.	10	10	5 12 3	
" ...	Chowdhariapur.	Tomb at Sarai Miran ...	5	5	2 3 4	Work carried out and completed under a Special Repair estimate.
" ...	Mau Rashidabad.	Tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan, at Mau Rashidabad.	153	153	152 14 9	
Mainpuri.	St. Paul's Church.	Graves of Military Officers:—Hayes F. F. C., Captain Barber G. D., Lieutenant Tayrer, R. W.	50	50	48 13 6	
Etah ... Bareilly.	Etah ... At Fatehganj West on Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly District Provincial Road, Mile 12.	Queen Victoria Memorial ... A large obelisk of red sandstone.	40 42	40 42	6 15 8 26 6 10	The monument is in good order.
"	Sutaiya on Agrase and Bhitsura District local road.	Sutaiya ...	3	3	1 9 10	
Hardoi...	Shahabad tahsil.	Makbara of Nawab Diler Khan at Shahabad.	325	325	161 15 6	Ordinary repairs completed.
" ...	Bilgram tahsil.	Fine well at Mallawan ...	33	33	32 13 9	
" ...	" " ...	Memorial at Madhoganj ...	11	11	10 15 5	
" ...	" " ...	" " Khasaura ...	17	17	11 5 3	
" ...	" " ...	Major Robertson's Tomb at Baroman.	7	7	13 10 11	
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	Lal Baradari ...	11,472	11,000	11,149 0 0	Annual repairs Rs. 201-13-6. Special pairs Rs. 10,890-4-1. Improving front of Lal Baradari Rs. 56-14-9. (Completed). General works Rs. 480-0-10. Repairs Rs. 523-9-8. (Completed).
"	" ...	Kaisar Pasand (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	1,035	1,035	1,033 10 6	
		Carried over ...	...	...	47,657 14 7	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer during the year ending 31st March 1913—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1912-13.	Amount spent during the year 1912-13.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued).			Rs. a p.	
		Brought forward	47,657 14 7	
Lucknow	Lucknow	The Residency buildings ...	2,068	2,068	1,867 0 0	Special repairs Rs. 867-14-4. Annual repairs Rs. 1,000 approximate.
"	"	Chattar Manzil palace ...	3,000	3,000	2,260 15 6	This represents expenditure on annual repairs.
"	"	Old palace at Dilkusha ...	500	500	482 3 9	
"	"	Neil's gate ...	10	10	10 0 0	
"	"	Sikandar Bagh buildings ...	300	300	295 15 7	
"	"	Alam Bagh house ...	500	500	457 0 1	
"	"	Platform in front of Chattar Manzil.	70	70	30 7 11	
"	"	Chota Chattar Manzil (Director of Land Records and Registration Offices).	300	300	271 5 3	
"	"	Gulistan-i-Eram (Museum Library or Kothi Indrasan).	400	400	419 11 1	
"	"	Farhat Bakhsh (Station Library).	1,000	1,000	171 3 2	
"	"	Board of Revenue Office (General Wali Kothi).	517	517	521 2 6	
"	"	Lucknow Tahsil (Imambara Amin-ud-dowla)	262	262	240 2 0	Quarterly works Rs. 488. Repairs Rs. 500.
"	"	Commissioner's Office (Imambara Ghulam Husain Khan)	344	344	295 9 0	
"	"	Post Office, Hazratganj (Begam Kothi).	988	988	750 4 1	Work completed. This was an incomplete work of 1911-12 and has been completed during 1912-13. The Chajja and piers, stone balustrade with other stone work in connection have been restored and the terracing over the verandah of the ground storey has also been renewed. The present condition is good. The concrete of the top roof requires completion.
"	"	Old Cemeteries ...	50	50	81 3 8	
"	"	Nadan Mahal ...	20	20	20 0 0	
"	"	Ibrahim Chishti's tomb ...	20	20	20 0 0	
Allahabad.	Allahabad	Dismantling modern additions and restoring roofs of the zanana palace in the Allahabad Fort.	22,952	5,689	6,585 0 0	
"	"	Annual Repairs to tomb of Sultan Khusru in Khusru Bagh.	300	300	137 0 0	Ordinary repair works were done.
"	"	Annual Repairs to tomb of Sultan Khusru's mother in Khusru Bagh.				
"	"	Annual Repairs to tomb of Sultan Khusru's sister in Khusru Bagh.				
"	"	Annual Repairs to enclosure wall gateway of Khusru Bagh.				
		Carried over	62,574 2 2	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer, during the year ending the 31st March 1913—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1912-13.	Amount spent during the year 1912-13.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward	62,574 2 4	
Mirzapur	Mirzapur	Old tombs at Mirzapur ...			23 3 11	Ordinary repairs such as white washing, cleaning jungles, mending plasters, &c, carried out during the year.
"	Chunar	Old cemetery near Chunar Fort.			18 2 1	
"	"	Old cemetery near Samaspur			19 0 0	
"	"	Ditto Dargah...			15 0 0	
"	"	Old cemetery north of Chunar railway station.			11 0 0	
"	"	Old cemetery near Chunar railway station.	200	200	20 12 0	
"	"	Old cemetery near opium buildings.			18 9 8	
"	"	Old cemetery near Hazari talao.			15 9 8	
"	"	Old cemetery near Sindhora			37 15 4	In progress. Rs. 377 required for completion.
"	"	Ditto near Sultanpur.			14 0 0	
Benares	Benares city	Repairs and improvements to certain monuments at Benares.	917	917	540 5 1	Completed.
"	"	Victoria Memorial, Benares	10	10	10 0 0	
"	Benares cantonment.	Lieutenant-Colonel Pogson's tomb, Benares cantonment.	5	5	9 0 0	
"	Bazidpur	Tombs at Bazidpur	4	4	4 0 0	
"	Jagdish Sarai	Tombs at Jagdish Sarai	4	4	4 0 0	
"	Benares	Closed cemetery at Rajghat	18	18	17 14 5	
"	"	Ditto Secrole	30	30	26 3 0	
"	"	Old Artillery, Benares	10	10	12 4 0	
"	"	Shewala tomb	9	9	10 0 0	
"	"	Closed cemetery	20	20	17 8 0	
"	Kanchanpur	Tomb at Kanchanpur	5	5	5 0 0	Some of the repairs of Khanqah and Jami Masjid have been done this year. Work is in progress. The following works have been done:— (1) Concrete in lime, lime plaster, closing holes, repairs to terraced roof, removing vegetation and rubbish. (2) Lime plaster, earthwork, removing vegetation and other grass, &c. from the walls. (3) Lime plaster, repairs to terraced roof, repairs to cracks of dome, concrete in lime, refixing of stone in lime on dome, removing vegetation and other grass, and rubbish.
"	Benares city	Repairs to Aurangzeb's mosque, Benares city.	70	70	26 7 10	
"	"	Repairs to Battis Khamba at Bakaria Kund.	10	10	10 0 0	
"	"	Repairs to Lal Khan's tomb at Benares.	...	...	5 0 0
"	"	Repairs to Palang Shahid...	2 0 0	
Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Repairs to Khanqah, Jami Masjid and Atala Masjid.	3,714	3,205	669 8 0	
"	"	Annual repairs to ancient buildings at Jaunpur:—	482	482	485 0 0	
		(1) Atala Masjid	...	...	...
		(2) Jami Masjid	...	...	...
		(3) Lal Darwaza Masjid	
		Carried over	64,621 9 2	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1913—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1912-13.	Amount spent during the year 1912-13.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES— (concluded.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Brought forward ... (4) Firoz Shah-ka-Rauza ...	...	...	64,621 9 2	(4) Stone work, bolts with washers, heads and nuts, galvanized iron wire and strands, wooden turnstile, removing vegetation and other grass, and rubbish.
		(5) Tomb of Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	(5) Cleaning vegetation and rubbish.
		(6) Jhanjhana Masjid ...	...	...	...	(6) Cleaning vegetation and rubbish.
		(7) Fort at Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	(7) Collection of kankar, kankar consolidation including digging the old surface, carting engraved stone blocks from Balwaghat to Fort, repairs to cracks and gateway, cutting trees, cleaning vegetation and rubbish.
		(8) Gumti bridge ...	...	...	...	(8) Lime plaster, concrete in lime, repairing cracks. Repairs complete.
Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Improving the surroundings of Lord Cornwallis' Tomb at Ghazipur	1,914	1,914	491 9 7	The Jaunpur buildings are in fair order. There is still a considerable amount of work to be done for which estimates have been submitted or sanctioned.
"	"	Annual repairs to Lord Cornwallis' tomb at Ghazipur.	259	259	241 0 0	Work completed at a cost of Rs. 1,840. The ground all round has been levelled and pillars on the well made <i>pakka</i> .
"	"	Annual repairs to closed cemetery.	21	21	31 0 0	Maintenance of one pair of bullocks and three <i>malis</i> and ordinary annual repairs carried out.
		Total, U. P. ...	...	...	65,385 2 9	Ordinary repairs such as white washing, lime plaster and rainy season repairs carried out.
		II.—PUNJAB.				
Rawalpindi.	Margalla	Repairs to General Nicholson's monument at Margalla.	89	89	85 6 6	} Completed.
Attock...	Hasan Abdal	Repairs to Lala Rukh's tomb	108	108	97 9 11	
Gujrat...	Gujrat	Repairs to Akbari <i>Baoli</i> ...	325	325	29 8 11	
"	Do.	Shah Jahangir Battle field, Gujrat.			252 5 10	
"	Chillianwala	Monument at Chillianwala	253	234	13 1 0	
"	Sadulapur	Monument at Sadulapur			183 0 0	
Shahpur	Gunjial	Repairs to <i>Baoli</i> at Gunjial	...	...	661 0 2	
		Carried over	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1913—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1912-13.	Amount spent during the year 1912-13.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		II.—PUNJAB—(continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
		Brought forward ...	...	...	661 0 2	
Sialkot...	Pasrur ...	Maqbara Abdul Nabi ...	100	100	90 10 0	Annual repairs Completed.	
" "	Sialkot ...	Tibba Jalian Monument ...	100	100	107 15 4	Ditto.	
Gujranwala.	Ramnagar ...	Inscription slab on General Cureton's tomb.	...	...	2 0 0	No separate estimate sanctioned for repairs to this slab. Expenditure incurred during 1912-13 charged to general estimate for maintenance of cemeteries in the Gujranwala district.
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	Annual repairs to historical buildings, Hissar district.	497	495	429 0 0		
Rohtak...	Sonepat ...	Special repairs to Khwaja Khizar's tomb at Sonepat, Rohtak district.	193	190	166 0 0		
Karnal...	Kaithal ...	Additions and alterations to Sheikh Shahab-ud-din's tomb at Kaithal.	520	520	94 0 0	This building collapsed in a high wind storm.	
Ditto ...	Panipat ...	Dismantling outhouses in the north side of courtyard of the Kabul Bagh mosque at Panipat.	123	...	69 0 0	Completed Dismantling was done for the value of old materials.	
Ditto ...	Thanesar ...	Special repairs to Sheikh Chilli's tomb and his wife at Thanesar.	1,379	1,300	808 0 0	} In progress.	
Kangra	Upper Dharamsala.	Annual repairs to Lord Elgin's tomb, Upper Dharamsala.	17	17	3 13 1		
Amritsar	Grand Trunk Road, miles 273, 278 and 279.	Special repairs to Kosi Minars (Mughal mile-stones).	60	60	60 0 0	} Completed.	
Ferozpur	Ferozpur ...	Special repairs to Saragarhi memorial.	153	150	137 15 1		
" ...	" ...	Annual repairs to Saragarhi memorial.	68	68	66 14 8	} Completed.	
" ...	Firozshah ...	} Annual repairs to monuments and antiquities.	180	180	181 0 0		
" ...	Misriwala ...						
" ...	Mudki ...						
" ...	Subraon ...	} Special repairs to the tomb of Shah Shams Tabrez.	352	...	40 0 0	} In progress.	
Multan	Multan ...						
" ...	" ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardezi.	596	596	448 3 8	} Completed.	
" ...	" ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Khwaja Wais at Multan.	32	30	30 8 4		
" ...	Suremiani ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Sultan Ali Akbar's mother at Sure Miani near Multan.	81	80	82 9 5	} Completed.	
" ...	Multan ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Bahawal Haq at Multan.	190	190	187 13 0		
Lahore...	Lahore ...	Restoration of façade of Badshahi mosque.	8,967	2,500	3,119 0 0	As estimate amounting to Rs. 8,967 was sanctioned in 1911 for repairs to four corner small turrets with plain and carved Agra stone with marble inlay work. Rs. 3,967 was allotted by the Government and Rs. 5,000 by the Anjuman. The work has nearly been completed except refixing ornamental parapet over entrance.	
				(i.e. Rs. 619 on account of contribution).			
		Carried over. ...	...	...	6785 6 9	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1913—(continued).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward	6,785 6 9	
Lahore...	Lahore ...	Improvement to Hazuri Bagh, Lahore.	21,985	11,000	11,053 0 0	Work in progress. Dwarf wall and foot path made and extra earth removed from plots.
" ...	Shahdara ...	Improvement to floor of Nurjahan's tomb.	5,242	5,000	4,923 0 0	Contribution work Completed. Marble floor in the sanctioned estimate laid. New tomb stone provided and brick on edge floor laid in all chambers.
" ...	Lahore ...	Improvement to Wazir Khan's mosque.	1,523	500	875 0 0	Hanging lamp purchased and fixed. (Completed.)
"	Shalamar Bagh	Certain petty work in Shalamar garden.	983	500	428 0 0	Work completed. Channels on second terrace repaired; floor in places relaid and eight new outlets made on third terrace.
"	" ...	Providing unclimbable fencing round Bara Harta well Shalamar.	1,007	1,000	705 0 0	Completed. Steel rail fencing fixed round the Bara Harta well.
"	Shahdara ...	Improvement to ground and garden attached to Nur Jahan's tomb.	1,201	1,200	1,117 0 0	Completed. Pits filled with earth.
"	"	Wire fencing round the land proposed to be acquired for Nur Jahan's tomb.	470	470	273 0 0	Completed. Wire fixed round the land.
"	"	Laying out the ground at Nur Jahan's tomb at Shahdara.	2,429	2,400	2,388 0 0	Completed. Pits filled within the tomb boundary and steps made.
"	"	Improvement to ground and garden attached to Nur Jahan's tomb.	7,341	4,600	4,354 0 0	Completed. Water supply arrangement provided, platform round the tomb made. Plot grassed, Cypress trees planted and wire fixed round the boundary.
"	"	Repairs to channels to the garden at Jahangir's tomb.	1,188	1,188	1,128 0 0	Brick work completed on the sides of the channel and floor of the bed repaired in places.
"	Shalamar Bagh	Restoration of pavement, Shalamar garden	1,094	1,001	1,042 0 0	Completed. Floor on first terrace repaired in patches.
"	Shahdara ...	Making wooden cover for the south entrance for Nur Jahan's tomb.	30	30	29 0 0	Completed. Wooden cover made and fixed at the south opening.
"	Shalamar Bagh	Annual repairs to Shalamar garden.	458		1,479 0 0	Stone bases fixed on the platforms, brick-on-edge floor on second terraces repaired, lime plaster done in patches to central tank and to the enclosure wall. Marble work, of the Abhai cleaned. Well replastered. White-wash to certain buildings, roofs plastered, parapet of the well raised.
		Carried over ...	...	...	36,079 6 9	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1913.—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1912-13.	Amount spent during the year 1912-13.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II—PUNJAB—(concluded.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	36,079 6 9	
Lahore...	Lahore	Annual repairs to Ali Mardaan Khan's tomb.	58	3,500	29 0 0	Steps raised.
"	"	Annual repairs to Gulabi gate.	18		125 0 0	Wire fixed round the boundary, new gate provided and a platform made.
"	Lahore Fort	Ditto buildings in Lahore Fort.	857		467 0 0	New white wash and roofs mud plastered. Floor of Shish Mahal repaired.
"	Lahore	Annual repairs to Mahraja Ranjit Singh's Samadh.	322		243 0 0	Corner of <i>chajja</i> repaired, plaster to the wall and floor done in pitches and plaster to platform.
Lahore...	Shahdara	Annual repairs to Jahangir's tomb, Shahdara.	822		787 0 0	Clearance work generally floor of the platform repaired and walls of chamber plastered in patches and white-washed.
Do. ...	Lahore	Annual repairs to Asaf Khan's tomb.	108		7 0 0	Clearance work
Do. ...	Shahdara	Annual repairs to Akbari Sarai.	681		15 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Lahore	Annual repairs to Baradari Hazari Bagh.	...		30 0 0	Ditto.
		Total, Punjab ...			37,782 6 9	
		III.—PROVINCE OF DELHI.				
Delhi ...	Delhi Fort	Restoration of Mumtaz Mahal, Delhi Fort, converting it into a Museum of Archaeology	18,839	..	175 0 0	Completed.
"	"	Providing skylights for Mumtaz Mahal.	893	...	28 0 0	
"	"	Covering well near Mess ...	403	...	191 0 0	
"	"	Fencing the proposed extent of Hayat Bakhsh Garden in Delhi Fort.	15,882	...	9 0 0	
"	"	Constructing Shisham door in front of small room of Hamman.	257	...	6 0 0	
"	"	Pipe line for watering eastern terrace of Hayat Bakhsh Garden.	378	...	330 0 0	
"	"	Maintenance of Palace Garden.	3,065	3,000	3,517 0 0	
"	"	Repairs to certain missing stones in Diwan-i-Am.	56	56	56 0 0	
"	"	Scraping white washing from ceiling of Shah Burj.	68	68	65 0 0	
"	"	Providing 3 seated latrine in Hayat Bakhsh Garden.	230	230	246 0 0	
"	"	Making a man-hole in the covered drain in the Palace Garden.	147	147	120 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	4,743 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1913—(continued).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		III—PROVINCE OF DELHI—(continued).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward	4,743 0 0	
Delhi ...	Delhi Fort ...	Providing marble lotus buds in place of sandstone in Rang Mahal.	40	40	40 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Varnishing doors of Mumtaz Mahal.	69	69	69 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Fixing wire gauze screens to the doors, Naubat khana.	30	30	29 0 0	
" ...	Purana Qila ...	Constructing approach road to Sher Shah's mosque.	3,237	277	277 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Certain repairs for conservation of Talaqi Gate.	486	198	118 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Conservation of walls and Talaqi Gate.	9,124	9,124	9,043 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Providing approach road from Muttia road to Talaqi Gate.	4,351	3,651	3,297 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Proposed link road in Purana Qila.	2,950	1,807	1,564 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Special repairs to north-east bastion.	596	596	531 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Delhi ...	Certain improvements to Mutiny Memorial.	2,692	...	304 0 0	
" ...	Humayun's tomb.	Certain repairs to tomb and mosque near western gate of Humayun's tomb.	971	195	172 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Special repairs to Nila Gumbaz near Humayun's tomb.	681	152	138 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Raising inner kerbs of paths round water channel, Humayun's tomb.	618	600	645 0 0	In progress.
" ...	Arab Sarai ...	Special repairs to east and south gateways of Arab Sarai.	1,408	1,408	1,318 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Repairs to Isa Khan's tomb	318	318	289 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Delhi ...	Annual repairs to historical buildings, Delhi.	3,080	2,031	2,174 0 0	In progress.
" ...	Khairpur ...	Special repairs to Sikandar Lodi's tomb.	1,508	1,508	1,564 0 0	
" ...	Nizam-ud-din...	Clearing drain and petty repairs to same.	195	195	162 0 0	Completed.
" ...	Moth ki Masjid	Providing a country door 1½" thick for entrance.	74	74	70 0 0	
" ...	Khirki Masjid	Compensation for houses round Khirki Masjid.	1,024	920	920 0 0	In progress.
" ...	Qutb ...	Certain improvements to Qutb Minar buildings at Delhi.	2,500	...	148 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Special repairs to Alau-d-din's College at Qutb.	2,238	2,238	2,134 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Making five servants' quarters.	1,567	1,567	1,214 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Demolishing old servants' quarters and one of the <i>dak</i> bungalows.	1,156	1,156	747 0 0	Completed.
		Carried over ...			31,710 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab, Province of Delhi and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1913—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1912-13	Amount spent during the year 1912-13.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		III.—PROVINCE OF DELHI —(concluded).	Rs.	Rs	Rs a p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	31,710 0 0	
Delhi ...	Qutb ...	Certain repairs at Qutb ..	802	802	800 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Making an approach road to the new frontage of Qutb.	1,175	1,175	697 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Excavations at Qutb near Delhi.	258	258	246 0 0	"
" ...	" ...	Supplying sandstone posts at Qutb.	90	90	90 0 0	Completed.
" ...	" ...	Lay out of grass lawns and paths at Qutb	6,202	6,202	5,809 0 0	In progress.
" ...	" ...	Certain extra works at Qutb	1,300	1,300	1,091 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Special allotment by Punjab Government for excavation at the Qutb.	2,000	2,000	2,000 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Improvement to Qutb ...	25,000	25,000	8,987 13 6	This Rs 8,987-13-6 out of special allotment sanctioned by the Government of India for improvements at Qutb and Purana Qila
		Total, Province of Delhi ...	...	...	51,430 13 6	Completed.
		IV.—AJMER.				
Ajmer ...	Ajmer Town ...	Special repairs to marble Bara ari's terraced floor at Anasagar, Ajmer	368	368	347 4 1	Completed.
		Total for Ajmer ...	...	...	347 4 1	

APPENDIX B.--List of photographs taken during the year 1912-13.

Serial number.	Place.	Title	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction.
2673	Delhi	Delhi Fort, Lahoro gate, <i>chawk</i>	8½×6¼	Interior.	South-west.
2674	"	"	"	"	"
2675	"	"	"	"	"
2676	"	"	12×10	General view of North-East side.	South-west.
2677	"	"	"	General view	West.
2678	"	"	"	"	South.
2679	"	"	"	Exterior view	West.
2680	"	"	"	Interior	North.
2681	"	"	"	"	South-west.
2682	"	"	10×8	Photo showing niches	North-west.
2683	"	"	"	Restored channel in front of Hira Mahal.	North-west.
2684	"	"	"	Photo of wooden screen	South-west
2685	"	"	"	General view of front	South.
2686	"	"	"	View of back	North-west.
2687	"	"	"	General view	East.
2688	"	"	"	"	West.
2689	"	"	"	"	East.
2690	"	"	8½×6½	Exterior	South.
2691	"	"	"	View of tank	South-east.
2692	"	"	"	General view	"
2693	"	"	"	View of back	West.
2694	"	"	"	General view	South-west.
2695	"	"	12×10	"	"
2696	"	"	8½×6½	Copy of an old photo	"
2697	"	"	"	"	"
2698	"	"	"	"	"
2699	"	"	"	"	"
2700	"	"	"	"	"
2701	"	"	"	"	"
2702	"	"	"	"	"
2703	"	"	"	"	"
2704	"	"	"	"	"
2705	"	"	"	"	"
2706	"	"	"	"	"
2707	"	"	"	"	"
2708	"	"	"	"	"
2709	"	"	"	"	"
2710	"	"	"	"	"
2711	"	"	"	"	"
2712	"	"	"	"	"
2713	"	"	"	"	"
2714	"	"	"	"	"
2715	"	"	"	"	"
2716	"	"	"	"	"

2717	"	"	Ruins of the Residency ... "	"	"	"
2718	"	"	Enclosure of Secundra Bagh	"	"	"
2719	"	"	Chaulakha Darwaza, Kaiser Bagh	"	"	"
2720	"	"	Rumi Darwaza and Burra Masjid to the right	"	"	"
2721	"	"	Building within the wall which rebels defended, but our troops made short-work of them.	"	"	"
2722	"	"	Secundra Bagh gate, from the south	"	"	"
2723	"	"	Begam's Kothi and mosque in Haazratganj. The mosque is now (i. e. 1857) being used as dispensary.	"	"	"
2724	"	"	Begam's Kothi, Hazratganj now post office	"	"	"
2725	"	"	"	"	"	"
2726	"	"	Secundra Bagh gate from the garden, north	12X10	"	"
2727	"	"	The battered Toshah Khana. Fairy's bridge in Kaiser Bagh	"	"	"
2728	"	"	Residency, south east, 1858	"	"	"
2729	"	"	" from the south re-occupation in 1858	"	"	"
2730	"	"	" in 1888	"	"	"
2731	"	"	King's Palace in 1858	8½X6½	"	"
2732	Aliganj, Delhi district	"	Tomb of Najaf Khan	"	"	General view
2733	Kalka,	"	Kalka Mandir	"	"	"
2734	Arab Sarai	"	Tomb of Fahim	"	"	"
2735	"	"	Ba Halima's garden gate	"	"	"
2736	Zamrudpur,	"	Tombs of Handi and Bibi	"	"	"
2737	Arab Sarai,	"	Tomb of Kaikubad known as Naghara Minar	"	"	"
2738	"	"	Tomb of Afsah	"	"	"
2739	"	"	Tomb with enclosure called Chausath Khamba	"	"	"
2740	Nizam-ud-din Delhi	"	Mosque of Khagar Khan known as Masidi Dargah	"	"	"
2741	"	"	Anonymous tomb called Zafarwala Gumbaz	"	"	"
2742	"	"	Mosque of Afshahwala	"	"	"
2743	Arab Sarai, Delhi	"	Ruins of Azimganj near Purana Qila	"	"	"
2744	Nizam-ud-din, Delhi	"	Burj of Khwaja Ayaz	"	"	"
2745	Arab Sarai, Delhi	"	Anonymous tomb called Batashewala Chota mahal	"	"	"
2746	"	"	Tomb of Mirza Muzaifar	"	"	"
2747	"	"	Mahal Kale Khan	"	"	"
2748	Chiragh Delhi, Delhi	"	Tomb of Shaikh Nasir-ud-din	"	"	"
2749	Aliganj,	"	Lal Masjid	"	"	"
2750	"	"	Lal Darwaza near Purana Qila	"	"	"
2751	Mubarikpur, Delhi District	"	Tombs of Wadda Khan, Chote Khan and Kale Khan	"	"	"
2752	"	"	Gateway	"	"	"
2753	Abrab Sarai, Delhi	"	Tomb of Mansur Khan called Chamariwala Gumbaz	"	"	"
2754	Aliganj, Delhi	"	Tomb of Sayed Ali Shah	"	"	"
2755	Madhoganj, Delhi	"	Mosque with enclosure called Chaunsath Khamba	"	"	"
2756	Baherporo, Delhi	"	Grave of Bibi Fatma Sam	"	"	"
2757	Kale Khan ki Sarai, Delhi	"	Sarai of Kale Khan	"	"	"
2758	"	"	Kes Minar near Purana Qila	"	"	"
2759	"	"	West Gateway of Old Fort	"	"	"
2760	Khairpur, Delhi	"	Tomb of Yasini Beg	"	"	"
2761	"	"	Anonyms tomb called Daghieliwala Gumbaz	"	"	"
2762	"	"	Unknown Gumbaz called Shisha Gumbaz	"	"	"
2763	"	"	Purnai Idgarh	"	"	"
2764	Zabtaganj, Delhi	"	Tomb of Sayed Abid	"	"	"
2765	"	"	Tomb of Mir Taqi	"	"	"
2766	Khalokhari, Delhi	"	Tomb of Sayed Mohammed Baber	"	"	"
2767	Chiragh Delhi, Delhi	"	Tomb of Zain-ud-din and grave of Makhdum Kamal-ud-din	"	"	"

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year 1912-13—(continued).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction.
2768	Delhi ...	Ruins behind Jail	8½×6½	General view	North.
2769	"	Ruins of Mahabat Khan's house near Jail	"	Front view	North-west.
2770	Malcha, Delhi	<i>Shikargah</i> ...	"	General view	"
2771	Kaipur, "	Mosque and tomb	"	"	East.
2772	Nizam-ud-din, Delhi	Doosariya Gumbaz	"	"	South.
2773	"	Nila Gumbaz	"	"	"
2774	Zamrudpur, "	Three tombs of three persons	"	"	North.
2775	Naraula, "	Half ruined 2-storied mosque	10×8	"	East.
2776	Purana Qila, "	Hijra ka Gumbaz	"	"	South.
2777	Madhoganj, "	Ugar Son ki Baoli	"	"	South-east.
2778	Delhi Fort	Sawan	8½×6½	Front view	North.
2779	"	"	"	"	"
2780	Moradabad	Mosque with two domes and enclosure and a chatri	10×8	General view	North-east.
2781	Mohulpur, Delhi district	Old building named Shikar mahal	8½×6½	"	"
2782	Malakpur kothi	Tomb of Sultan Ghari	"	"	East.
2783	"	Tomb of Sultan Ghari's tomb	"	"	"
2784	"	Tomb of Sultan Ghari. Inside view	"	"	South-east.
2785	"	Unknown mosque	"	"	"
2786	Moharamnagar,	Gate of Moharamnagar	"	"	"
2787	"	Kali Masjid	"	"	East.
2788	Kasampur,	Gate of the Manakpur, Basantnagar	"	"	North.
2789	Manakpur village,	Tomb of Ghosei	"	"	"
2789	"	Mahal band Sikar Khatun	"	"	"
2790	Nogahria village,	Gate of Mochi ka Bagh	10×8	"	East.
2791	Mochi ka bagh,	Well of " "	8½×6½	"	"
2792	"	Inside	"	"	"
2793	"	Outside	"	"	"
2794	Sarai Shohal village	Tomb of Shohal Khan Khwaja	"	"	South-west.
2795	"	Kabuli Darwaza outside Delhi gate	"	"	North.
2796	Delhi gate, Delhi	Unknown mosque near Reformatory school	"	"	"
2797	Delhi Jail	Tomb and mosque of Pir Muhammad Shah	10×8	"	South.
2798	Delhi	Assi khamba opposite Talagi gate	"	"	"
2799	"	Bara khamba opposite Purana Qila	8½×6½	"	"
2800	"	Mosque behind the Jail	"	"	South-east.
2801	"	"	"	"	"
2802	"	Domeless mosque	"	"	"
2803	Baberpur village, Delhi	Unknown tomb on west of Babarpur village	"	"	North.
2804	"	"	"	"	"
2805	"	" on east	"	"	"
2806	"	"	"	"	"
2807	"	Mosque of Jhalra Bagh	10×8	"	North-east.
2808	Hindu Rao ka Bagh, Delhi	Yakubji masjid	"	"	"
2809	Kishanganj, Delhi	Burhia ki masjid	"	"	South-east.
2810	Hindu Rao ka Bagh, Delhi	Gate of Hindu Rao ka Bagh	"	"	North-east.
2811	"	Chatri of	"	"	South.
2812	Delhi	Lal Takia masjid	"	"	North-east.
2813	"	Mosque of Shidipur	"	"	"
2813	"	Inscription on Shidipur mosque	"	"	East.

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APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year 1912-13—(continued).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction.
2867	Purana kila, Delhi	Talaqi gate. Cracked arch of dome on east side	8½×6¼	Interior	North-west.
2868	"	Ditto ditto west side	"	"	North-east.
2869	"	Talaqi gate, curtain wall, and north-east bastion of Fort	"	General view	North.
2870	"	Talaqi gate from north	"	"	"
2871	"	Curtain wall, Talaqi gate and north-west bastion of Fort	"	"	"
2872	Jama Masjid, Delhi	Showing modern pulpit	"	Front view	East.
2873	"	Old marble pulpit inside the prayer chamber	"	Interior	South.
2874	Qutb, Delhi	West outer wall of mosque behind Altamah's northern screen arches before conservation.	Films 4½×3¼	General view	West.
2875	"	Old approach path to Qutb near Minar	"	"	South.
2876	"	Delhi-Gurgaon road during removal	"	"	"
2877	"	ditto before removal showing old level of old court below it	"	"	"
2878	"	Old Gurgaon road near north end of Altamah's north colonnade before removal.	"	"	"
2879	"	Old approach path to Qutb enclosure	"	"	West.
2880	"	Central <i>Mihraz</i> of mosque chamber behind Altamah's north screen before conservation.	"	"	South-east.
2881	Mehrauli, Delhi	Unnamed tomb 30 yards north-west of Khawaspura	"	"	"
2882	"	Divan-i-khas of Bahadur Shah	"	"	East.
2883	"	Tomb of Saiyyad Khokar	"	"	"
2884	"	Unnamed tomb 25 yards west of tomb of Saiyyad Khokar	"	"	"
2885	"	Baoli of Anangzeb	"	"	West.
2886	"	<i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib, grave of Faiz Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Shajjar.	"	"	East.
2887	"	<i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib, grave of Shah Abadi	"	"	"
2888	"	<i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib, Zabita Khan and his wife.	"	"	"
2889	"	" " Grave enclosure to north of mosque of Khwaja Sahib containing graves of Farrukhsiyar's relatives.	"	"	South.
2890	"	Mosque behind o. 2884 to west	"	"	"
2891	"	<i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib, grave of Maulana Fakhruddin showing corner of grave of Sultan Tarikhin and son of Sultan Altamsh.	"	"	East.
2892	"	Naubat Khana built by Sher Shah	"	"	South.
2893	"	<i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib, entrance to the grave of Mustamad Khan	"	"	"
2894	"	" " Majlis Khana Gateway outside the <i>Dargah</i> near Sher Shahs north gate.	"	"	South-east.
2895	"	Unnamed tomb 40 yards south-east of the Sohan Burj	"	"	East.
2896	"	<i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib, grave of the Darzi of Khwaja Qutb	"	"	South-west.
2897	"	Unnamed mosque and <i>chattri</i> 50 yards to south of Jahaz Mahal on east side of road.	"	"	East.
2898	"	Gateway of <i>Sarat</i> of Bahadur Shah II	"	"	South.
2899	"	House of Qumli Shah	"	"	"
2900	"	<i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib, small mosque to west of gateway of Maulana Fakhruddin inside the <i>Dargah</i> .	"	"	West.
2901	"	Chihli tan, Chihli man	"	"	South.
2902	"	The Sohan Burj, Lal Kot to north	"	"	East.
2903	"	<i>Chattri</i> immediately east of Balban's tomb	6½×4½	"	South.
	"			"	East.

2904	"	"	Mosque 150 yards to south-west of south corner of Bagh-i-Nazir	8½X6½	"	"	South-west.
2905	"	"	Chattri 100 yards to west of Rajon-ki-Bain	"	"	"	South.
2906	"	"	House of Kali Sih b	"	"	"	"
2907	"	"	Gate of Mosque seen in No. 2904	"	"	"	North-east.
2908	"	"	Two unnamed tombs some 150 yards south-west of mosque of Jamali.	"	"	"	South-west.
2909	"	"	Unnamed mosque 50 yards to south of No. 2908.	"	"	"	East.
2910	"	"	Mosque 150 yards to south-west of mosque of Jamali	"	"	"	"
2911	"	"	Hindu carved stone found in excavation of November 1912	6½X4½	Inscription.	"	"
2912	"	"	" carved " the stone marked A on the reverse of No. 2911	"	"	"	"
2913	"	"	" Stones found in excavation of November 1912	"	"	"	"
2914	"	"	Mosque (probably built by Khan Jahan)	8½X6½	General view from back	South-west.	
2915	Kharai, Delhi	"	Bijai mandal	"	General view	North west.	
2916	Begampur, Delhi	"	Mosque 50 yards to north of graves of sisters of Nizamuddin-Aulia	"	Inscription	East.	
2917	Adchini, Delhi	"	view of Mihrab.	"	"	"	
2918	Khirkhi, Delhi	"	Tomb of Yusuf Qattal	6½X4½	General view	South.	
2919	Qutb, Delhi	"	View of mound (erected by Sir T. Metcalfe) to east of dāk bungalow.	8½X6½	"	South east.	
2920	"	"	"	"	"	East.	
2921	"	"	Dāk Bungalow enclosure (old sarai) (north side)	"	"	South.	
2922	"	"	South-east end of Ala-uddin's north extension showing old approach path.	"	"	East.	
2923	"	"	Dāk bungalow enclosure (old sarai)	"	Front view	"	
2924	Mehrauli, Delhi, Delhi	"	Qanati Masjid, view of niche showing inscriptions in plaster	"	General view	"	
2925	"	"	Dargah of Qutb Sahib; grave of the Nawab of Jhajjar	"	Front view	"	
2926	Charagh Delhi	"	Wall mosque in inner enclosure of Dargah	"	General view	South.	
2927	"	"	General view of inner enclosure	"	Front view	"	
2928	"	"	Tomb of Bahlol Lodi, south wall	"	Tile work view	East.	
2929	Mehrauli, Delhi	"	Dargah of Qutb Sahib tiled wall built by Aurangzeb	"	Interior	South.	
2930	Charagh Delhi, Delhi	"	Tomb to west of Mahal Khana inner Dargah enclosure	"	"	"	
2931	Mehrauli, Delhi	"	Dargah of Qutb Sahib, grave enclosure of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah I and Akbar II.	"	Inside view	"	
2932	"	"	Dargah of Qutb Sahib, grave enclosure of Shah Alam, Bahadur Shah I and Akbar II.	"	General view	"	
2933	"	"	Dargah Qutb Sahib, grave of Shah Abadi	"	"	"	
2934	"	"	Graves of Zabithah Khan and his wife	"	"	North.	
2935	"	"	Palace of Bahadur Shah II	"	"	North west.	
2936	Qutb, Delhi	"	Ala-uddin's northern extension, view looking towards south from north-west corner before improvements.	10X8	"	South east.	
2937	"	"	View of forecourt of Qutb enclosure from Major Smith's cupola before improvements.	"	"	East.	
2938	"	"	Thatched dāk bungalow before removal	"	Back view	North-east.	
2939	"	"	enclosure (old sarai) before improvement	"	General view	East.	
2940	"	"	Qutb-ud-din Aibak's screen arches	8½X6½	"	East.	
2941	"	"	Dargah of Qutb Sahib, details of tiled wall built by Aurangzeb	"	Tile work	"	
2942	Mehrauli, Delhi	"	Grave of Makdum Samandir	Flims 4½X3½	General view	South.	
2943	"	"	" Ahsanulla Khan	"	"	"	
2944	Begampur, Delhi	"	Ruined south wall of Bijai Mandal	"	"	"	
2945	Mehrauli, Delhi	"	Subate and neighbouring mosque	"	"	"	
2946	Qutb	"	Carved stone found in excavation	6½X4½	Inscription	"	
2947	"	"	Hindu carved stones	"	"	"	
2948	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2949	"	"	Projected gateway to north of Ala-uddin's northern extension	"	"	North-east.	
2950	Purana Qila, Delhi	"	Sher Shah's mosque	8½X6½	General front view	East.	
2951	"	"	Window on south wall of Sher Shah's mosque	"	General view	West.	

APPENDIX B.—List of photographs taken during the year 1912-13—(continued).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of Plates in inches.	Description.	Direction.
2952	Purana Qila, Delhi	Interior of Sher Shah's mosque	8½×6½	Interior	South-east.
2953	" "	Main arch of "	"	Front view	East.
2954	" "	South-west corner turret of Sher Shah's mosque	"	General view	South.
2955	Quth, Delhi	Carved stones found in excavation	"	Inscription	"
2956	" "	" "	"	"	"
2957	Delhi Fort	Naubat Khana	10×8	General view	West.
2958	" "	Diwan-i-Amm	"	"	East.
2959	Quth, Delhi	Details of projecting gallery, Quth Minar	"	"	"
2960	" "	Arches of Quwatul Islam Masjid under repair	"	"	"
2961	Delhi	Carved stone found in excavation	6½×4½	Detail.	East.
2962	" "	Kalan Masjid	8½×6½	General view.	"
2963	Quth, Delhi	Carved stones found in excavation	"	Detail.	West.
2964	" "	Old thatched dāk bungalow on east side of saraī	"	General view	South-east.
2965	" "	Details of Altamash's tomb	"	Detail	South.
2966	" "	Alai Darwaza, south front	"	Front view	"
2967	" "	Quth Minar, general view	"	General view	"
2968	Tughlakabad, Delhi	South bastion of citadel	"	"	South-west.
2969	" "	Gate opposite causeway leading to Tughlaka's tomb	"	"	No. h.
2970	" "	Citadel wall inside fort, from north	"	"	West.
2971	" "	Old Sally-port	"	"	"
2972	" "	Detail of west wall of citadel	"	"	North.
2973	" "	Adilabad	"	"	West.
2974	Khairpur, Delhi	Inscriptions on gateway to Khairpur mosque	"	Front view	West.
2975	" "	Old Lodi bridge	"	General view	North.
2976	" "	Oriel window, Khairpur mosque	"	"	South.
2977	Quth, Delhi	Ala-ud-din's north extension from top of minar	"	"	West.
2978	" "	Old dāk bungalow	"	"	"
2979	" "	" "	"	"	South.
2980	" "	Ala-ud-din's north extension showing walled enclosure to be removed.	"	"	East.
2981	" "	view from top of minar.	"	"	"
2982	" "	Southern piers of Altamash's screen arches under repairs; view from top of minar.	"	"	South.
2983	" "	West wall of Lal Kot from top of minar	"	"	"
2984	Delhi	North wall of Lal Kot and Rai Pithora from top of Minar	"	Inscriptions	South-west.
2985	" "	Inscribed slab from Shaikh Abdul Nabi's mosque	"	General view	North-west.
2986	" "	Grave of Haqiqat Khan	"	"	"
2987	Firozpur, Moradabad	Gate of fort	"	"	North-east.
2988	" "	The Shish Mahal as excavated	"	"	East.
2989	" "	Fort wall	"	"	North.
2990	" "	Mosque	6½×4½	"	West.
2991	Quth, Delhi	Hole for storing money found in excavation near Altamash's tomb	"	"	"
2992	" "	Detail of Hindu window in west wall of Quth mosque	"	"	East.
2993	" "	Detail of Disc (incised plaster) from <i>chattri</i> at Rajon-ki-Bain	8½×6½	Copy	North.
2994	" "	South corner of Ala-ud-din's east extension under excavation	10×8	General view	West.
	" "	South piers of Altamash's screen arches under repairs (compare No. 2981).	"	"	East.

	Purana Qila, Delhi	Inscription on south wall of Talaqi Gate	6½×4½	Detail inscription	South
2995	"	"	"	"	"
2996	"	"	"	"	"
2997	"	"	"	"	"
2998	"	"	"	"	"
2999	"	"	"	"	"
3000	Delhi	"	"	"	"
3001	Mehrauli, Delhi	"	"	"	North-west.
3002	"	"	"	"	West.
3003	"	"	"	"	"
3004	"	"	"	"	"
3005	"	"	"	"	South.
3006	Sarai Shahji, Delhi	"	"	"	North-west.
3007	"	"	"	"	West.
3008	Fatchpur Sikri, Agra	"	"	"	North-east.
3009	"	"	"	"	"
3010	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3011	"	"	"	"	East.
3012	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3013	"	"	"	"	South-west.
3014	"	"	"	"	East.
3015	"	"	"	"	"
3016	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3017	"	"	"	"	North-east.
3018	"	"	"	"	East.
3019	"	"	"	"	North-east.
3020	"	"	"	"	North-west.
3021	"	"	"	"	South.
3022	"	"	"	"	North.
3023	"	"	"	"	"
3024	Mahrauli, Delhi	"	"	"	North-west.
3025	"	"	"	"	South-west.
3026	Qutb, Delhi	"	"	"	South-east.
3027	Mehrauli, Delhi	"	"	"	East.
3028	"	"	"	"	"
3029	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3030	Qutb, Delhi	"	"	"	West.
3031	Mehrauli, Delhi	"	"	"	"
3032	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3033	"	"	"	"	South.
3034	"	"	"	"	"
3035	Jaunpur	"	"	"	East.
3036	"	"	"	"	West.
3037	"	"	"	"	"
3038	"	"	"	"	North-east.
3039	"	"	"	"	East.
3040	"	"	"	"	"
3041	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3042	"	"	"	"	East.
		"	"	"	North.
		"	"	"	South-west.

No.	Locality	Structure	Material	Height	Remarks	Notes	Orientation
3086	West	North	"	"	"	"	North-east.
3087	North	"	"	"	"	"	South.
3088	Inside of North enclosure wall	"	"	"	"	"	East.
3089	Asaf Khan's tomb before improvements.	"	"	"	"	"	"
3090	Chiniwallah masjid	"	"	"	"	"	"
3091	Masjid of Muhammad Saleh	"	"	"	"	"	"
3092	Painted ceiling roof pavilion. Ranjit Singh 7, Baradari	"	"	"	"	"	South-west.
3093	Sikh Fountain disclosed during excavation near Baradari	"	"	"	"	"	North.
3094	Muhammad Amin Beg's mosque. Tile work	"	"	"	"	"	East.
3095	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3096	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3097	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3098	General Allard's daughter's tomb	"	"	"	"	"	North-west.
3099	"	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3100	Farid Bukhari's tomb	"	"	"	"	"	East.
3101	Tomb of Pakki Shah showing cracked arch-heads	"	"	"	"	"	South.
3102	"	"	"	"	"	"	East.
3103	Nila Gumbaz	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3104	Tomb of Data Ganj Beksh	"	"	"	"	"	West.
3105	Grave of Qutbuddin Aibek	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3106	Grave of Azaz	"	"	"	"	"	West.
3107	Tomb of Zebunnisa	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3108	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3109	Detail of tile work on south wall of Chauburji	"	"	"	"	"	South-west.
3110	Gateway of Chauburji	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3111	Tile work on north wall of Chauburji	"	"	"	"	"	South.
3112	Gateway of Nawakot	"	"	"	"	"	East.
3113	Ala-ud-din's unfinished Minar. Base during improvement to surroundings.	"	"	"	"	"	North.
3114	"	"	"	"	"	"	East.
3115	South view of Ala-ud-din's projected screen arches after clearance	"	"	"	"	"	South-west.
3116	North outer court of Altamsh's extension after clearance	"	"	"	"	"	South-east.
3117	Ground north of Altamsh's tomb after clearance	"	"	"	"	"	South.
3118	West outer wall of Qutb mosque during clearance	"	"	"	"	"	West.
3119	Mosque chamber behind Altamsh's north screen after clearance	"	"	"	"	"	"
3120	Bases of Altamsh's northern outer colonnade after removal of old Delhi-Gurgaon Road.	"	"	"	"	"	South.
3121	View of south-west outer corner of Qutb mosque after clearance	"	"	"	"	"	"
3122	View of Ala-ud-din's north extension during improvement	"	"	"	"	"	North-east.
3123	North wall of Qutb mosque after clearance of earth	"	"	"	"	"	South.
3124	Dak bungalow enclosure, north side after removal of walls &c.	"	"	"	"	"	East.
3125	South-east end of Ala-ud-din's north extension showing plinth exposed by clearance.	"	"	"	"	"	"
3126	Existing dak bungalow in enclosure after removal of two thatched bungalows.	"	"	"	"	"	West.
3127	East side of enclosure (old sarai) after removal of eastern thatched bungalow.	"	"	"	"	"	South.
3128	Ala-ud-din's north extension from top of minar after clearance and during garden work.	"	"	"	"	"	West.
3129	New approach path from top of minar after removal of thatched dak bungalows.	"	"	"	"	"	"
3130	Ala-ud-din's north extension showing modern walled enclosures removed; view from top of minar.	"	"	"	"	"	South.

APPENDIX B.—List of photopraphs taken during the year 1912-13—(concluded).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction.
3131	Delhi Qutb	New facade line of area after removal of thatched bungalow, view from top of <i>Minar</i> .	8½×6½	General view	South.
3132	"	Existing <i>ddk</i> bungalow after removal of east thatched bungalow	"	"	"
3133	"	New facade line of area after removal of thatched bungalows	"	"	South-East.
3134	"	Do. ditto	10×8	"	"
3135	"	View of forecourt of area from Major Smith's cupola after removal of <i>ddk</i> bungalows; gardener's work in progress.	"	"	"
3136	"	View of forecourt after removal of <i>ddk</i> bungalows; gardener's work in progress.	"	Back side view	East.
3137	"	South-east corner of Ala-ud-din's East extension, after excavation showing exposed plinth; gardener's work in progress.	"	General view	"
3138	"	South pier of Altamah's screen arches after repairs and also showing protective buttresses put up at Ala-ud-din's college.	"	"	"
3139	Delhi Purana Qila	Arches inside wall to west of Talaqi gate after conservation showing three new buttresses.	"	"	South.
3140	"	View of arches inside fort to immediate east of Talaqi gate after conservation	8½×6½	"	South-West.
3141	"	Arches inside fort to west of Talaqi gate after conservation of upper portion of walls and removal of modern additions.	"	"	South.
3142	"	Arches of recess on west side of Talaqi gate after repairs	"	Inside view	North-East.
3143	"	Ditto east side	"	"	South-East.
3144	"	Top of wall to west of Talaqi gate after conservation	"	General view	South-West.
3145	"	Curtain wall to west of Talaqi gate and north-west bastion of fort, after conservation.	"	"	North.
3146	"	Roof on top of wall to west of Talaqi gate after removal of <i>debris</i> and after repair.	8½×6½	"	South-West.
3147	"	Curtain wall between Talaqi gate and North-East bastion of Fort after conservation.	"	General view	North.
3148	Lahore Fort	Bari Khwabagh and surrounding buildings before conservation	10×8	"	South-West.
3149	"	Bari Khwabagh, old plaster decoration under modern white wash	8½×6½	"	South.
3150	"	General view of main apartment	"	"	South-West.
3151	"	Roman Catholic Chapel; external view from <i>fausse brate</i> showing windows.	"	"	North-East.
3152	"	Roman Catholic Chapel. West <i>Mezzanine</i> room; before conservation.	"	"	West.
3153	"	" west oriel window showing early Mughal staccato corbelling, as exposed.	"	"	North.
3154	"	Roman Catholic Chapel Brick <i>Jali</i> Work (early Mughal) in above oriel window.	"	Detail	"
3155	"	Roman Catholic Chapel. East oriel window before conservation	"	General view	"
3156	"	" Chapel. Modern pier (East) to support roof, before its removal.	"	"	West.
3157	"	Modern building between Roman Catholic Chapel and Bari Khwabagh before removal.	"	"	South.
3158	"	Roman Catholic Chapel; modern pier (west) to support roof before its removal.	"	"	East.

**APPENDIX C.—List of Photographs of Modern Indian Architecture taken
during the year ending March 31st, 1913.**

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of of plate in inches.	Description.	Direction.
164	Agra	... <i>Samadh</i> of Radha Swami beyond Roman Catholic Cemetery, Civil Lines.	8½×6½...	View of East Facade ...	East.
165	"	... <i>Samadh</i> of Radha Swami beyond Roman Catholic Cemetery, Civil Lines.	" "	" West Facade ...	West
166	"	... <i>Samadh</i> of Radha Swami beyond Roman Catholic Cemetery, Civil Lines.	12×10...	General view ...	South-East.
167	"	... <i>Samadh</i> of Radha Swami beyond Roman Catholic Cemetery, Civil Lines.	" "	" "	"
168	"	... <i>Samadh</i> of Radha Swami beyond Roman Catholic Cemetery, Civil Lines.	" "	Photo of ground plan ...	
169	"	... <i>Samadh</i> of Radha Swami beyond Roman Catholic Cemetery, Civil Lines.	" "	" East Elevation	
170	"	... <i>Samadh</i> of Radha Swami beyond Roman Catholic Cemetery, Civil Lines.	" "	" West "	
171	Saharanpur	... Jama Masjid	8½×6½...	General view ...	North-East.
172	"	... "	" "	" "	East.
173	Delhi	... A Modern <i>Dharamsala</i>	6½×4½ ..	Front view	
174	"	... A Modern Temple	" "	"	
175	"	... "	" "	"	
176	Lucknow	... Nudwat-ul-ulama	" "	"	
177	"	... "	" "	"	
178	"	... "	" "	"	
179	"	... "	" "	"	

GORDON SANDERSON,
Superintendent, *Muhammadan and British Monuments*,
Northern Circle, Agra.

APPENDIX D.—List of drawings made in the Office of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern circle, Agra, during the year ending the 31st March 1913.

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1423	Lucknow ...	Elevation of the Nadan Mahal ...	1"=2'
1424	Do. ...	Ground plan of do. ...	1"=3'
1425	Do. ...	Section of do. ...	1"=2'
1426	Do. ...	Plan of the "Solah Khamba" ...	1"=2'
1427	Do. ...	Elevation of do. ...	1"=2'
1428	Do. ...	Section of do. ...	1"=2'
1429	Do. ...	Side elevation of the "Solah Khamba" ...	1"=2'
1430	Do. ...	Upper plan of do ...	1"=2'
1431	Do. ...	Details of plan, elevation and plinth "Solah Khamba" ...	3"=1'
1432	Agra ...	Sketch showing proposed drainage for shrubberies, Akbari Mahal, Fort.	1"=20'
1433	Delhi ...	Plan showing ground to East of Moth-ki-Masjid, Delhi, proposed to be acquired by the Archaeological department.	1"=20'
1434	Agra ...	Proposed hanging lamp for Akbar's tomb, Sikandarah, showing height at which to hang.	1"=10'
1435	Allahabad ...	Plan showing military godowns round <i>Zanana</i> Building, Fort Allahabad.	1"=20'
1436	Agra ...	Sketch for proposed new shops in front of Jama Masjid...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "=1'
1437	Lahore ...	Hazuri Bagh improvement. Drawing for Plate 41, Annual Progress Report 1911-1912.	1"=25'
1438	Delhi ...	Archaeological Area, Delhi Fort. Drawing for Plate 21, Annual Progress Report, 1911-1912.	1"=50'
1439	Allahabad ...	Conservation of the <i>Zanana</i> building. Fort. Drawing of new work on first floor level for Plate 20, Annual Progress Report 1911-1912.	1"=1'
1440	Do. ...	Conservation of the <i>Zanana</i> Building, Fort. Drawing of new work on second floor level for Plate 19, Annual Progress Report, 1911-1912.	1"=1'
1441	Delhi ...	Plan showing arrangement of Mumtaz Mahal, Fort, for Coronation Durbar Loan Exhibition. Drawing for Plate 5 of Annual Progress Report, 1911-1912.	1"=8'
1442	Agra ...	Plan showing layout of Akbari Mahal, for Plate 18, Annual Progress Report, 1911-1912.	1"=25'
1443	Delhi ...	Plan showing Archaeological Area, Fort, for article contributed to Archaeological Survey of India Annual for 1911-1912.	1"=50'
1444	Do. ...	Old plan of Fort, for article contributed to Archaeological Survey India Annual for 1911-1912.	No scale.
1445	Agra ...	Copy of an old plan for Shah Alam's time, dated 1189 A. H. (1775 A. D.) showing a tomb, mosque, and other buildings at Moti Katra, Agra.	Do.
1446	Delhi ...	Plan of Purana Qila, Delhi, showing proposed roads ...	500'=1'
1447	Delhi, Qutb ...	Pencil drawing of Rajon-ki-Baoli (Ba'in) ...	50'=1'
1448	Do. ...	Pencil drawing of tomb of Sultan Ghari, Malikpur, ground plan and section.	1"=8'
1449	Do. ...	<i>Madrassa</i> Mahipalpur, near the tomb of Sultan Ghari. Probably an old Shikargarh of the Tughlag period.	1"=5'
1450	Delhi ...	Pulpit, Jama Masjid	2"=1'
1451	Do. ...	Khirki Masjid. Ground plan ...	1"=10'
1452	Do. ...	Khirki Masjid. Section ...	1"=10'
1453	Moradabad ...	Firozpur Fort near Sambhal ...	1"=20'
1454	Delhi, Qutb ...	Plan showing improvements to the Qutb area ...	1"=25'
1455	Do. ...	Sketch plan and elevation of proposed visitors' pavilion, near <i>dak</i> bungalow.	1"=8'
1456	Delhi ...	Design for proposed new marble pulpit, Jama Masjid ...	2"=1'
1457	Lahore ...	Design for proposed red-sandstone seats, Hazuri Bagh, Lahore.	1"=1'
1458	Do. ...	Design for proposed fountain heads, Hazuri Bagh, Lahore	No scale.
1459	Delhi, Qutb ...	Perspective sketch showing improvements to Qutb area for Annual Progress Report 1912-1913.	

GORDON SANDERSON,
Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments,
Northern Circle, Agra.

APPENDIX E.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1913.

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. Qutb Delhi ...	A slab of red sand-stone, fixed over the facade of the northern door of the Qutb Minar (basement storey.)	Arabic and Persian, in <i>Naskh</i> character.	Sikandar Lodi, 907 A. H. 1501 A. D.	Rubbing	Records that the " <i>Minarah</i> " which had been damaged, was repaired during the reign of Sikandar Lodi.
2. Ditto ...	A slab of red sand-stone, framing the doorway of the 5th storey of the Qutb Minar.	Persian. <i>Naskh</i> character.	Firoz Shah Tughlaq. 770 A. H. 1368 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that this " <i>Minarah</i> " was damaged by lightning in 770 A. H. and was rebuilt by Firoz Shah.
3. <i>Mochi ka Bagh</i> , Delhi.	A grey stone slab, fixed in a well inside the <i>Mochi ka Bagh</i> .	Do.	...	Photo ...	States that the well was built by a shoe-maker of <i>Ruhtak</i> , perhaps the man referred to in the next inscription. The names of the founder and of the reigning king and the date are obliterated.
4. Ditto ...	A slab of red sand-stone, fixed in a well outside the <i>Mochi ka Bagh</i> .	Persian <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	Aurangzeb 1107 A. H. 1695 A. D.	Do. ...	This inscription is well preserved and states that <i>Har Ram Sahu</i> , son of <i>Jagat Rai</i> , of <i>Ruhtak</i> , a shoe maker, founded this well in Aurangzeb's time in 1107 A. H.
5. <i>Outside Delhi Gate</i> , of city Delhi.	On a marble <i>tawiz</i> , on a grave lying to the north-east corner of the court yard of the mosque of <i>Pir Muhammad Shah</i> , <i>Bain</i> , near <i>Shaikh Abdun-Nabi's</i> mosque.	Arabic. <i>Naskh</i> character.	<i>Shahjahan</i> 1059 A. H. 1649 A. D.	Rubbing	This inscription contains <i>Bismillah</i> , a verse in Arabic, the names of 12 <i>Imams</i> together with the name of the prophet, <i>Ali</i> and <i>Fatimah</i> and the date of the death of the deceased person as 1059 A. H.
6. <i>Ruhulla Sarai</i> , Delhi.	A marble slab, fixed over the central <i>Mihraab</i> of the <i>Nazir ki Masjid</i> near <i>Ruhullah Sarai</i> .	Persian, <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	Aurangzeb 1068 A. H. 1657 A. D.	Photo ...	It contains 12 Persian verses which record that this mosque was built by <i>Nazir Daulat</i> in the reign of Aurangzeb in 1068 A. H. and that a piece of land equal to 10 <i>bighas</i> has been made <i>wagf</i> for its expenses as well as the income of a <i>Katra</i> .
7. <i>Shidipur</i> , Delhi ...	A marble slab, fixed over the central <i>Mihraab</i> of the new arcade which has recently been added to the mosque.	Ditto	Mubammad Shah, 24th year of his accession.	Do. ...	Records the <i>Kalimah</i> and name of the Emperor Muhammad <i>Shah</i> . The date given is the 24th year of his accession. It also gives the names of three persons including a lady, and instructions regarding the carrying out of the ceremony of the <i>Urs</i> of <i>Bibi Arjuman</i> and <i>Khānam</i> and <i>Nawab Kazim Khan</i> from the income of the mosque.
8. <i>Shahji ki Sarai</i> , Delhi.	Marble head-stone erected on the grave of <i>Shaikh Farid Murtezā Khān</i> , situated in <i>Shahji ki Sarai</i> near the <i>Begampuri</i> mosque on the south road.	Ditto	<i>Jahāngir</i> ... 1025 A. H. 1616 A. D.	Rubbing	A beautiful inscription giving a brief account of <i>Shaikh Farid's</i> life and recording the date of his death in a <i>chronogram</i> .

APPENDIX E.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1913—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo or rubbing.	Remarks.
9. <i>Malakpur Kohi</i> , (Mahipalpur) Delhi.	Marble slab, fixed on the facade of the gateway of the tomb of Sultan Ghāri, situated in the village of Malakpur Kohi about three miles from Qutb Sahib (north-west).	Arabic, <i>cu-fique fleuri</i>	Altamsh... 629 A. H. 1231 A. D.	Photo ...	Records that this tomb was erected by the order of Sultan Shams-ud-din Altamsh in the year 629 A. H.
10. <i>Qutb</i> Delhi ...	Slab of marble stone, fixed on the jamb of the 4th storey of the Qutb Minar.	<i>Nagri</i> ...	...	Rubbing	Sent to the office of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, Simla.
11. Ditto ...	Slab of red sand-stone, fixed on the side wall of the third storey of the Qutb Minar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
12. Ditto ...	Slab of red sand-stone, fixed on the east side of the wall of the 3rd storey of the Qutb Minar.	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Five <i>Nagri</i> inscriptions were found on this storey on 5 separate pieces of red sand-stone. Their estampages were taken and sent to the Director-General of Archaeology in India, Simla.
13. Ditto. ...	Slab of red sand-stone, fixed on the side of the second storey of the Qutb Minar.	Ditto. ...	...	Ditto	Sent to the office of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, Simla.
14. Ditto. ...	Slab of red sand-stone, on the south side wall of the second storey of the Qutb Minar.	Ditto. ...	...	Ditto	Ditto
15. Ditto. ...	Slab of grey stone, fixed on the outer eastern gateway of the Qutb mosque.	Persian, <i>Naskh</i> character.	Qutb-ud-din, Aibak.	Do. ...	Records that this mosque (Kuwwatul-Islam) was built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak. No date is given in this inscription.
16. Ditto. ...	Slab of red sand-stone, fixed on the inner eastern gateway of the Qutb mosque.	Arabic and Persian, <i>Naskh</i> character.	Ditto ... 587 A. H. 1191 A. D.	Do. ...	Records that the 'Fort' <i>Hisar</i> , i.e. Qilah Rai Pithora, was conquered by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Commander-in-Chief, and that he built this mosque in 587 A. H.
17. Ditto ...	Slab of red sand-stone, fixed on the northern gate of Qutb mosque.	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i> character.	Muhammad Bin Sam, (Shahabud-Din Ghori). 592 A. H. 1195 A. D.	Photo ...	Contains 3 verses from the Quran and states that this building was erected by the order of Sultan Muizz-ud-din Muhammad Bin Sam in the year 592 A. H.
18. Ditto ...	Carved on a pillar in the Qutb mosque.	Arabic in <i>Naskh</i> character.	Qutb-ud-din Aibak, or Shams-ud-din Altamsh.	Rubbing.	Contains the following words only. "In the trusteeship of the slave Fazl, son of Abul-Ma'ali."
19. Ditto. ...	Carved on a pillar of the western arches in the Qutb mosque.	Ditto. ...	Muhammad bin Sam. 594 A. H. 1197 A. D.	Photo ...	Only contains a date. "The 10th of the month of Zi-Q'ad 594 A. H."
20. Ditto. ...	Carved on a pillar of the southern arches in the Qutb mosque.	Ditto. ...	Altamsh 627 A. H. 1229 A. D.	Rubbing.	Contains a date only. 627 A. H.

APPENDIX E.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1913—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
21. Mehrauli, Delhi ...	Engraved on a slab of red sand-stone, fixed on the northern gate of the tomb of Qutb Sahib at Mehrauli	Persian <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	Sher Shah 948 A. H. 1541 A. D.	Photo ...	This inscription contains 3 verses of Persian poetry, to the effect that this northern gate was erected in the reign of Sher Shah in 948 A. H. under the management of Khalil-ul-Haq.
22. Ditto. ...	Engraved on marble slab, on the outer doorway of the <i>muhajjar</i> of the tomb of Qutb Sahib	Ditto. ...	Farrukh Siyar. 1130 A. H. 1717 A. D.	Photo ...	Records that this <i>muhajjar</i> (railing) was erected round the tomb of Khwaja Qutb-ud-din by the order of the Emperor Farrukh Siyar.
23. Ditto. ...	Engraved on a marble slab on the inner doorway of the marble <i>muhajjar</i> of the tomb of Qutb Sahib.	Ditto. ...	Ditto	Ditto	Contains a chronogram giving the date of the erection of the <i>muhajjar</i> as 1130 A. H. or the 7th year of accession of Farrukh Siyar and states that Obaidullah, Shirin—Kalam was the writer of the inscription.
24. Ditto ...	Carved on a marble slab fixed formerly on the eastern gateway facing towards the enclosure of Maulana Muiz-ud-din. It is now lying in the Jami Masjid of the Qutb Sahib.	Persian, <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	Islam Shah 956 A. H. 1549 A. D.	Rubbing	Records that Sheikh Yusuf built this gate in the reign of Islam Shah in the year 956, A. H.
25. Ditto ...	Two pieces of grey stone probably the head stone of Babá Háji Rozbih's grave; situated in the moat of the Lal Kot of Rai Pithora, near the Sohan Burj.	Arabic old <i>Naskh</i> character.	...	Hand copy.	Records the <i>Ayat-ul-Kursi</i> a part of the chapter of the Qurán, generally written on the tawiz and head stone of the graves. From the <i>naskh</i> character of the inscription and the stones used, it appears to be of the early Muhammadan period.
26. Ditto ...	Slab of red stone, fixed over the central <i>Mihraab</i> of a small mosque behind the Idgáh of Mehrauli.	Persian <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	Bahádur Shah II, 1270 A. H. 1853 A. D.	Rubbing	Bahádur Sháh II composed this inscription himself in Persian poetry, and it records that Akhundji (a pious man of Afghanistan who settled at Mehrauli) repaired the mosque in 1253, A. D.
27. Ditto ...	In <i>chunam</i> on the central niche of a <i>Hazirah</i> , situated in the Mehrauli Bázár (south-west.)	Persian <i>Naskh</i> character.	Akbar ...	Photo.	This inscription records that the <i>Hazirah</i> (enclosure) was built by a certain Khán, general of Akbar's reign. The name of the founder and the date of the building is unknown as the greater part of the inscription is effaced.

APPENDIX E.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1913—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
28. Mehrauli, Delhi ...	Written in black ink on the northern wall of the tomb of Maulana Abdul-Haq Muhaddis Dehlawi, situated on the northern bank of the Shamsi Talab.	Persian, <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	Shahjahan 1052 A. H. 1642 A. D.	Hand copy	A long inscription recording a full account of the Shaikh's birth, his literary attainments and his death.
29. Ditto ...	Two slabs of red sandstone, fixed over the lintel of the northern arch of the tomb of Maulana Shu'aib, situated at the north-west corner of the Shamsi Talab, on the hill side.	Persian <i>Nasikh</i> character.	Firoz Shah 777 A. H. 1375 A. D.	Rubbing	Records that the tomb was built in Firoz Shah's reign, by Káfur Khán in the beginning of the month of Ramazán.
30. Ditto ...	A small marble slab recently fixed over the northern arch of the tomb of Khwaja Samá-ud-din Kambob, situated to south-west of the Shamsi Talab.	Persian and Urdu, <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	The saint's death took place in Sikandar Lodí's reign	Hand copy.	Records the date of Saint's death, 901 A. H., 1495 A. D. from the <i>Siyar-ul-Arifin</i> written by Maulana Jamáli, and that this marble tablet was put up by one Hamid Ali Khan of Amroha in 1314 A. H., 1896 A. D.
31. Ditto ...	Slab of red sandstone, fixed in the western wall of a well in the Sultanpura village about 2 miles from Mehrauli on the road leading to Gurgaon.	Persian, <i>Nastaliq</i> character	Sultan Násir-ud-din Mahmúd 661 A. H. 1262 A. D.	Rubbing and Photo.	States that some one (name of the founder is illegible) built a well and a mosque here in 1262 A. D. This year corresponds to the reign of Sultan Násir-ud-din Mahmúd, son of Shams-ud-din Altamash.
32. Qutb, Delhi ...	Marble slab fixed over the entrance of Imám Muhammad Ali's tomb known as Imám Zámín, situated outside the Alái Gate near Qutb Minar.	Persian, <i>Nasikh</i> character.	Humáyún. 944 A. H. 1537 A. D.	Photo ...	The inscription tells us that Imám Muhammad Ali known as Imám Zámín built his tomb in his life in 1537 A. D. and that he was buried here according to his will.
33. Mehrauli, " ...	Carved in <i>chunam</i> , over the arches of the tomb of Mauláná Jamáli, near Qutb Minar.	Persian, <i>Nasikh</i> character.	Humáyún 945 A. H. 1538 A. D.	Hand copy	The inscription is contained in two well-known odes and one quatrain written by Mauláná Jamáli. In these he explains the favours that the Almighty has bestowed upon mankind.
34. Ditto ...	Marble slab, fixed over the facade of the western gateway of Bagh-i Názir, situated to the south of Mauláná Jamáli's tomb.	Persian <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	Muhamrad Sháh. 1161 A. H. 1748 A. D.	Photo ..	States that this garden, on the gateway of which this inscription is fixed, was built by the order of Muhammad Sháh in 1161 A. H., 1748 A. D. the last year of his reign.
35. Ditto ...	A triangular slab of red sandstone which was found lying in the enclosure of Mauláná Maiz, near the Bagh-i Názir. It has now been reset on a new platform close by another inscribed <i>tawiz</i> , under a small <i>chhatra</i> , erected to protect these valuable inscriptions against the effects of the weather.	Persian <i>Nasikh</i> character.	Raziyyah Begam. 638 A. H. 1240 A. D.	Rubbing	Records the death of some notable by name Muhammad, son of Ali, son of Usmán. The deceased's title was Nizám-ud-din and he died in 1240 A. D.

APPENDIX E.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1913—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
36. Mehrawli Delhi ...	<i>Tawiz</i> of grey stone under the same <i>chhattri</i> referred to in the enclosure of Mauláná Mu'izz, near Bágh-i-Názir.	Persian <i>Nasikh</i> character.	No date ...	Rubbing	The <i>tawiz</i> bears no date but contains the name of the deceased and that of his father. Also some sacred words of the Muhammadan Faith.
37. Ditto ...	A small <i>tawiz</i> of red sand-stone, found lying buried in the grave in the same enclosure of Mauláná Muizz, near the Bágh-i-Názir. The grave has been repaired and the <i>tawiz</i> has been reset, a <i>chattri</i> has been built over the grave to protect the <i>tawiz</i> by Hájí Abdul Ghani, Municipal Commissioner, Delhi.	Do. ...	Shams-ud-din Altamsh. 611 A. H. 1214 A. D.	Do. ...	A very important and at the same time interesting inscription. Its importance lies in its antiquity, for it belongs to the early period of Shams-ud-din Altamsh, and its interest lies in its text the translation of which runs:— “[Here lies] the most dear son, the refreshing to the eye, the fruit of the heart, As'ad, son of Husain. May God illuminate his grave. He learnt the Quran by heart and died at the age of seven years in 611.”
38. Ditto ...	Slab of red sand-stone 5' in length 2' in width and 3' in height. It was also found buried in the enclosure of Mauláná Muizz, near the Bágh-i-Názir. It is now leaning against the wall of the old mosque in the same enclosure.	Arabic, <i>Nasikh</i> character.	'Alá-ud-din Khilji.	Photo ...	An old inscription but incomplete as its last portion is missing. It only contains the titles and the name of the Emperor 'Alá-ud-din.
39. Ditto ...	Slab of red stone, fixed on the south side of a <i>chhattri</i> attached to the Rajon-ki-Bain.	Persian <i>Nasikh</i> character.	Sikandar Lodi. 912 A. H. 1506 A. D.	Rubbing	Records that Daulat Khán built this dome during the reign of Sikandar Lodi in 1506 A. D.
40. Ditto ...	<i>Chunam</i> over the central <i>mihrab</i> of a <i>hazirah</i> situated to the west of Rájon-ki-bain, near the Gandak-ki-baoli.	Persian, <i>Nasikh</i> character.	Jahángir...	Rubbing	Records that a tomb and a mosque were built by Bahádur Khán, son of Alahdad Khan Shirwani in the reign of Núr-ud-din Jahángir. The date is missing.
41. Ditto ...	Marble slab, fixed over the entrance to the <i>hazirah</i> of Mu'tamad Khán inside the enclosure of Qutb Sahib.	Persian, <i>nastaliq</i> character.	Aurangzeb 1084 A. H. 1673 A. D.	Hand copy	States that Mu'tamad Khán (<i>Khwája Sará-eunnach</i>) built his tomb in the Shrine of Khwája Qutb Sahib during the reign of Aurangzeb.
42. Ditto ...	Marble tomb-stone, erected on the grave of Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khán of Jhajjar, in an enclosure inside the shrine of Qutb Sahib.	Do. ...	1250 A. H. 1837 A. D.	Do. ...	Records the date of Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khan's death.
43. Ditto ...	Slab of marble, fixed on the gate, known as the Ajmeri Darwázah, (as it is the gate from which the devotees intending to visit the Chishti shrine at Ajmer, start) of the shrine of Qutb Sahib	Do. ...	1169 A. H. 1755 A. D.	Do. ...	Gives the date of erection of the gate.

APPENDIX E.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1913—(contd.).

Serial no. and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
44. <i>Mehrauli</i> , Delhi ...	Marble slab fixed over the entrance of Murád Bakhsh's tomb close to the Ajmeri Darwázah of the shrine of Qutb Sáhib.	Persian <i>nasta'liq</i> character.	Shah Alam 1215 A. H. 1800 A. D.	Hand copy	Contains the names of God, Muhammad and his offspring, and states that Murád Bakhsh built a Khanqah and a mosque before the Dargáh, of Qutb Sahib, in Sháh Alam's time.
45. Ditto ...	Marble head stone of Murad Bakhsh's tomb (close to the Ajmeri Darwazah referred to) now lying in a store room of Qutb Sahib's Dargáh.	Do. ...	1224 A. H. 1809 A. D.	Do. ...	Records a chronogram containing the date of Murad Bakhsh's death. Murad Bakhsh, as it is said, was the wife of Shah Alam.
46. Ditto ...	Marble <i>tawiz</i> of Hafiz Jawahir Khan's grave situated to the south of Maulana Fakhr-ud-din's grave in Qutb Sahib's Dargáh.	Do. ...	Muhammad Shah 1150 A. H. 1737 A. D.	Do. ...	Contains the chronogram giving the date of Hafiz Jawahir Khan's death. He was the Khwaja Sara (eunuch) of Muhammad Shah.
47. Ditto ...	Marble <i>tawiz</i> on the grave of Amin-ud-din Khan, the Nawab of Luharu, Qutb Sahib's Dargáh.	Do. ...	1286 A. H. 1871 A. D.	Do. ...	Records the name of Nawab Luharu and the date of his death 1871 A. D.
48. Ditto ...	Marble <i>tawiz</i> on the grave of Zia-ud-din Ahmad Khan, a near relation to the Nawab of Luharu, Qutb Sahib's Dargáh.	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Contains a somewhat confusing chronogram which gives no correct date.
49. Ditto ...	Marble plinth of the <i>tawiz</i> of the tomb of Qazi Hamid-ud-din Nagori, situated to the south of that of Qutb Sahib.	Arabic and Persian, <i>naskh</i> character.	Akbar ... 974 A. H. 1566 A. D.	Rubbing	This inscription records two dates, one of Qazi Sahib's death and the other the date of erection of the tomb and the <i>tawiz</i> 641 A. H. or 1243 A. D. is the date of his death and 974 A. H. or 1566 A. D. is that of building the tomb.
50. Ditto ...	Marble slab, fixed over the entrance of Mirza-Babar's house, situated to the west of the Majlis Khana in the shrine Dargáh of Qutb Sahib.	Persian, <i>naskh</i> character.	1227 A. H. 1812 A. D.	Hand copy	States that Nawab Mumtaz Mahal, the wife of Akbar II built this palace at the shrine of Khwaja Qutb, in 1812 A. D. Bahadur Shah II composed the inscription. Refer his poetical name (Zafar).
51. Ditto ...	Marble head-stone erected at the tomb of Maulana Fakhr-ud-din, situated at south-east angle of the marble screen of the Dargáh Qutb Sahib.	Persian, <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	1199 A. H. 1784 A. D.	Hand copy	Contains a chronogram which gives the date of Maulana Fakhr-ud-Din's death as 1199, A. H. 1784 A. D.
52. Ditto ...	Marble slab, fixed on the central archway of the arcade added by Farrukh Siyar to the Qutb Mosque in the Dargáh of Qutb Sahib.	Do. ...	Farrukh Siyar, 1130 A. H. 1717 A. D.	Do. ..	States that Farrukh Siyar "with good intention and firm belief," built a mosque here. The last hemistich contains the chronogram, the value of which is equal to 1130 or 1717 A. D.
53. Ditto ...	Marble head-stone on Shah Alam's grave situated behind the enclosure of Qutb Sahib in a small enclosure adjacent to the Moti Masjid.	Do. ...	1221 A. H. 1806 A. D.	Do. ...	Records the date of Shah Alam's death, 1806 A. D. The <i>katib</i> or calligraphist of the inscription is Mir Kallan Rizwi.

APPENDIX E.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1913—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
54. Mehrauli, Delhi ...	Marble head-stone on the grave of Akbar II, situated behind the enclosure of Qutb Sahib in the same enclosure where the grave of his father Shah Alam lies.	Persian, <i>Naskh</i> character	1253 A. H. 1837 A. D.	Hand copy.	This inscription was composed by Bahadur Shah II, the son and successor of Akbar II. The last hemistich, which is a chronogram, gives the date of the death of Akbar II, as 1253 A. H.
55. Ditto ...	Black marble <i>tawiz</i> on the grave of Akbar Shah II in the same situation.	Persian, <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	...	Do. ...	Contains no historical reference, but it is written on the grave as a word of warning. It states "whatever is in this world must be subject to annihilation. God is only ever-lasting—therefore the mind must be turned to God for the body is no more."
56. Ditto ...	Head stone on the grave of Shah Abadi Begam, (the wife of Akbar II), situated to the west of the grave of Akbar II, but outside the enclosure containing the latter.	Persian <i>Naskh</i> character.	1263 A. H. 1846 A. D.	Hand copy	Contains a chronogram which records the date of Shah Abadi's death as 1263 A. H.
57. Ditto ...	A marble slab, fixed over a small doorway standing behind the Majlis Khana (east side) of Qutb Sahib.	Persian <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	Muhammad Shah, 1137 A. H. 1724 A. D.	Photo ...	States that the tomb was built by the deceased himself, in his own life-time, and that he made his son Muhammad Abdullah a trustee of the building so that it cannot be sold, neither inherited nor given away; also that no other person should be buried in his tomb.
58. Ditto ...	Marble head-stone erected on the grave of Nawab Hamid-ud-din Khan, situated behind the Majlis Khana (east side) of Qutb Sahib within a <i>muhajjar</i> of <i>Sang-i-Basi</i> .	Arabic, Persian <i>Naskh</i> character.	Muhammad Shah, 1141 A. H. 1728 A. D.	Rubbing and photo.	Records the date of Nawab Hamid-ud-Din Khan's death which occurred in 1141 A. H. or 1728 A. D. His age, at the time of his death, was sixty-three years and five months. The deceased was known as <i>Alamgir Shahi</i> , as noticed in this and the previous inscription. This means that he was a noble of the reign of Alamgir (Aurangzeb.)
59. Ditto ...	Marble slab, fixed over the window of the outer northern <i>dalan</i> of Hakim Ahsanullah Khan's house, near the Dargah of Qutb Sahib.	Persian, <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	1262 A. H. 1845 A. D.	Hand copy	Contains a chronogram recording the date of a new house built near the <i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib by Ahsanullah Khan, the Court physician of Bahadur Shah II.
60. Ditto ...	Marble head-stone on the grave of Hakim Ahsanullah Khan in his house near the <i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib.	Do. ...	1290 A. H. 1873 A. D.	Do. ...	Records the titles of Hakim Ahsanullah Khan, (Hazi-qul-Mulk and Umdatul Hukama), and the date of his death, as 1290 A. H.

APPENDIX E.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1913—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
61. Mehrauli, Delhi ...	Marble slab, fixed over the Central <i>Mihraab</i> of the small mosque connected with Hakim Ahsanullah Khan's house, near the <i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib.	Persian, <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	1261 A. H. 1845 A. D.	Hand copy	It is composed by "Zafar," i. e. Bahadur Shah II, and records the date of a small mosque built by Ahsanullah Khan attached to his house, near the <i>Dargah</i> of Qutb Sahib.
62. Ditto ...	Marble slab, fixed over the facade of the entrance gate of Bahadur Shah's palace near Qutb Sahib.	Persian, <i>Naskh</i> character.	1264 A. H. 1847 A. D.	Ditto ...	Composed by Bahadur Shah II, himself. It contains a chronogram which gives the date as 1264 A. H.
63. Ditto ...	Slab of red sand-stone, fixed on the northern side wall of the small enclosure containing the grave of Shaikh Najibu-d-din, and situated on the Adchini village, about a mile north-east of the Qutb Minar, on the Delhi Gurgaon road.	Persian, <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	Firoz Shah Tughlag. 671 A. H. 1272 A. D.	Ditto ...	Shaikh Najib-ud-din was the younger brother of Shaikh Farid-ud-din, of Pak Patan. This inscription has been recently fixed into the wall but records the date of his death as 671 A. H.
64. Ditto ...	Cut in plaster over the facade of the entrance of a beautiful <i>Hazirah</i> which stands in the enclosure in which the grave of Shaikh Najib-ud-din (See No. 63) is situated.	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i> character.	Sikandar Lodi. 915 A. H. 1509 A. D.		Records that the building of this sacred place was completed on Saturday, the 12th of the month of Rajab 915, in the reign of Sikandar Lodi.
65. Ditto ...	A slab of grey stone, found half buried in the above village, on the spot still known as the old <i>Baoli</i> or <i>Bain</i> , (large well), now filled up.	Persian, <i>Naskh</i> character.	Sultan Muhammad Shah (Sayyid dynasty). 840 A. H. 1436 A. D.	Rubbing and photo	It records that a well was founded in a garden here by Khwaja Bu Said in 840 A. H.
66. Delhi...	Marble <i>tawiz</i> on the grave of Ishaq Beg, situated behind the shrine of Shah Shamsul Arifin, inside the Turkman Gate.	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i> character.	Aurangzeb 1075 A. H. 1664 A. D.	Photo...	Records the date of Haqiqat Khan's death as 1075 A. H. His name is Ishaq Beg and Haqiqat Khan is his title.
67. Hansi, district Hissar.	Two pieces of red sand stone, formerly fixed on the old Hissar Gate. The gate is now demolished, and they are now used as the head stones for the two graves outside the site of the demolished gate.	Persian, <i>Naskh</i> character.	Ala-ud-din Khilji.	Rubbing	This recently found inscription appears from the text to be of Ala-ud-din Khilji's time. The third piece of the inscription is missing.
68. Nakodar, district Jullundar.	In painting, over the northern entrance of an unnamed tomb, situated to the south of Nakodar, close to Shah Abdul-Ma'ali's tomb	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i> character.	Jahangir 1021 A. H. 1612 A. D.	Hand copy	Records only sacred words and the year 1021 A. H.
69. Ditto ...	In painting, over the southern entrance of the above unnamed tomb, situated to the south of Nakodar, close to Shah Abdul-Ma'ali's tomb.	Ditto ...	Jahangir 1021 A. H. 1612 A. D.	Ditto ...	From this inscription we learn that the tomb was built in 1021 A. H., and that Muhammad Momin was the architect.

APPENDIX. E.—List of inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1913—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
70. <i>Nur Mahal</i> , district Jullundar.	A slab of yellow stone fixed over the arch of the gateway of the Serai of Nur Mahal.	Persian, <i>Nastaliq</i> character.	Jahangir, 1018 and 1020 A.H., 1609 and 1611 A.D.	Photo. ...	This inscription records that the name of the Serai was Nur Sara, after the name of Nur Mahal or Nur Jahán, the founder. It contains two chronograms—one giving the date of its commencement and the other of its completion; 1018 A.H. and 1020 A.H. respectively.
71. <i>Agra</i> ...	<i>Táwiz</i> of red sand-stone, in a field beyond the Roman Catholic Cemetery, situated at the outside of the north-west corner of the enclosure of Sháh Abul-Úlá's tomb, Agra.	Armenian	Muhammad Shah. 1736 A. D.	Rubbing	Most probably records the date of some Christian's death. The <i>tawiz</i> has the mark of cross.
72. Do. ...	<i>Táwiz</i> of red sand-stone in a field beyond the Roman Catholic Cemetery, outside of the north-west corner of the enclosure of Sháh Abu-l-Úlá's tomb, Agra.	Ditto ...	Sháh Alam	Ditto ...	This <i>táwiz</i> has two marks, a cross on the top and the <i>tashiti</i> indicating that the grave is that of a lady.
73. Do. ...	<i>Táwiz</i> of red sand-stone, in a field beyond the Roman Catholic Cemetery, situated at the outside of the north-west corner of the enclosure of Sháh Abu-l-Maáli's tomb, Agra.	Ditto ...	Muhammad Shah. 1751 or 1752 A.D.	Ditto ...	This inscription records the date of the death of a relation of Mirza Zul-Qarnain.

MUHAMMAD SHUAIB,

Office of Superintendent,
Muhammadian and British Monuments,

Northern Circle,

Agra

**APPENDIX F.—List of Public Libraries, Institutions, &c., which are supplied with
Archaeological Survey Reports.**

No.	Designation	Number of copies to be supplied.	No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
I.—Countries outside India.			I.—Countries outside India—contd.		
UNITED KINGDOM.			UNITED KINGDOM—concl'd.		
(a) Institutions.			Brought forward ... 39		
1	Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen ...	1	(b) Private Individuals—concl'd.		
2	Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks ...	1	38*	Burgess, Dr. James, C.I.E., Ph.D., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.	1
3	Birmingham University Library ...	1	39*	Consens, Mr. H., c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Agents and Bankers, 54, Parlia- ment Street, London, W.	1
4	Bendall Library, Cambridge ...	1	40*	Curzon, Lord, 1 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.	1
5	Cambridge University Library, Cambridge	1	41*	Fleet, J. F., Dr., C.I.E., Ph.D., 8, Leopold Road, Ealing, London, W.	1
6	National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.	1	42*	Grierson, Sir George, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., Ph. D., Rathfarnham Camberly, Surrey.	1
7	Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.	1	43	Hewett, Sir John Prescott, G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., c/o Messrs. Cox & Co, 16, Charing Cross, London.	1
8	Trinity College Library, Dublin ...	1	44*	Hoernle, Dr. A.F.R., C.I.E., 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.	1
9	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh ...	1	45	Macdonnell, Right Hon'ble Lord Antony, G.C.S.I., the Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (to be supplied with Northern Circle reports only).	1
10	Edinburgh University Library, Edin- burgh.	1	46*	Macdonell, Professor A.A., M.A., F.B.A., Ph.D., Boden, Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford.	1
11	Royal Society, Edinburgh ...	1	47*	Pargiter, F. E., Esq., I.C.S. (Retd.), 12, Charlbury Road, Oxford.	1
12	Real Scottish Museum, Edinburgh ...	1	48*	Rapson, Professor E. J., Professor of Sanskrit, 8, Mortimer Road, Cambridge.	1
13	Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.	1	49*	Rhys-Davids, Professor T. W., Pali Text Society, Harbor's Grange, Ashton-on- Mersey, Cheshire.	1
14	Glasgow University Library, Glasgow ...	1	50*	Sewell, R., Esq., Mansfield Lodge, 4, Bristol Gardens, Roehampton, Surrey.	1
15	British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W. C.	1	51*	Smith, V. A., Esq., I.C.S., 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.	1
16	Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.	1	52*	Temple, Sir Richard, Bart. C.I.E., The Nash, Worcester.	1
17	His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.	5	53*	Thomas, F. W., Esq., India Office Library, Whitehall, London, S.W.	1
18	His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S.W.		54*	Waddell, Colonel L. A. C.B., C.I.E., The Deodars, Park Drive, Hampstead, Lon- don, N.-W.	1
19	India Office Library, London, S.-W.		(c) Newspapers and Periodicals.		
20	Imperial Institute, London ...	1	55	The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Woking.	1
21	Library of the Oriental Department of the British Museum, London, W. C.	1	56	The Athenæum, 11, Brëams' Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.	1
22	London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S.-W.	1	57	The Daily News, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.	1
23	National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.	1	58	The Daily Telegraph, 135, Fleet Street, London, E. C.	1
24	Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.	1	59	The Morning Post, 346. Strand, London W. C.	1
25	Royal Anthropological Institute of Great British and Ireland, 50, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.	1	60	The Saturday Review, 10, King Street Covent Garden, London, W. C.	1
26	Royal Asiatic Society, 22 Albemarle St., London, W.	1	61	The Spectator, Wellington Street, Lon- don, W. C.	1
27	Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C.	1	62	The Standard, 102, Shoe Lane, London, E. C.	1
28	Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, Lon- don, W.	1	63	The Times, Printing House Square, Lon- don, E. C.	1
29	Royal Society, Burlington House, Picca- dilly, London, W.	1	63(a)	London Library St, James's Square, Lon- don, S.W.	1
30	Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlin- gton House, Piccadilly, London, W.	1	Carried over ... 66		
31	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W. C.	1			
32	Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.	1			
33	Bodleian Library, Oxford ...	1			
34	Indian Institute, Oxford ...	1			
(b) Private Individuals.					
35*	Beveridge, H., Esq., I.C.S., (Retd.), Pitfold, Shottermill, Halsemere, Surrey.	1			
36	Birdwood, Sir George M., K.C.I.E., c/o India Office, London.	1			
37*	Blagden, C. O., Esq., Redcourt, Champion Hill, London, S.-E.	1			
Carried over ... 39					

NOTE.—The list will not apply to the distribution of the official Epigraphical Supplement to the Indian Antiquary or to reports of a purely epigraphical character.

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I.—Countries outside India—contd.			I.—Countries outside India—contd.		
FRANCE.			Brought forward ...		
(a) Institutions.			93		
64	Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris ...	1	ITALY.		
65	Bibliothèque J. Doucet, 19, Rue Spontine in Paris.	1	(a) Institutions.		
66	Directeur Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.	1	92	R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Italy.	1
67	The Ecole spéciale des Langues Orientales, Vivantes, Paris.	1	93	Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy...	1
68	Institut de France, Paris ...	1	94	Secretary, Rivista di Storia Antica, Padova, Italy	1
69	Institut Ethnographique International de Paris, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	1	95	American School of Classical Studies at Rome.	1
70	Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iéna, Paris ...	1	96	Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.	1
71	Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	1	97	British School at Rome, Palazzo Odessalchi, Piazza S S Apostoli, Rome	1
72	Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris ...	1	(b) Private Individuals.		
73	University of Lyons ...	1	98	Sualì Professor Dr. L., University, Pavia	1
(b) Private Individuals.			SWITZERLAND.		
74*	Barth, Monsieur M. A., Membre del' Institut, 10, Rue Garancière (Paris VI*).	1	99*	Berchem, Professor Dr. M. Van, Professor of Arabic, Geneva University, Switzerland, Geneva.	1
75*	Finot, Monsieur L. 11, Rue Poussin, Paris (XVI*).	1	100	Rivett-Carnac, J. H., Esq., C.I.E., Schloss Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.	1
76*	Foucher, Monsieur A., 16, Rue de Staël, Paris (XV*).	1	HOLLAND.		
77*	Sylvain Lévi, Professeur au Collège de France, Rue Guy-de-la-Brasse 9, Paris.	1	(a) Institutions.		
78*	Senaart, Mons. Em 18, Rue François Ier, Paris.	1	101	Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.	1
GERMANY.			102	Koninklijk Instituut van Nederlandsch Indië, The Hague, Holland.	1
(a) Institutions.			(b) Private Individuals.		
79	Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.	1	103*	Kern, Professor H., Utrecht, Holland ...	1
80	Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.	1	RUSSIA.		
81	Royal Library, Berlin ...	1	(a) Institutions.		
82	Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.	1	104	Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.	1
83	Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.	1	(b) Private Individuals.		
84	Royal Library, Munich, Bavaria ...	1	105*	D'Oldenburg, Professor H., C. Sergius, LL.D., Permanent Secretary and Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.	1
(b) Private Individuals.			DENMARK.		
85*	Francke, Dr. A. H., Ph.D., Niesky, Ober-Lansitz, Germany.	1	106	National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark	1
86*	Grünwedel, Professor Albert, Curator, Ethnological Museum, Berlin.	1	107	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark ...	1
87*	Hultzsch, Dr. E., Ph.D., 78, Ludwig Wucherer Str., Halle (Saale), Germany.	1	Carried over ...		
88*	Lüders, Professor H., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Berlin, Sybaldstrasse 20, Charlottenburg, Berlin.	1	93		
89	Scherman, Dr. Lucian, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographie, 18, Ungererstrasse, Munich, Bavaria.	1	109		
AUSTRIA.			Carried over ...		
90	Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth ...	1	109		
91	Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna ...	1	109		
Carried over ...			109		

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	Brought forward ...	109		Brought forward ...	128
	BELGIUM.			SIAM.	
	(a) <i>Institutions.</i>		126	Vajiranana National Library, Bangkok ...	1
108	Academie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.	1		BRITISH COLONIES.	
	(b) <i>Private Individuals.</i>		127*	Archaeological Commissioner for Ceylon, Anurâdhapura.	1
109	Pouassin, Professor M., de la Vallée, Ghen	1	128*	Bell, H. E. P., Esq., Late Archl. Commissioner, Candy, Ceylon.	1
	SWEDEN.		129	Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.	1
110	University Library, Upsala, Sweden ...	1	130	The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand ...	1
	NORWAY.		131	Melbourne Library, Melbourne, Australia	1
111	University Library, Christiana, Norway	1	132	Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.	1
112*	Sten Konow, Professor, Ph.D., Villa Vaikuntha Bestum, Christiana, Norway.	1	133	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.	1
	GREECE.		134	University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.	1
113	British School at Athens, Greece ...	1	135	Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.	1
114	La Société Archeologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.	1		FOREIGN COLONIES.	
	JAPAN.		136*	Director of Archaeology in Java, Batavia, Netherlands, India.	1
115	President, Asiatic Society of Japan, Tokio	1	137	Secretary, Bataviaasch, Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.	1
116*	Takakusu, Dr. J., Professor of Sanskrit, College of Letters, Imperial University, Tokio.	1	138	Le Directeur de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.	1
	CHINA.		139	Librarian, Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.	1
117	North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.	1	140	His Excellency the Governor General of Indo-China, c/o the Consul General for France, Calcutta.	1
	PERSIAN GULF.		141*	Directeur de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi, Indo-China.	1
118*	Haig, Lieutenant-Colonel T. W., Political Agent, Kerman.	1	142	Director, Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.	1
	AMERICA.			II.—India.	
	(a) <i>Institutions</i>			(1) IMPERIAL.	
119	American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago, U. S. A.	1	1	Imperial Library, Calcutta ...	1
120	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.	1	2	Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	1
121	American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.	1	3	Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutta.	4
122	Free Library of Philadelphia, U. S. A. ...	1	4	Department of Education Library, Delhi,	1
123	Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.	1	5	Central Library, Army Head-quarters, Simla.	1
124	Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	1	6	Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.	1
124(a)	Secretary, American Philosophical Society, 104, South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, U. S. A.	1	7	Department of Education ...	2
	(b) <i>Private Individuals.</i>		8	Department of Revenue and Agriculture ..	1
125*	Dr. C. R. Lanman, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A.	1	9	Director-General of Archaeology in India...	2
			10	Government Epigraphist for India ...	1
			11	Honowitz, Dr. J., Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.	1
			12	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	1
			13*	Luard, Major C. E., on special duty under the Foreign Department.	1
	Carried over ...	128		Carried over ...	163

**APPENDIX F.—List of Public Libraries, Institutions, &c., which are supplied with
Archaeological Survey Reports—(continued).**

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.	No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
II.—India—contd.			II.—India—contd.		
	Brought forward ...	163		Brought forward ...	201
(2) PROVINCIAL.			BENGAL.		
MADRAS.			(a) Institutions.		
(a) Institutions.			51	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura ...	1
14	The Government College, Kumbakonam ...	1	52	Barisal Public Library, Barisal ...	1
15	Christian College Library, Madras ...	1	53	Burdwan Raj Public Library, Burdwan ...	1
16	Government Central Museum, Madras ...	1	54	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street Calcutta.	1
17	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras ...	1	55	Bangabasi College, Calcutta ...	1
18	Presidency College, Madras ...	1	56	Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta ..	1
19	Public Library, Madras ...	1	57	Bangiya Sahitya Parishad Sabha, Calcutta	1
20	School of Art, Madras ...	1	58	Bethune College, Calcutta ...	1
21†	Secretariat Library, Fort St. George ...	1	59	Calcutta Historical Society, Calcutta ...	1
22	University Library, Madras ...	1	60	Calcutta University Institute, College Square, Calcutta.	1
23	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore ...	1	61	Chaitanya Library, 4/1, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	1
24	Noble College, Masulipatam ...	1	62	Church Mission Society, Calcutta ...	1
25	The Sanskrit College, Mylapore ...	1	63	Economic Museum, Calcutta ...	1
26	The Government College, Rajahmundry ...	1	64	Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidder- Vicarage, Calcutta.	1
27	The Teacher's College, Saidapet, Chingle- put district.	1	65	Goethals' Indian Library, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.	1
28	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly ...	1	66	Government School of Art, Calcutta ...	1
29	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly ...	1	67	Library of the United Service Club, Cal- cutta.	1
30	Maharajah's College, Trivandrum ...	1	68	L. M. S. College, Bhawanipore, Calcutta...	1
31	The Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi ...	1	69	Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.	1
32	Maharajah's College, Vizianagram ...	1	70	Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta ...	1
(b) Officials.			71	Presidency College, Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1
33	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.	1	72	Sanskrit College Library 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1
34	Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Ootaca- mund.	1	73	Scottish Churches College, Calcutta ...	1
BOMBAY.			74†	Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.	1
(a) Institutions.			75	University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.	1
35	Gujarat College, Ahmedabad ...	1	76	Hooghly College, Chinsura ...	1
36	Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.	1	77	Chitragong College ...	1
37	Elphinstone College, Bombay ...	1	78	Beer Chandra Public Library at Comilla...	1
38	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay ...	1	79	Dacca College ...	1
39	St. Xavier's College, Bombay...	1	80	Northbrook Hall Library, Dacca ...	1
40†	Secretariat Library, Bombay ...	1	81	Provincial Library, Dacca ...	1
41	School of Art, Bombay ...	1	82	Krishnagar College, Krishnagar ...	1
42	University Library, Bombay ...	1	83	Daulatpur Hindu Academy, Khulna ...	1
43	Wilson College, Bombay ...	1	84	Midnapore College, Midnapore ...	1
44	The College of Science, Poona ...	1	85	Narail Victoria College, Narail ...	1
45	Deccan College, Poona ...	1	86	Rajshahi College, Rajshahi ...	1
46	Fergusson College, Poona ...	1	87	"Rajshahi Archaeological Society," Rajshahi	1
(b) Officials.			88	Serampore College, Serampore ...	1
47	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.	1	89	Civil Engineering College, Sibpore ...	1
48	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona.	1	(b) Officials.		
(c) Private Individuals.			90	Board of Examiners, Calcutta ...	1
49*	Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, K.C.I.E., Poona ...	1	91	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, Calcutta ...	1
50*	Shams-ul-ulma Jivanji Jamsheedji Modi, B.A., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Anthropological Society, Bombay.	1	91(a)	Commissioner of the Patna Division ...	1
50(a)	Mr. Rustamji N. Munshi, Editor of the Darjan-Wardhak, Bombay.	1	(c) Private individuals.		
	Carried over ...	201	92*	Mahamahopadhaya Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, 26 Patalidanga Street, Calcutta	1
			93*	Thibaut, Dr. G., C.I.E., D.Sc. Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta.	1
				Carried over ...	245

* Honorary correspondent of the Archaeological Department.

† To be supplied with two copies of Director-General's Annual Reports.

**APPENDIX F.—List of Public Libraries, Institutions, &c., which are supplied with
Archaeological Survey Reports—(continued).**

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.	No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
II.—India—contd.			II.—India—contd.		
	Brought forward ...	245		Brought forward ...	288
BIHAR AND ORISSA.			PUNJAB.		
<i>(a) Institutions.</i>			<i>(a) Institutions—concl'd.</i>		
94	Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	1	136	Islamia College, Lahore ...	1
95†	Biher and Orissa Secretariat Library ...	1	137	Museum Library, Lahore ...	1
96	Bihar School of Engineering, Bankipore ...	1	138	Punjab Historical Society, Lahore ...	1
97	Patna College, Bankipore ...	1	139	Punjab Public Library, Lahore ...	1
98	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ...	1	140†	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.	1
99	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh ...	1	141	University Library, Lahore ...	1
<i>(b) Officials.</i>			<i>(b) Officials.</i>		
100	Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, Bankipur.	1	142	Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.	1
UNITED PROVINCES.			DELHI.		
<i>(a) Institutions.</i>			143†	Chief Commissioner, Delhi ...	1
101	Agra College, Agra ...	1	144	Museum, Delhi ...	1
102	Palace Library of the Most Reverend the Archbishop at Agra.	1	145	Public Library, Delhi ...	1
103	St. John's College, Agra ...	1	146	St. Stephen's College, Delhi ...	1
104	Lyall Library, Aligarh ...	1	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.		
105	M. A. O. College Library, Aligarh ...	1	147	Peshawar Museum, Peshawar ...	1
106	Christian College, Allahabad ...	1	148†	Secretariat Library, Peshawar ...	1
107	Muir Central College, Allahabad ...	1	149	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.	1
108	Panini Office, Allahabad ...	1	BURMA.		
109	Public Library, Allahabad ...	1	150	Victoria Memorial Library, Bassein ...	1
110†	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.	1	151	Myanma Awba Club, Kyaiklat Pyapon district.	1
111	University Library, Allahabad ...	1	152	Mandalay Public Library, Mandalay ...	1
112	Carmichael Library, Benares ...	1	153	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.	1
113	Central Hindu College, Benares ...	1	154	Buddhist Library, Nathinggyaung, Bassein district.	1
114	Queen's College, Benares ...	1	155	Buddhist Propaganda Society, Pegu ...	1
115	Sanskrit College, Benares ...	1	156	Young Men's Buddhist Association, Pegu ...	1
116	Christ's Church College, Cawnpore ...	1	157	Baptist College, Rangoon ...	1
117	Canning College, Lucknow ...	1	158	Bernard Free Library, Rangoon ...	1
118	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow ...	1	159	Burma Research Society, Rangoon ...	1
119	Public Library, Lucknow ...	1	160	Cedi Yengana Association Library, Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon.	1
120	Lyall Library, Meerut ...	1	161	Phayre Museum, Rangoon ...	1
121	Archaeological Museum, Muttra ...	1	162	Rangoon College Rangoon ...	1
122	Thomason College, Roorkee ...	1	163	Rangoon Literary Society, Rangoon ...	1
122(a)	Fyzabad Museum ...	1	164†	Secretariat Library, Rangoon ...	1
<i>(b) Officials.</i>			165	Soolay Pagoda Library, Rangoon ...	1
123	District Engineer, Agra ...	1	166	Teachers' Institute, Rangoon ...	1
124	Executive Engineer, Agra ...	1	167	Trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon.	1
125	Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.	1	168	Young Men's Buddhist Association, Rangoon.	1
<i>(c) Private Individuals.</i>			ASSAM.		
126*	Venis, Dr. A., C.I.E., Principal, Queen's College, Benares.	1	169	Cotton Library, Dhubri ...	1
127*	Burn, Hon'ble Mr R., Chief Secretary to the Government, United Provinces.	1	170	Cotton College, Gauhati ...	1
128	Vost, Lt.-Col. W., I.M.S. ...	1	171	Curzon Hall Library, Gauhati ...	1
PUNJAB.			172	Government Library, Shillong ...	1
<i>(a) Institutions</i>			173†	Secretariat Library, Shillong ...	1
129	Khalsa College, Amritsar ...	1	174	Victoria Jubilee Library, Tezpur ...	1
130	Aitchison College, Lahore ...	1	Carried over ...		287
131	Central Training College, Lahore ...	1			
132	Dyal Singh College, Lahore ...	1			
133	Dyanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore ...	1			
134	Forman Christian College, Lahore ...	1			
135	Government College Library, Lahore ...	1			
Carried over ...		288			

*Honorary correspondent of the Archaeological Department.

† To be supplied with two copies of Director-General's Annual Report.

**APPENDIX F.—List of Public Libraries, Institution, &c., which are supplied with
Archaeological Survey Reports—(concluded).**

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.	No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
II—India—contd.			II—India—concl'd.		
	Brought forward ...	327		Brought forward	357
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			BARODA.		
<i>(a) Institutions.</i>			205	Library of the Resident at Baroda ...	1
175	Public Library of Amraoti Town ...	1	206	His Highness the Gaekwar, Baroda ...	1
176	High School Committee, Balaghat ...	1	207	Baroda Museum, Baroda ...	1
177	Government College, Jubbulpore ...	1			
178	Training College, Jubbulpore ...	1	KATHIAWAR.		
179	Jagannath High School, Mandla ...	1	208	Sir Bhagwat Singji Library, Gondal (Kathiawar).	1
180	Hislop College, Nagpur ...	1	209	Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot...	1
181	Morris College, Nagpur ...	1			
182	Museum Library, Nagpur ...	1	TRAVANCORE.		
183†	Secretariat Library, Nagpur ...	1	210	His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore	1
184	Victoria Technical Institute Library, Nagpur.	1	211	Travancore Durbar ...	1
185	Public Library, Saugor ...	1		(To be supplied with Archaeological publi- cations of the Government of India.)	1
186	Victoria Library, Seoni ...	1			
<i>(b) Private Individuals.</i>			GWALIOR.		
187*	Pandit Hira Lal, Rai Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur.	1	212	Gwalior Durbar ...	2
COORG.					
188†	The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.	1	213	Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba ...	1
NATIVE STATES.			INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.		
MYSORE.			214	The Hindustan Review, Allahabad ...	1
189	Archaeological Superintendent, Mysore ...	1	215	The Leader, Allahabad ...	1
190	Central College, Bangalore ...	1	216	The Pioneer, Allahabad ...	1
191	His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore ...	1	217	The Advocate of India, Bombay ...	1
192	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore ...	1	218	The Bombay Gazette, Bombay ...	1
193	Maharaja's College, Mysore ...	1	219	East and West, Bombay ...	1
194*	Narasimhachari, Mr. R. M. A., Officer in charge of Archaeological Researches, Mysore.	1	220	Times of India, Hornby Road, Bombay ...	1
			221	The Amrita Bazar Patrica, Calcutta ...	1
			222	The Bangalee, Calcutta ...	1
			223	The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	1
HYDERABAD.			224	The Comrade, Calcutta ...	1
195	His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.	1	225	The Englishman, 9, Hare street, Calcutta	1
196	The Resident's Library, Hyderabad ...	1	226	The Indian Daily News, Calcutta ...	1
CENTRAL INDIA.			227	The Statesman, 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta	1
197	The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.	1	228	The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore ...	1
198	Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.	1	229	The Tribune, Lahore ...	1
199	Public Works Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Central India.	1	230	The Advocate, Lucknow ...	1
200	Rajkumar College, Indore ...	1	231	The Indian Daily Telegraph, Lucknow ...	1
			232	The Hindu, Madras ...	1
			233	The Madras Mail, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	1
RAJPUTANA.			234	The Madras Times, Mount Road, Madras ..	1
201	College Library, Ajmer ...	1	235	The Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon ...	1
202	Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Ajmer.	1	236	The Director-General of Archaeology for distribution to contributors and local Governments. (To be supplied with his Annual Report only.)	50
203	Rajputana Museum, Ajmer ...	1			440
204	Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.S.I., Jaipur ...	1			
			Total India		
					294
			Total countries outside India		
					146
	Carried over ...	357	GRAND TOTAL		
					440

* honorary correspondent of the Archaeological Department.

† To be supplied with two copies of Director-General's Annual Report.



Photo. No. 2530 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

- (a). Ground in front of AKBARI MAHAL, showing southern turret of the Jahangiri Mahal, and remains of foundations of late Mughal buildings in foreground.



Photo. Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 3170 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

- (b). The same view after lay-out of lawns. The small courtyard, with its central tank, seen in Plate 1., still stands above the ground, while the unsightly foundations lie below the path and grass. A dwarf *inga* hedge has been planted against the plinth of the small courtyard. In the background can be seen the creeper screen and the newly-planted shrubs.

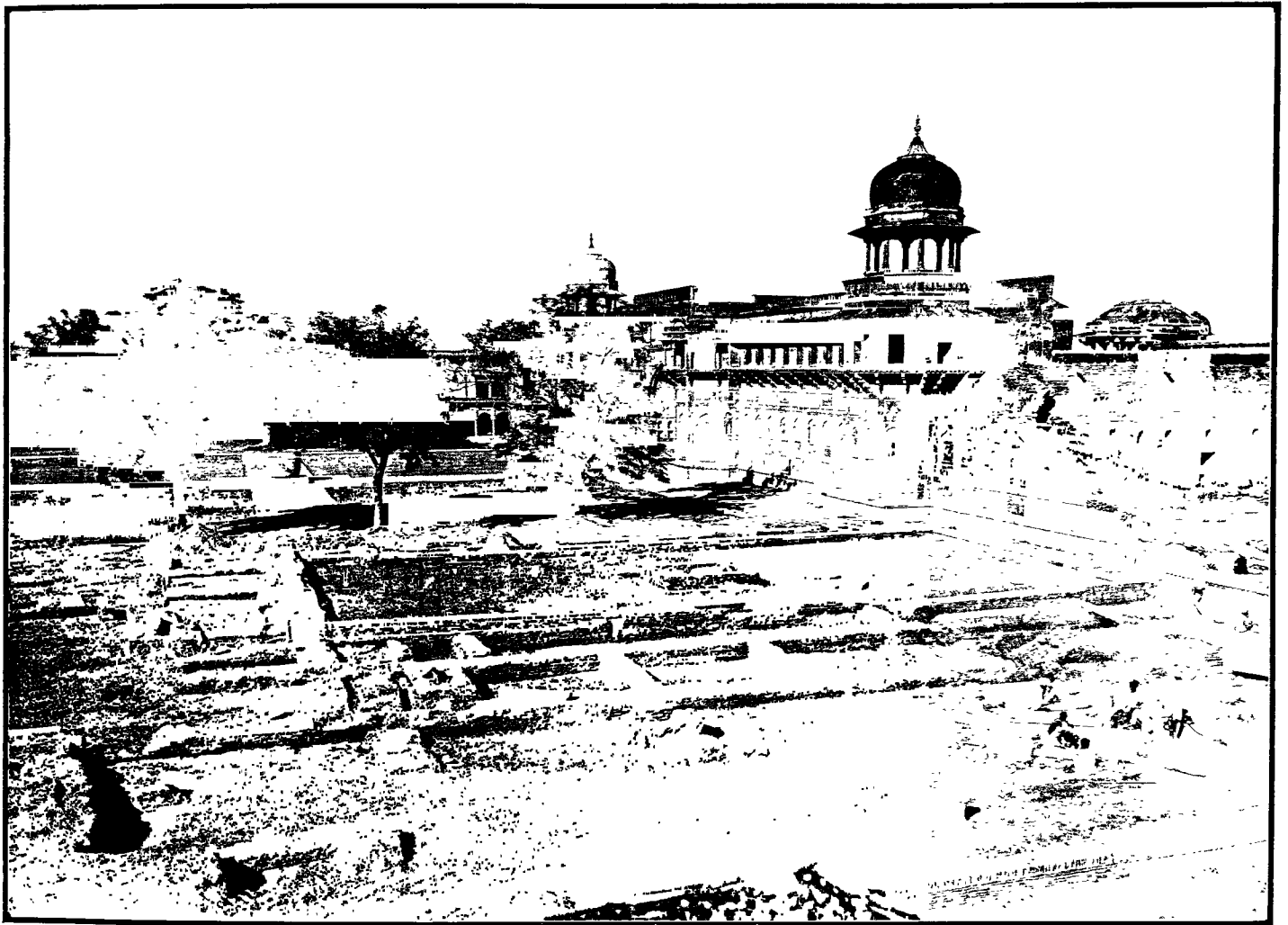


Photo No. 2534 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

- (a). The ground in front of the Akbari Mahal, with Jahangiri Mahal in background. The view shows the foundation walls of late Mughal buildings as disclosed by excavation.

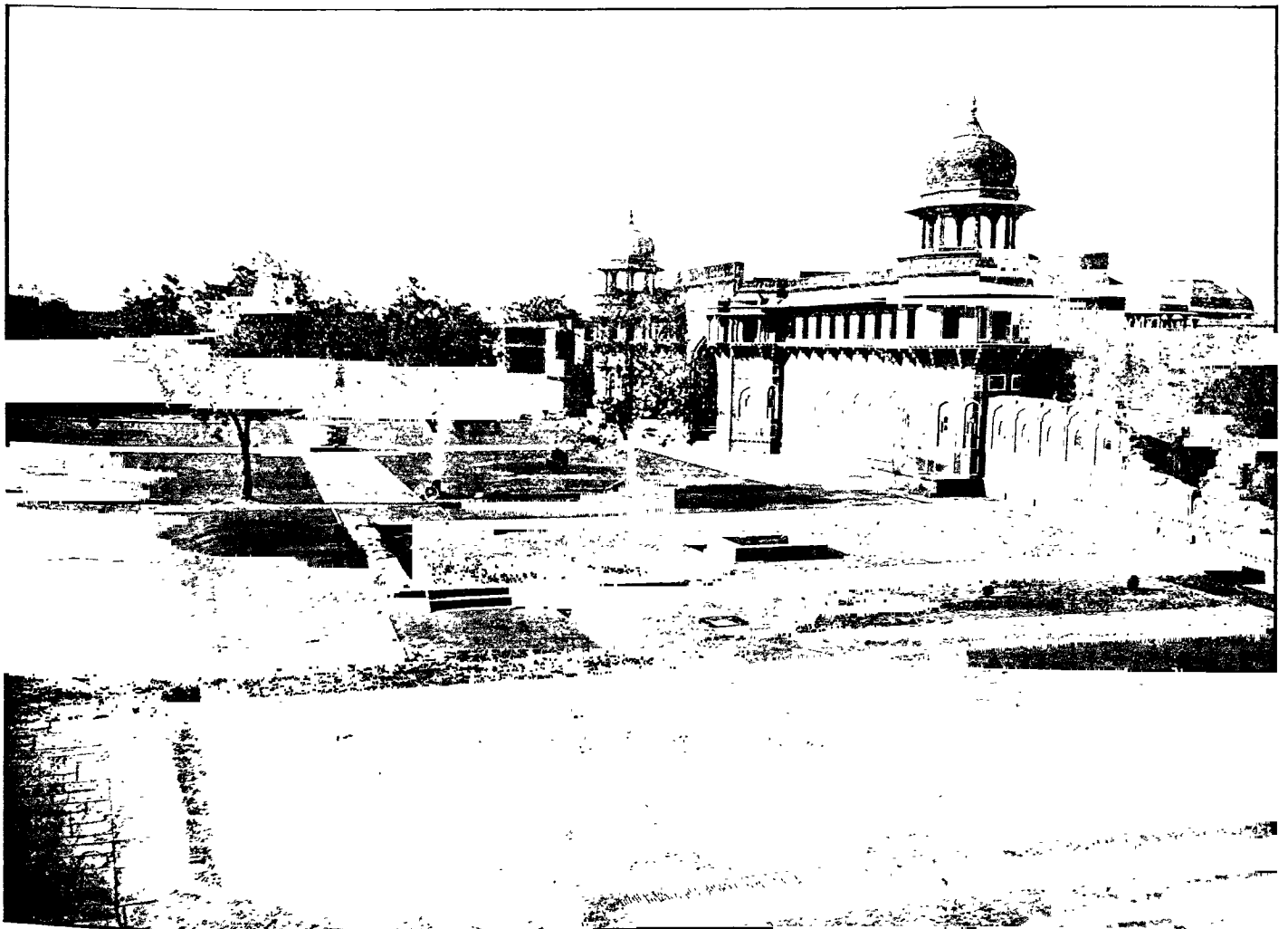


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 2535 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

- (b). The same view after lay-out of lawns. The view shows the two central courtyards (of the late Mughal period) which have been retained to plinth level. The path running between them, with dwarf cypresses at either side, gives access to the



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkhee.

Photo. No. 2526 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

The old façade line (dotted) of the Akbari Mahal, as disclosed by excavation and before conservation. B B B shows the remains of the octagonal foundations of the southern turret of the Akbari Mahal, which was probably similar in design to the southern turret of the Jahangiri Mahal, seen in the back ground.

A A A shows the old square foundation under the octagonal portion B B B; C marks the entrance to the Akbari Mahal; which stands at plinth level only. At D D D traces of the cross walls of the Akbari Mahal were found (also see D, Plate 5).



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Tromsøen College, Rorkee.

Photo. No. 3168 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

Same view as Plate 3 of old façade line after reconstruction to plinth level, lay-out of lawns and planting of shrubberies. The square foundation line A A (Plate 3) and the octagonal form of the turret, B B B (Plate 3), have been indicated by low *mga* hedging. Shrubs have been planted to indicate the position of the former buildings formerly standing at D D, Plate 3. Behind them can be seen the screen of creepers.

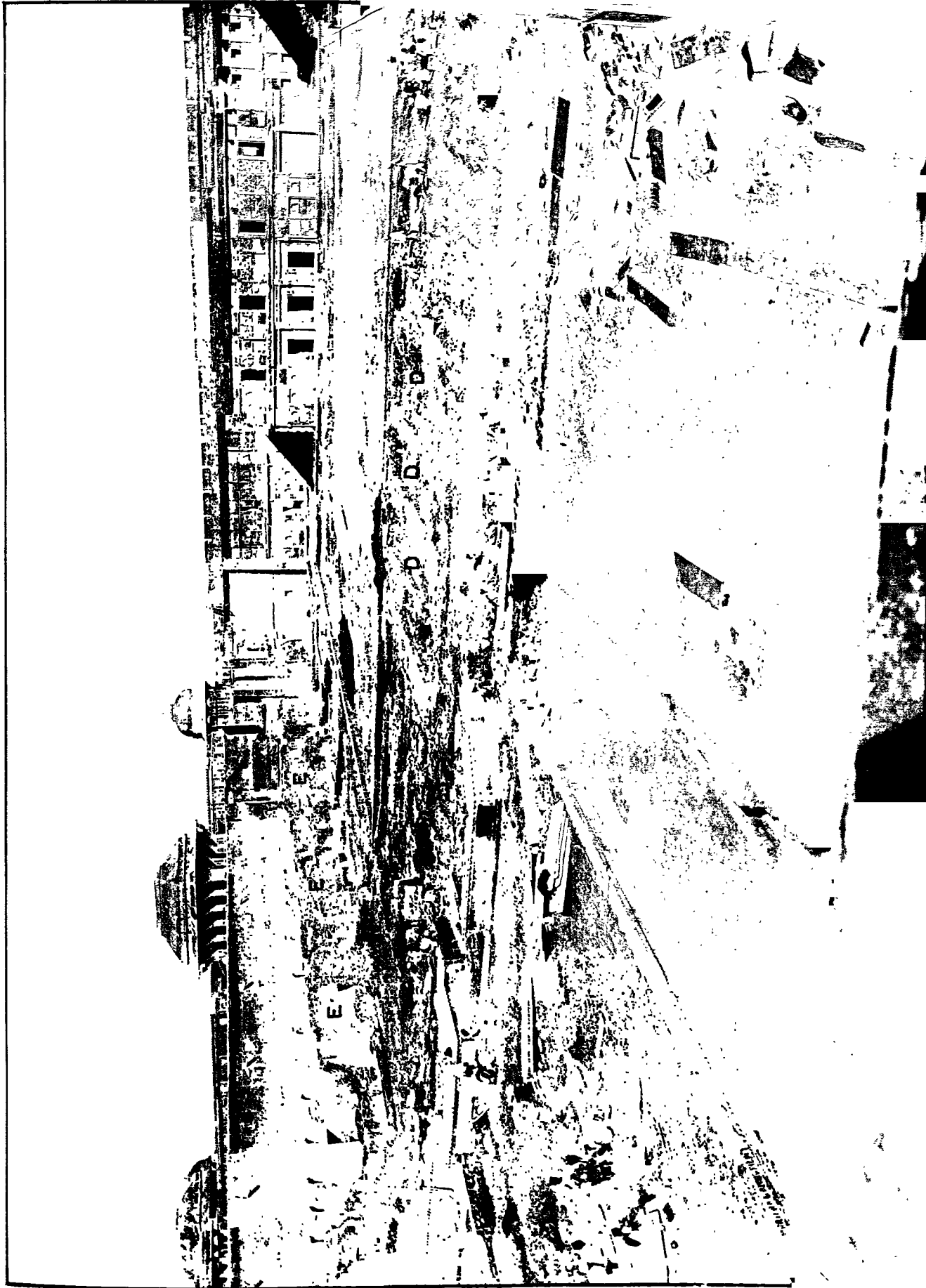


Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thompson College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 2533 by Supt. M. & D. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

Akbari Mahal before layout of lawns and shrubberies. D D D show the old cross walls now indicated by shrubberies ;
 C marks the entrance ; unsightly walls at E E E are now marked by a screen of creepers.



Photo No. 282 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(a). BEFORE OPENING OUT.

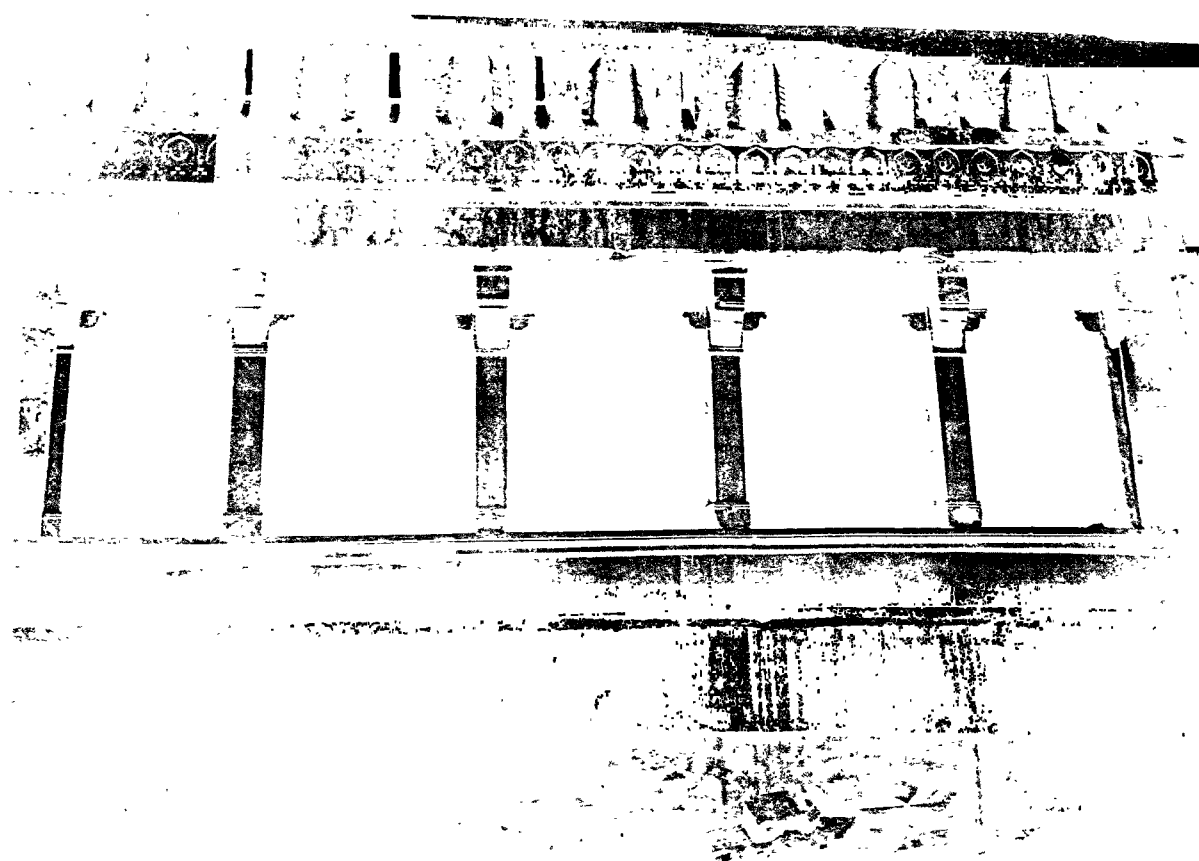


Photo. No. 3107 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(b). AFTER OPENING OUT



Photo. No. 2848 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agn.

(a). The photo, shows the varieties of palms which it is intended to replace by trees of more compact foliage, so as to resemble the parterre illustrated below.

PARTERRE (TO EAST OF MAIN ENTRANCE) TAJ MAHAL GARDEN.



Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No 2847 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle Agn.

(b). This parterre is planted with varieties of *conifer*.

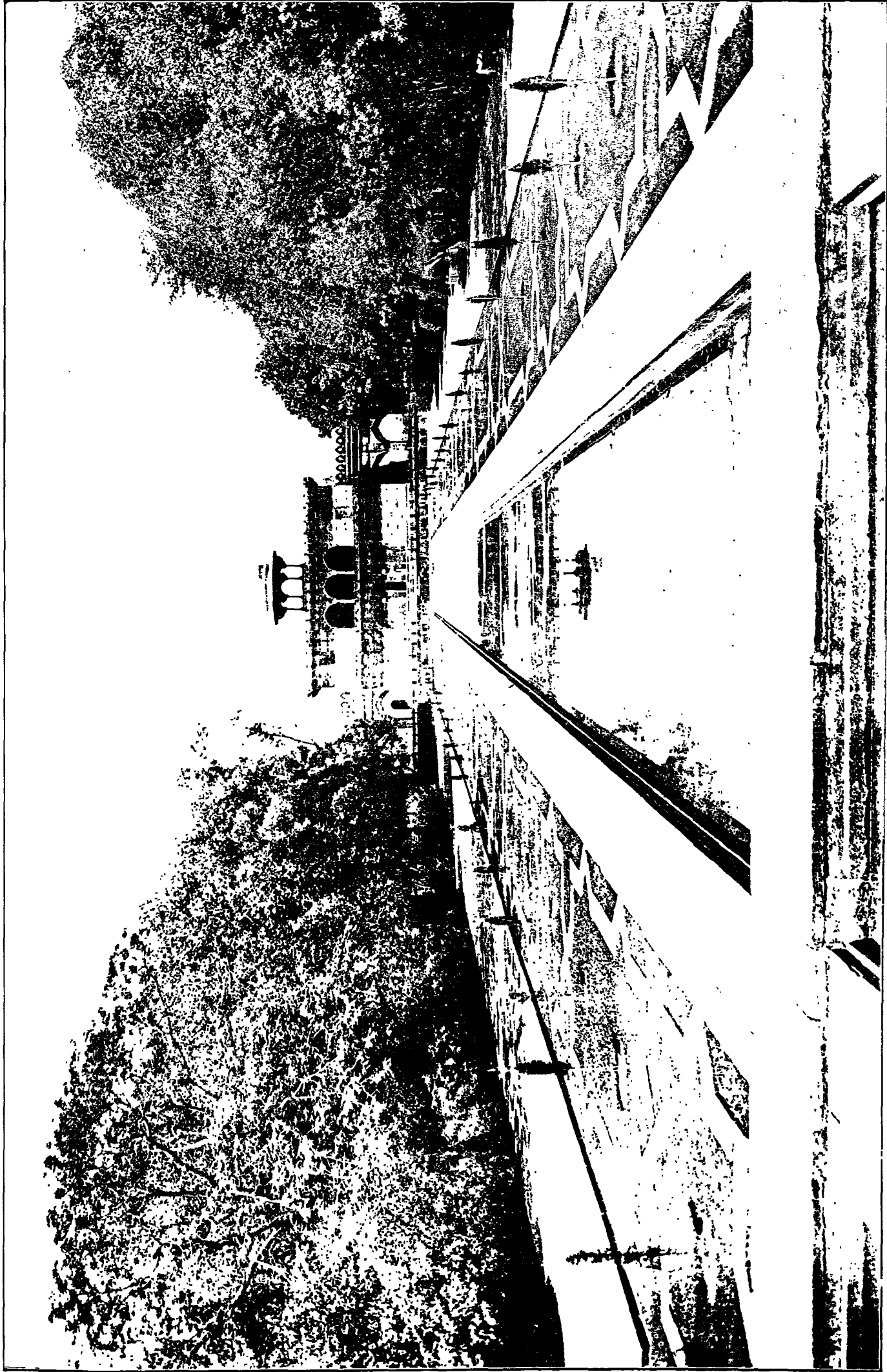


Photo-McClure, Thompson Collection, Boston.

Photo, No. 305, by Supdt., M. A. B. Monument, Northern Cutch, A. 9. 1

Cypress trees have been planted in the place of palms at the side of the main causeways running East and West from the central tank.



Photo. No. 225, by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(A). CHATTRI NORTH OF RAM BAGH BEFORE CONSERVATION.

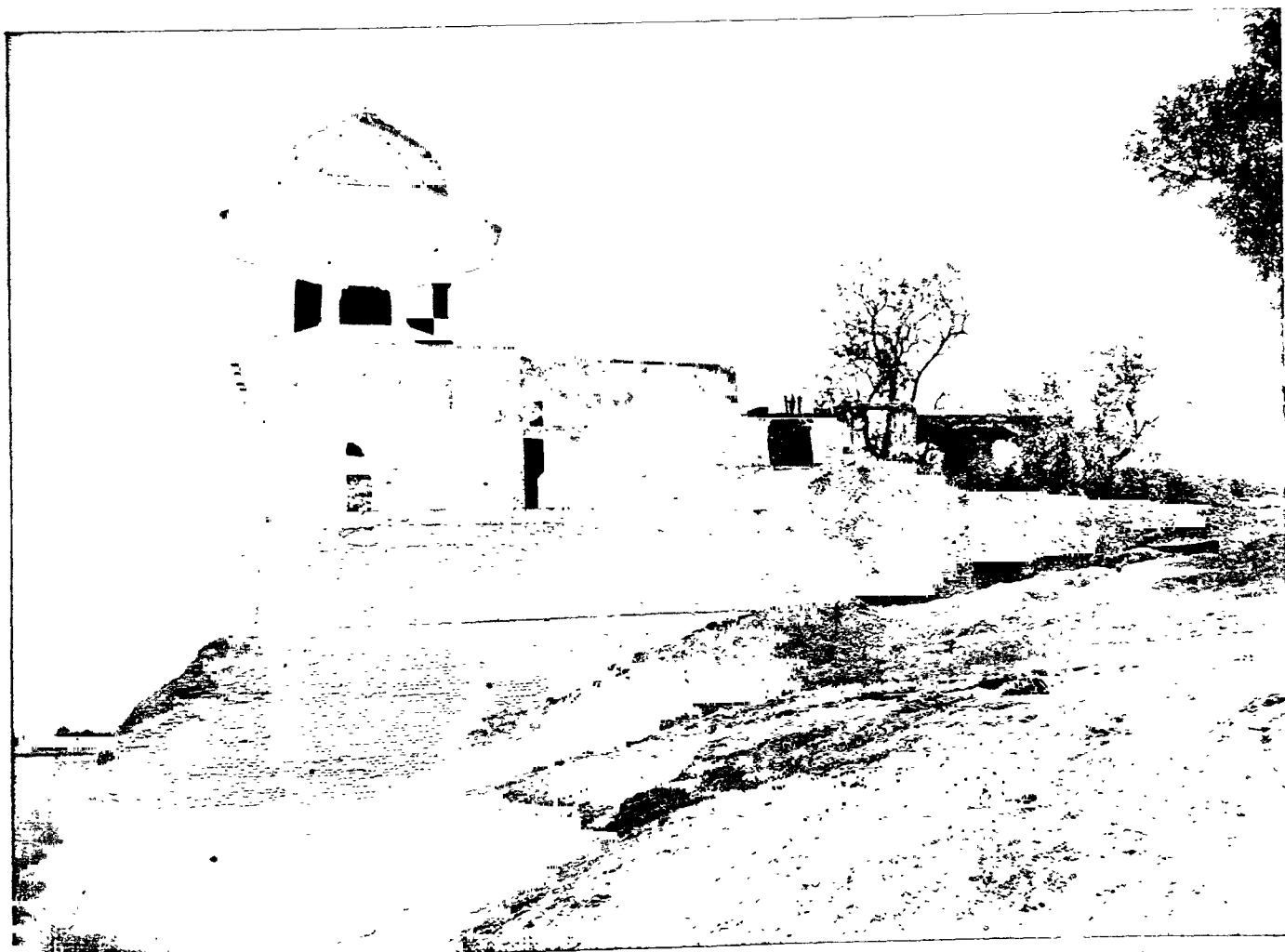


Photo. Mem. Dept., The Mason College, Roorkie.

Photo. No. 226, by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(B). THE SAME AFTER CONSERVATION.



Photo. No. 2571. S. p. M. & B. Moranic. North Circle, Agra.

(7). The Masjid, showing untidy shops round west front.

WAZIR KHAN'S MOSQUE, LAHORE.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 2571. S. p. M. & B. Moranic. North Circle, Agra.

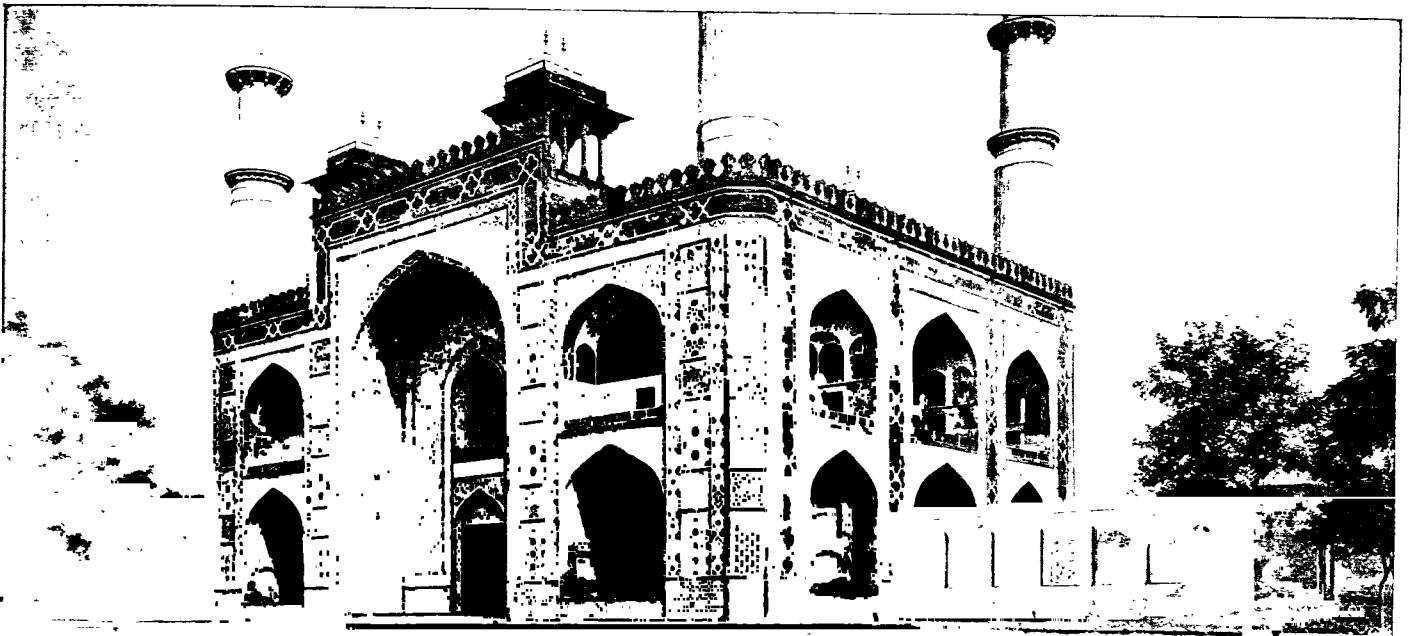


Photo. No. 1123 by Suplt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(a). South gate showing earth ramps and line of old carriage road at C.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 3164 by Suplt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(b). South gate after removal of earth ramps and exposure of plinth to full depth.

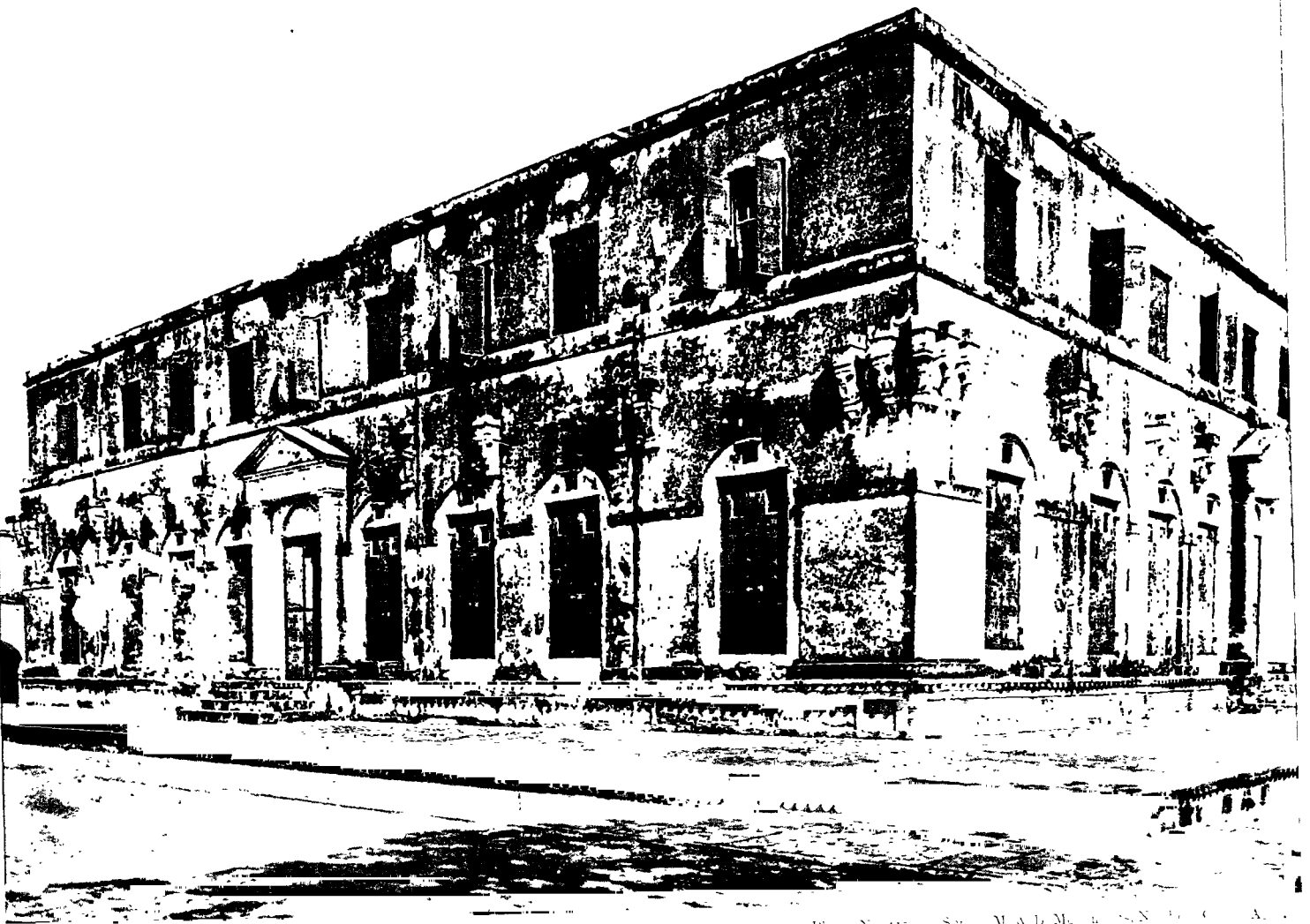


PLATE 12. — Zenana Building, Allahabad Fort, India.

(a). — View of facade showing building adapted to military requirements.



PLATE 13. — Zenana Building, Allahabad Fort, India.

Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(b). — The same view after removal of the military adaptations.

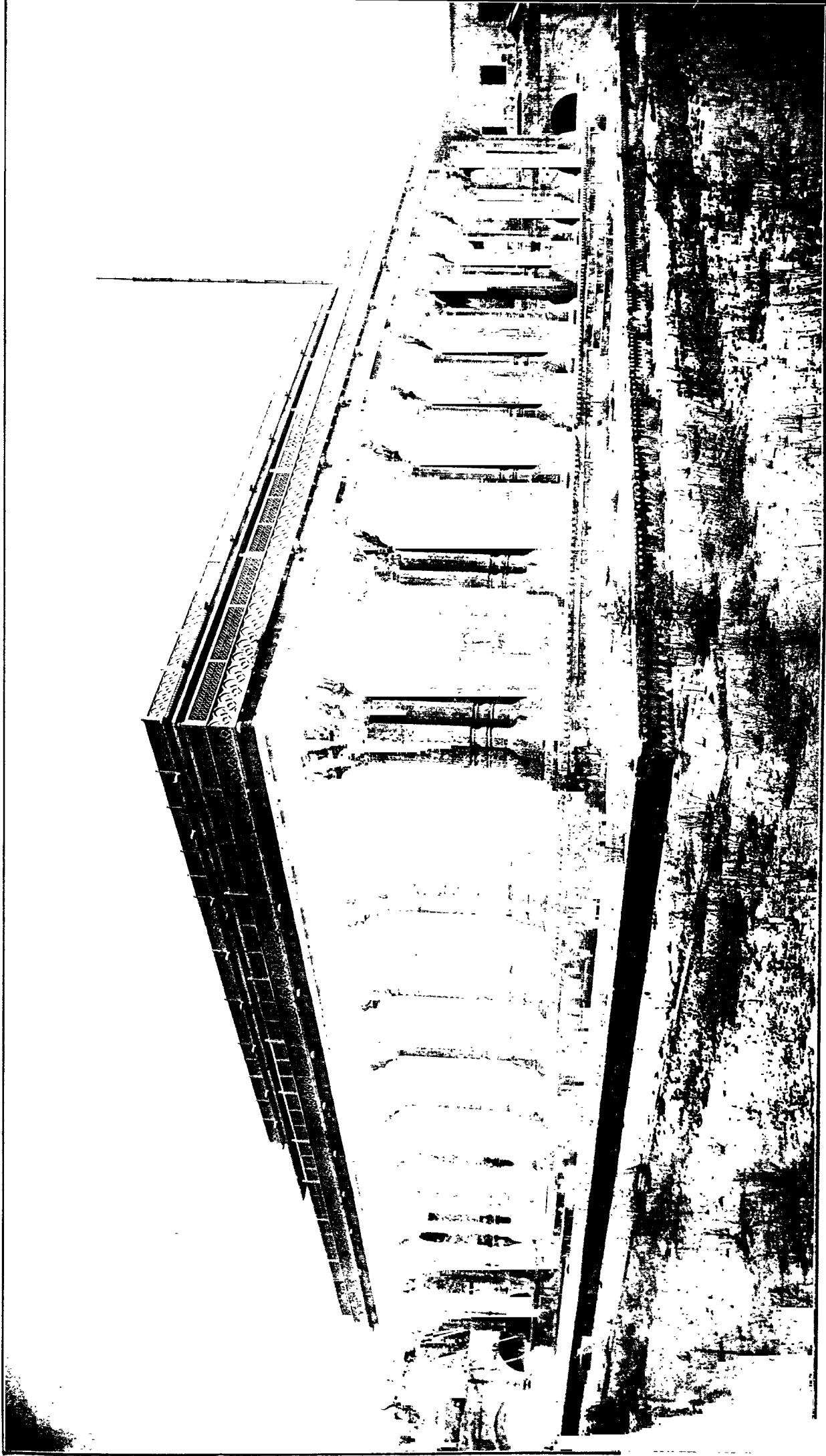


Photo-Meehl, Dec 6, Thomson College, Rochester.

The same view, after repair and reconstruction of *chajjas* and parapets.

Photo, No. 3182 by Supple, M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agia



Photo. No. 2207 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(a). Exterior before layout of terraces.

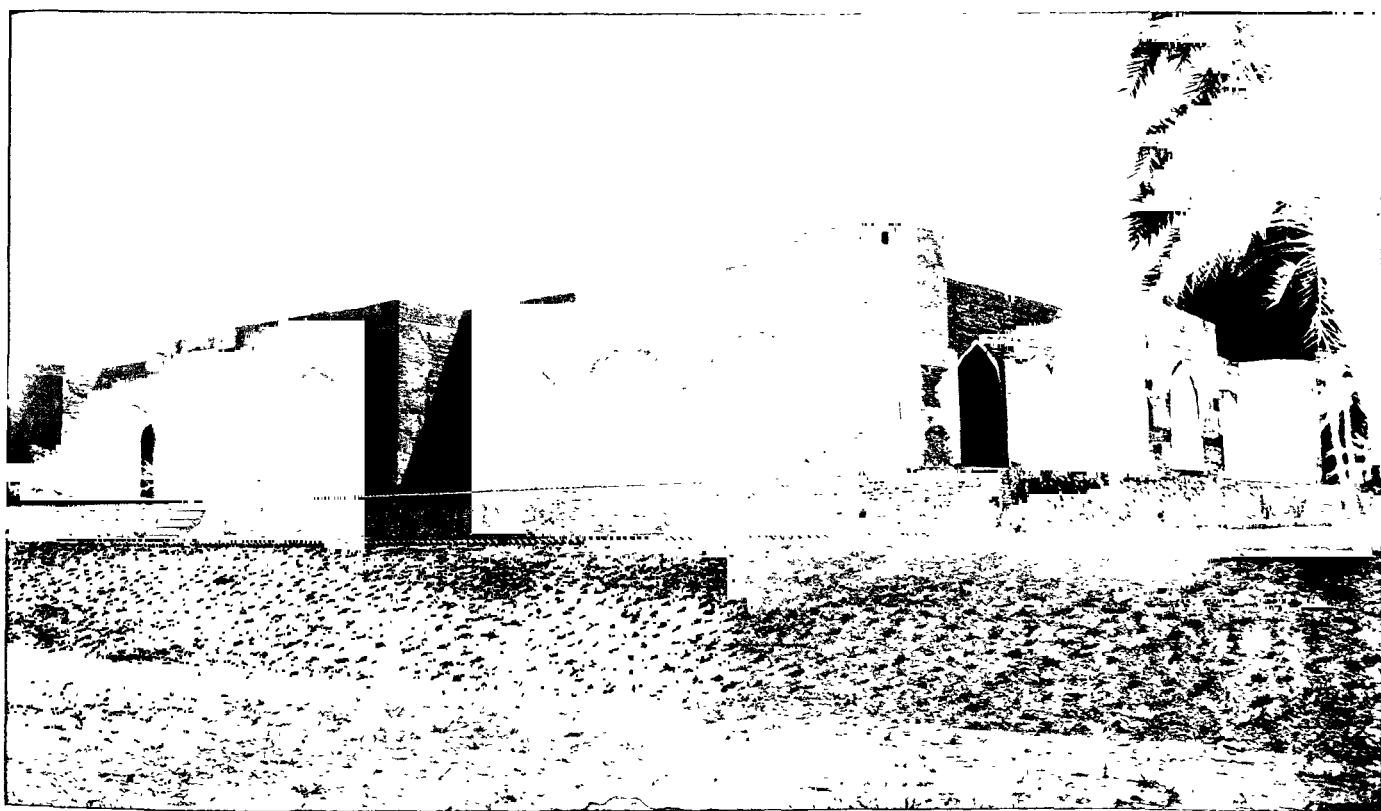


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 3077 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(b). Exterior after layout of terraces.

NUR JAHAN'S TOMB, LAHORE.

Plate 15.

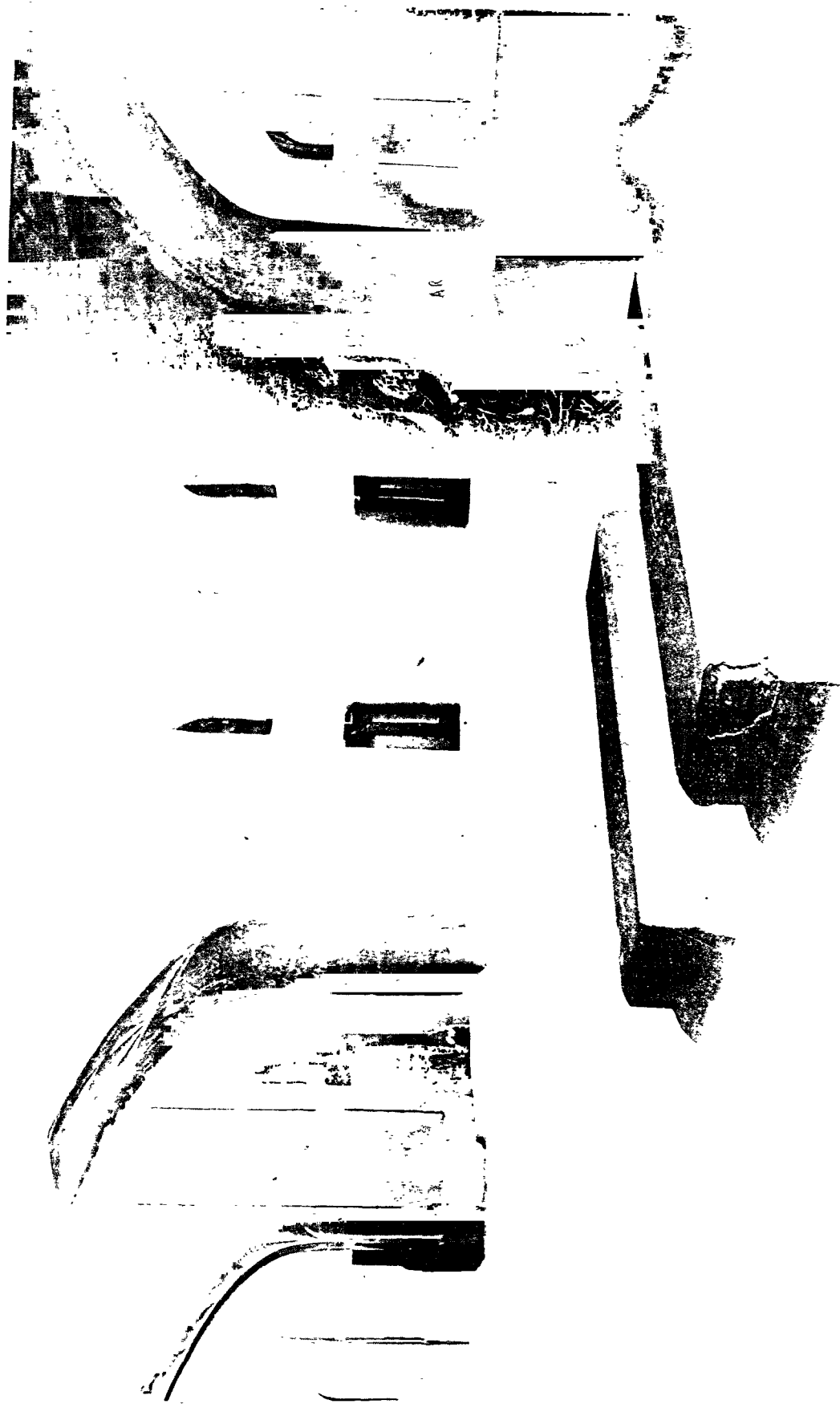


Photo: Mr. H. Dept., Thomason College, Koorkee.

View of interior from South-East. The view shows the interior of the tomb in 1910-1911, and the *kacha* plaster satcopied of

Nur Jahan and her cousin; the dwarf walls between the piers have now been removed.

NUR JAHAN'S TOMB, LAHORE,

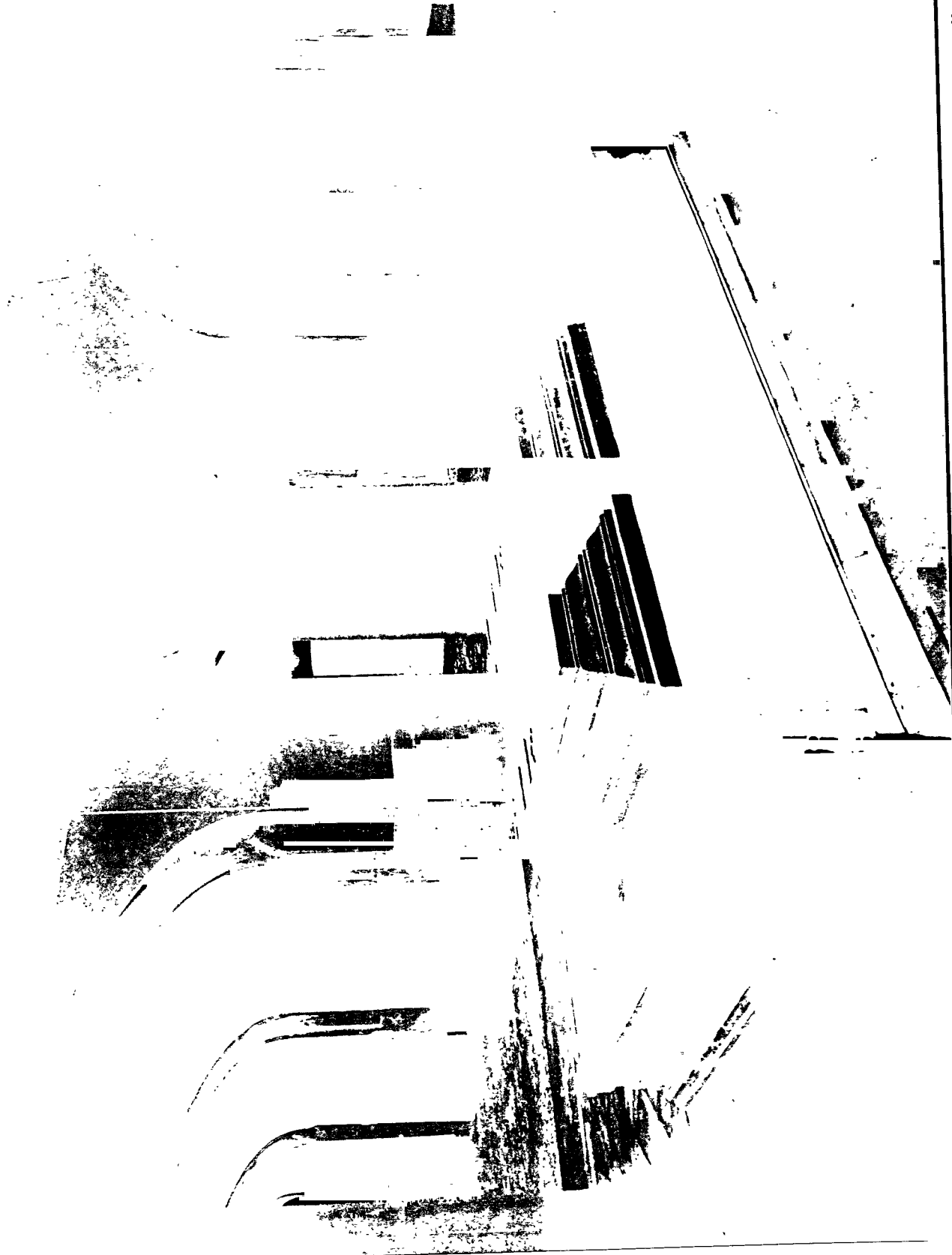


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

View of interior from South-West in 1912-1913.

Shows the new marble flooring, sarcophagi, inscription tablet and dwarf walls (see last Plate) removed

Photo. Nos. 2083 by Suppli., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Ajala

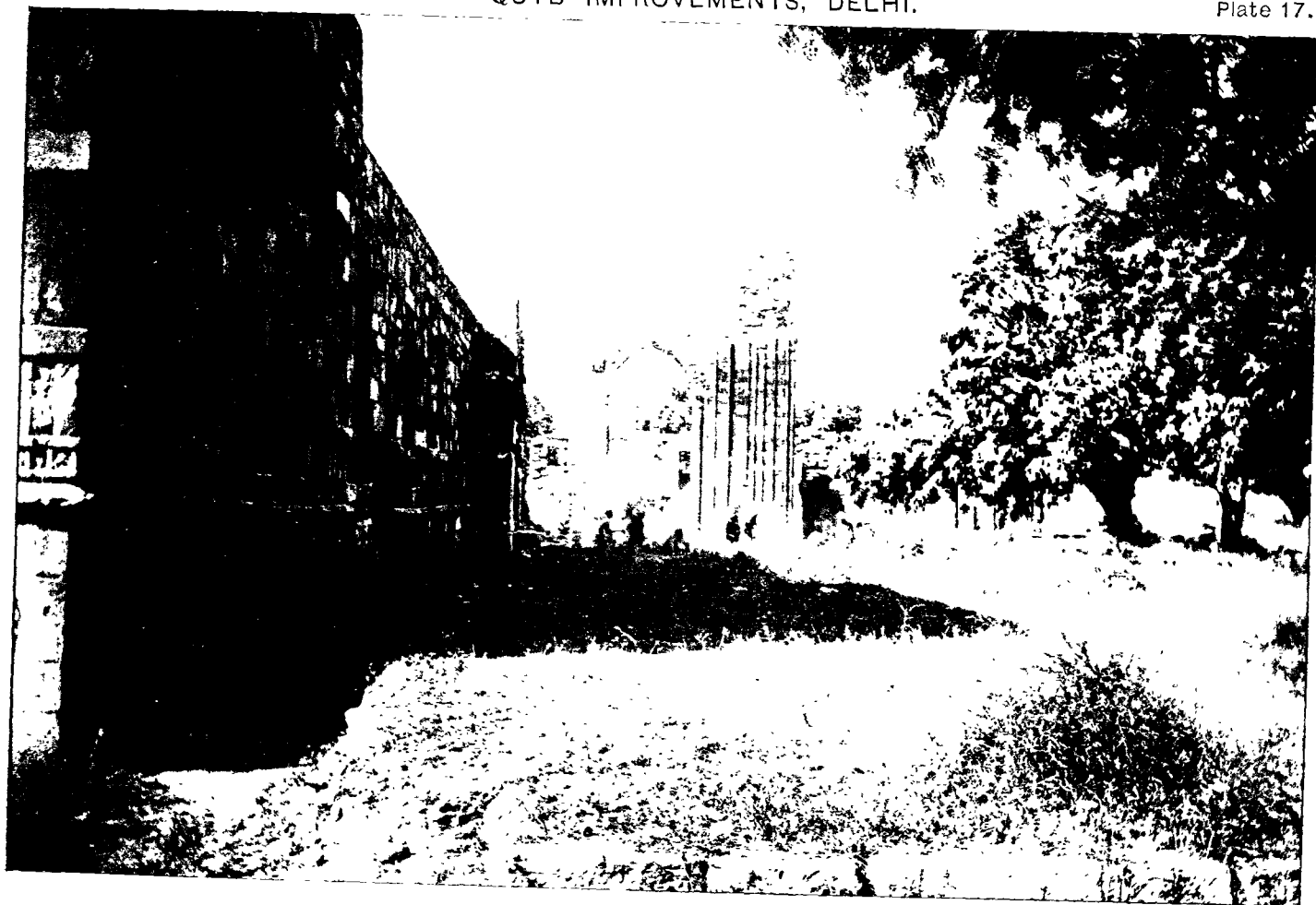


Photo. No. 2871 by Supt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agri.

(a) Northern mosque court of Altunsh, (see also frontispiece), before removal of earth and debris.



Photo. No. 3110 by Supt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agri.

(c) The same, after removal of earth and debris down to level of old stone paving.



Photo. No. 2856 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(a). Old Delhi-Gurgaon Road, which formerly ran through the area: before removal.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 5120 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(b). Same view, but after the removal of the road. The bases of the columns of the Northern colonnade of Altamsh (see frontispiece) were found under the macadam of the road. The capitals, seen in the photograph, were found near the spot, and have been set upon the bases to mark the old line. The line of columns which composed this colonnade is now easily traceable along the dotted lines.

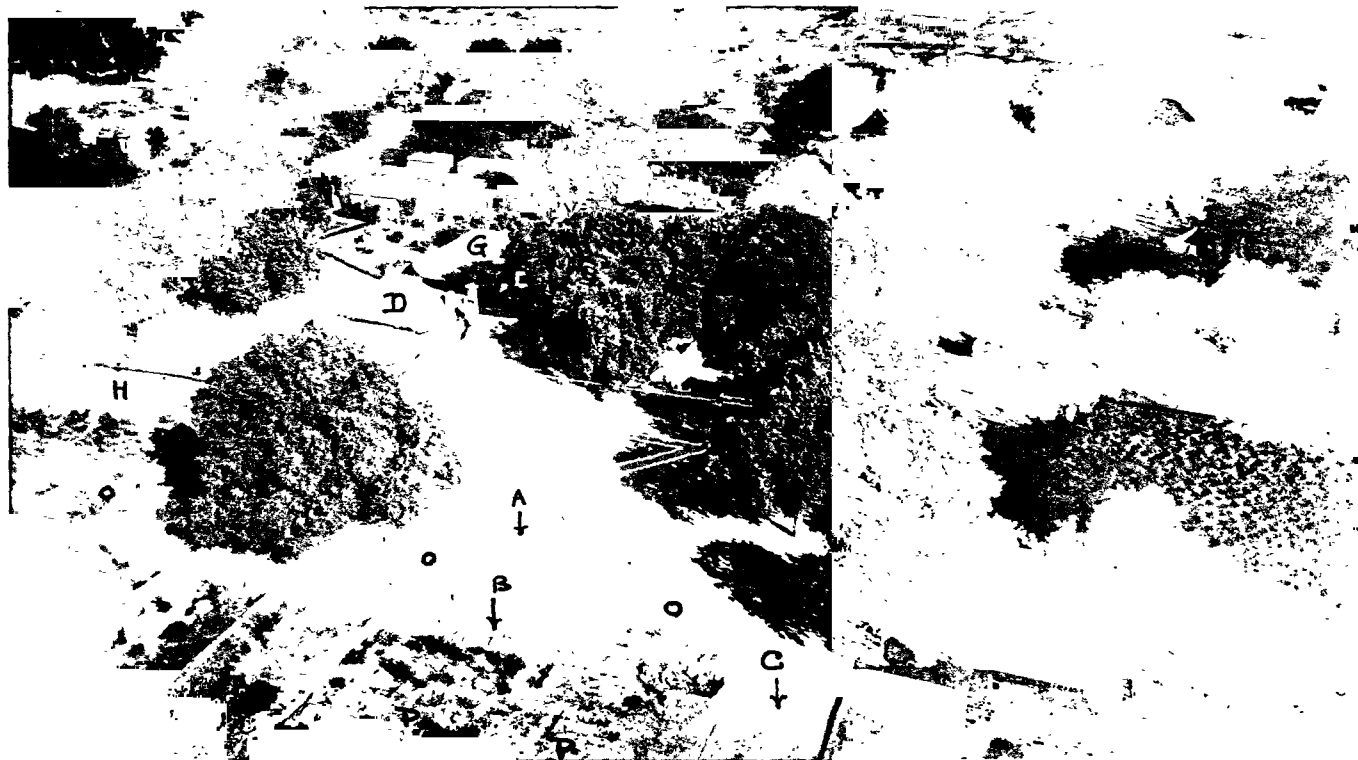


Photo No. 2570 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

- (a). A. Marks old misleading dwarf wall before removal.
 B. „ correct façade line of Qutb area and shows the foundations of Ala-ud-din's eastern colonnade disclosed by tentative excavation. This line B, corresponds with line E (see Plate below).
 C. „ old approach path to the area, now removed to F (see Plate below).
 D and G. Mark thatched dāk bungalows before removal (also see Plates 25 and 26).
 H. Marks servants' quarters, before removal.
 O. Ground here had to be lowered 3' 6\" to expose plinth of Ala-ud-din's eastern colonnade (L) to full depth (also see Plate 21).
 P. Ala-ud-din's eastern court (also see frontispiece).



Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomson College, Rochester.

Photo No. 3260 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

- (b). Same view as above, but after removal of bungalows D and G and servants' quarters H, (see Plate above). New servants' quarters are now placed at K. This Plate shows new façade wall at E and new approach path at F; a shrubbery representing the continuation of Ala-ud-din's eastern colonnade (L) will be planted behind new façade wall at M M M, etc., (also see frontispiece). The new circular approach road (see frontispiece) will follow the dotted lines.

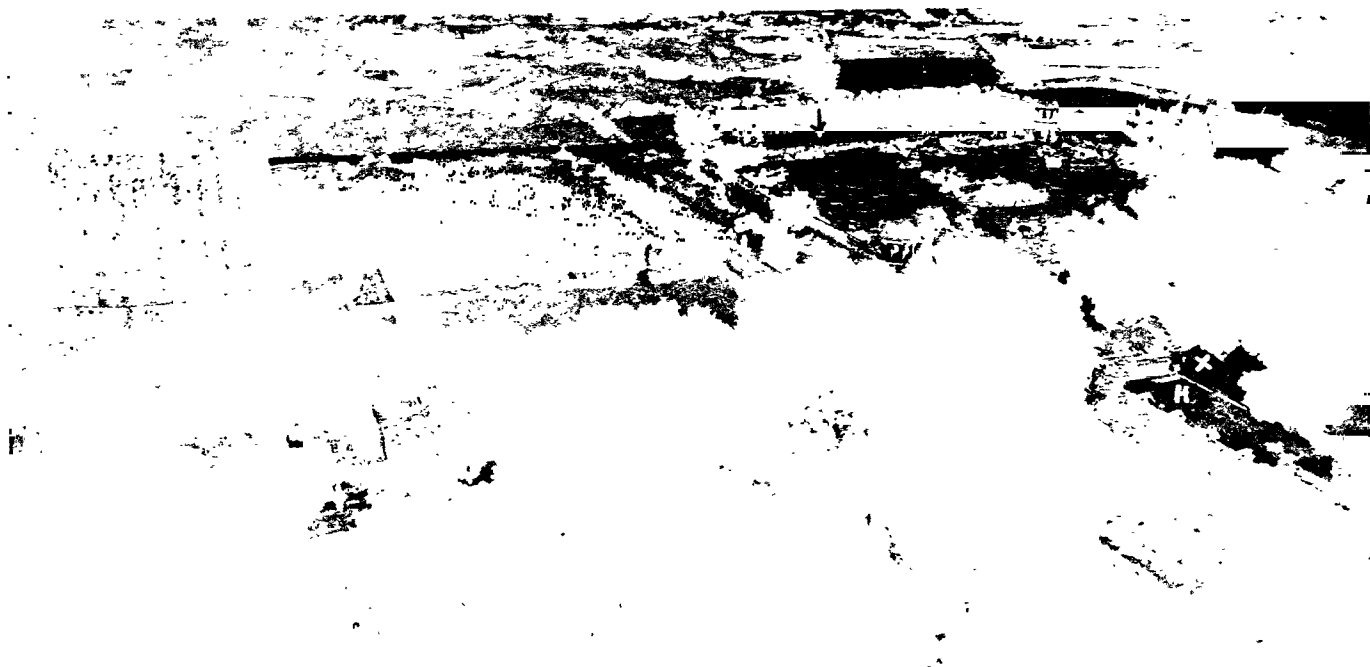


Photo. No. 2080 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(a).

H. Servants' quarters, before removal, (also see Plates 25 and 26).

S. Modern enclosure walls before removal.

T. Great North court of Ala-ud-din (see frontispiece).

U. Delhi-Gurgaon road was diverted to this point from X X X.

Ala-ud-din's unfinished *minar* is seen to the left of the picture.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 3130 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra

(b). The same view but after removal of servants' quarters (see H, Plate above), and enclosure walls (see S, Plate above). Old road X (see Plate above) also removed. This Plate shows new façade wall E, new shrubberies MM (see also frontispiece) and new paths X X X (see also frontispiece) under construction.



Photo. No. 3122 by Sirdar, M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(a). Ala-ud-din's eastern colonnade (see I. Plate 19 *c* and 19 *d*) levelled of ground (O.O. Plate 19 *a*) to expose plinth.

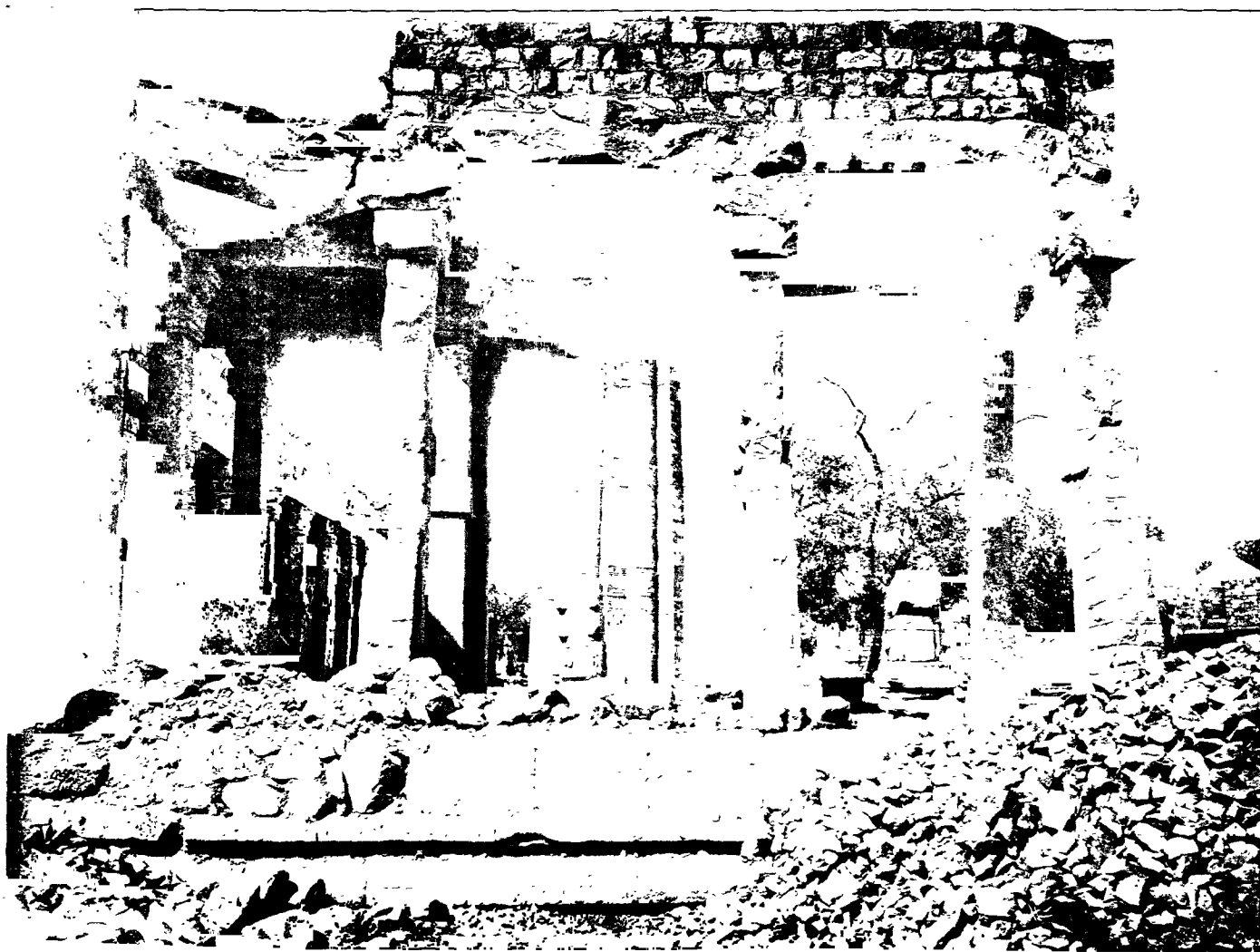


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkhee.

Photo. No. 3123 by Sirdar, M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(b). The same after exposure of plinth. It is in line with this plinth that new façade wall E E E, Plates 19 *b* and 20 *b*, have been constructed.



Photo. No. 2852 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra

(a) Outer west wall of mosque of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, before removal of earth and *debris*, and before building of new buttresses.

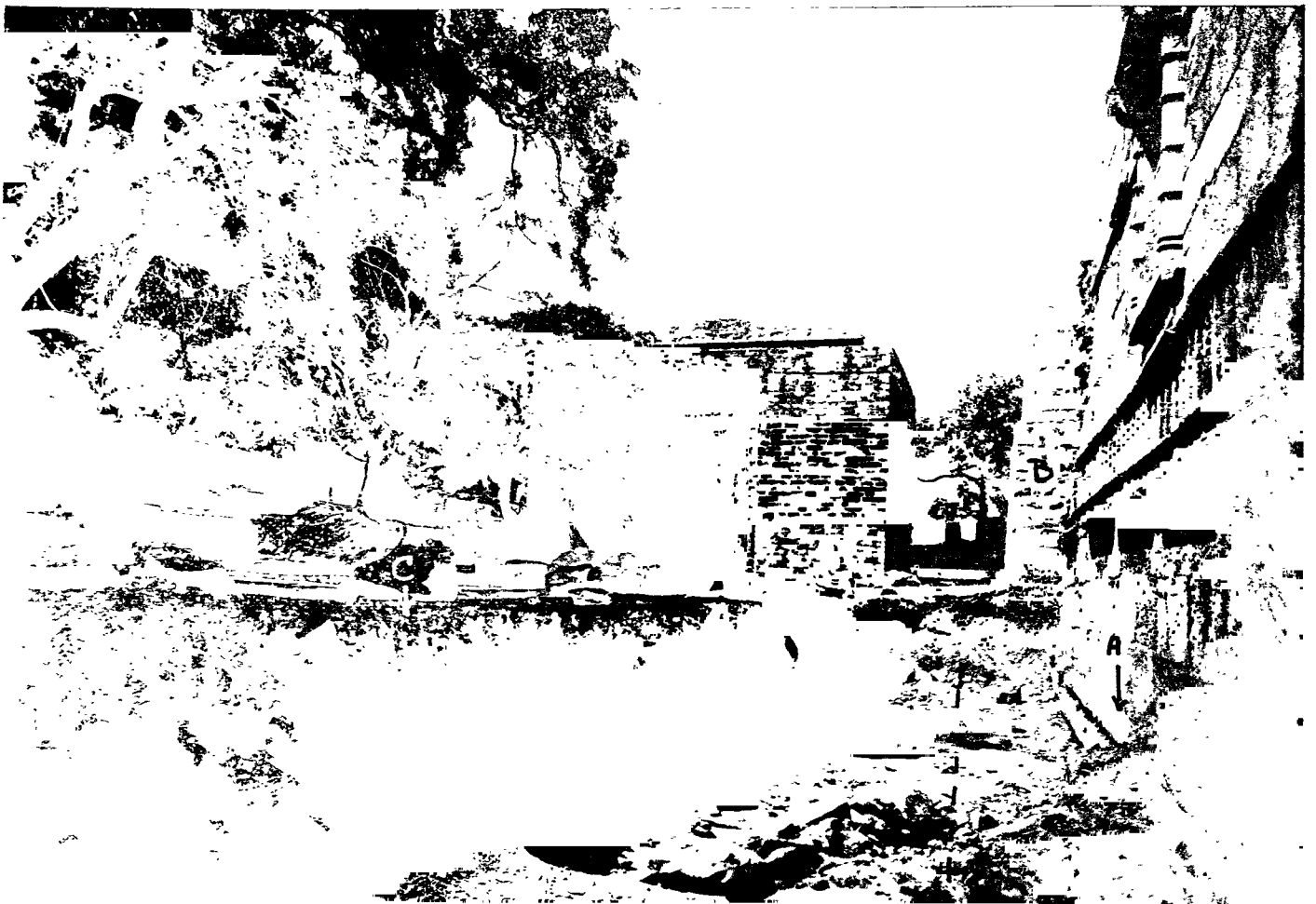


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 3118 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(b) The same during removal of earth. Note lower plinth exposed at A, and new buttress B. Plinth A is a continuation of that seen in Plate 21b, and runs all round the south outer wall of the area. A masonry-lined drain will be constructed as a protective measure along the whole length of this wall (see dotted line) and the bank at C sloped off.



Photo. No. 2934 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

- (a). Southern screen arches of Altamsh, and Ala-ud-din's College buildings (also see frontispiece), before clearance of drain A, and before securing masonry at top of screen arches with lime concrete, and building buttresses to Ala-ud-din's College buildings at B.

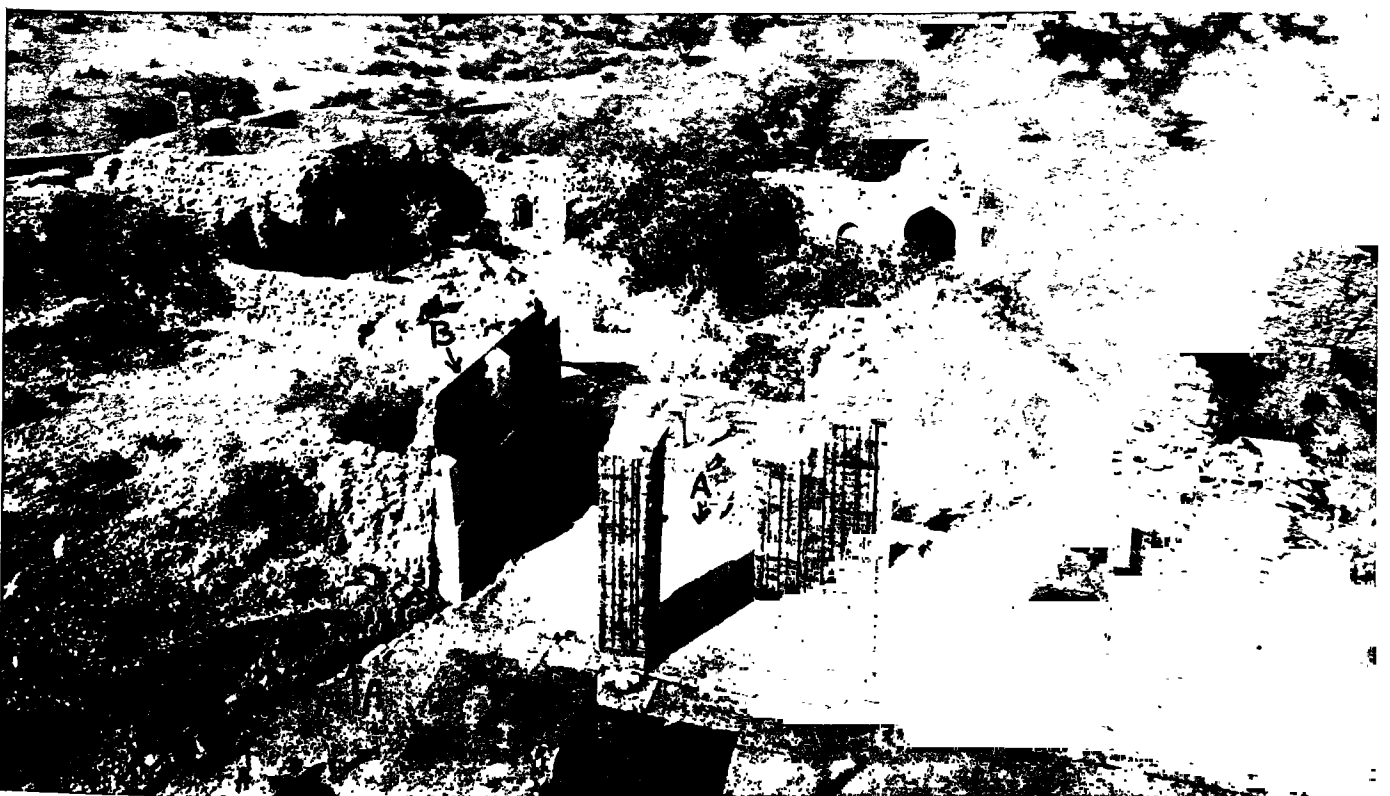
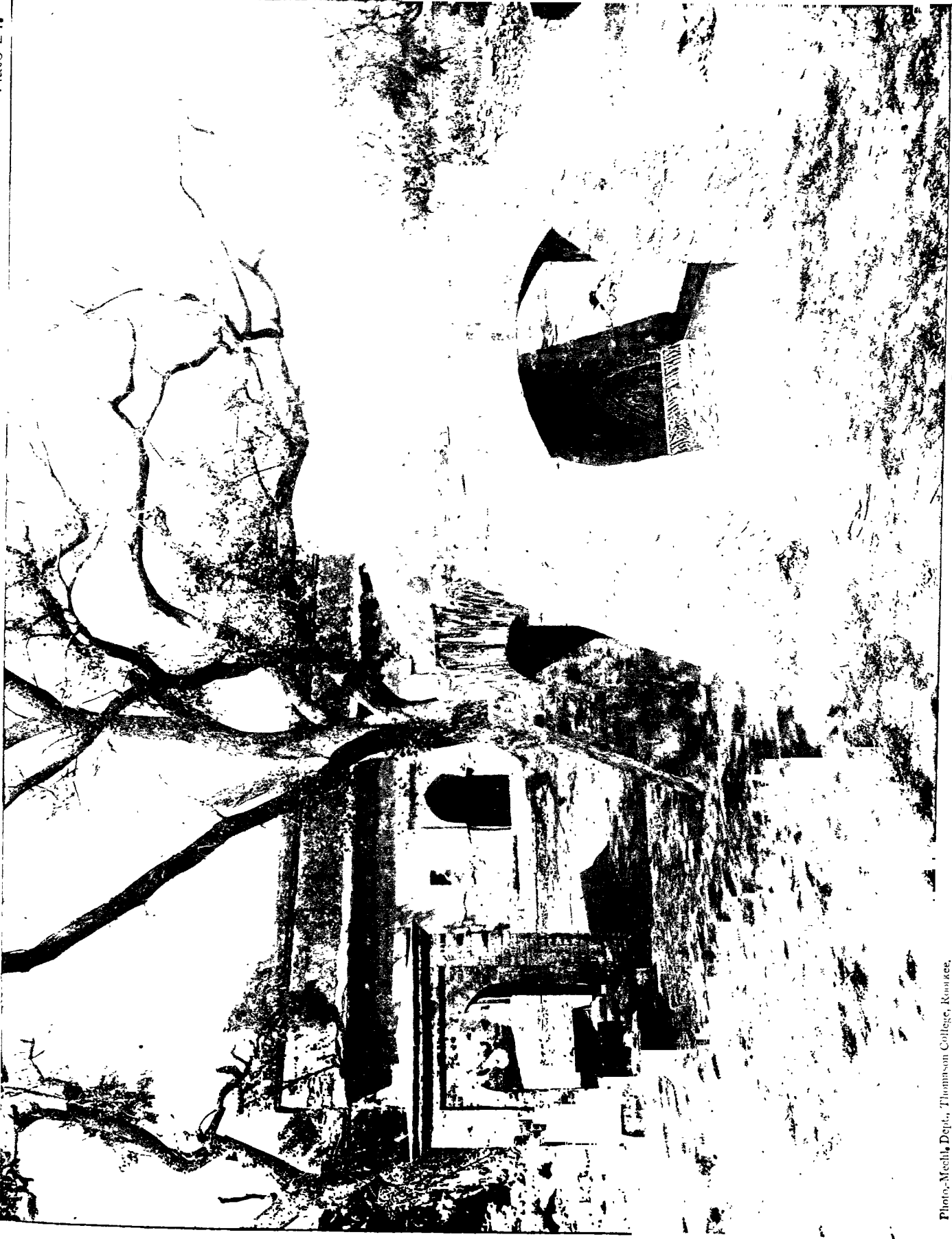


Photo-Mohd. Durr, Thomson College, Roorkie

Photo. No. 3183 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

- (b). The same after clearance of drain at A, securing masonry at top of screen arches with lime concrete, and building buttresses to Ala-ud-din's College buildings at B.



Photo, Meeth, Dept., Thomason College, Roosaee.

Two new *chattris* erected to protect old graves.

The *chattri* to the left was erected by Haji Abdul Ghani of Delhi, and contains a *tarviz* on which is inscription No. 37.
(see Appendix E of this report). The *tarviz* to the right contains inscription No. 38.

Photo. No. 305 by Supple, M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College Koorkee.

Photo. No. 2930 by Suppl. M. & B. Monument, Northern Circle, Agra

View of approach to Qutb before removal of oak langulaw, D, (also see D, Plate 10a) and servants' quarters, H, (also see H, Plates 10a and 20a).

The old Delhi-Gurgaon road (refer X Plates 20a and 18a) is seen running through the gateway of the old Sarai to the right.



Photo No. 314, Dept., Thompson College, Roorkhee.

The same view after removal of hanging down and servants' quarters, exposing to view, from the new approach road, the buildings in the area.

The new facade wall is seen under construction at E. (also refer Plates 196, 266, 1, marks the eastern colonnade of Ala-ud-din (see Plate 196 and 196) and the dome near it is that of the Ala-ud-din (see frontispiece).

Photo No. 314, Dept., Thompson College, Roorkhee.



Photo. No. 2800 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

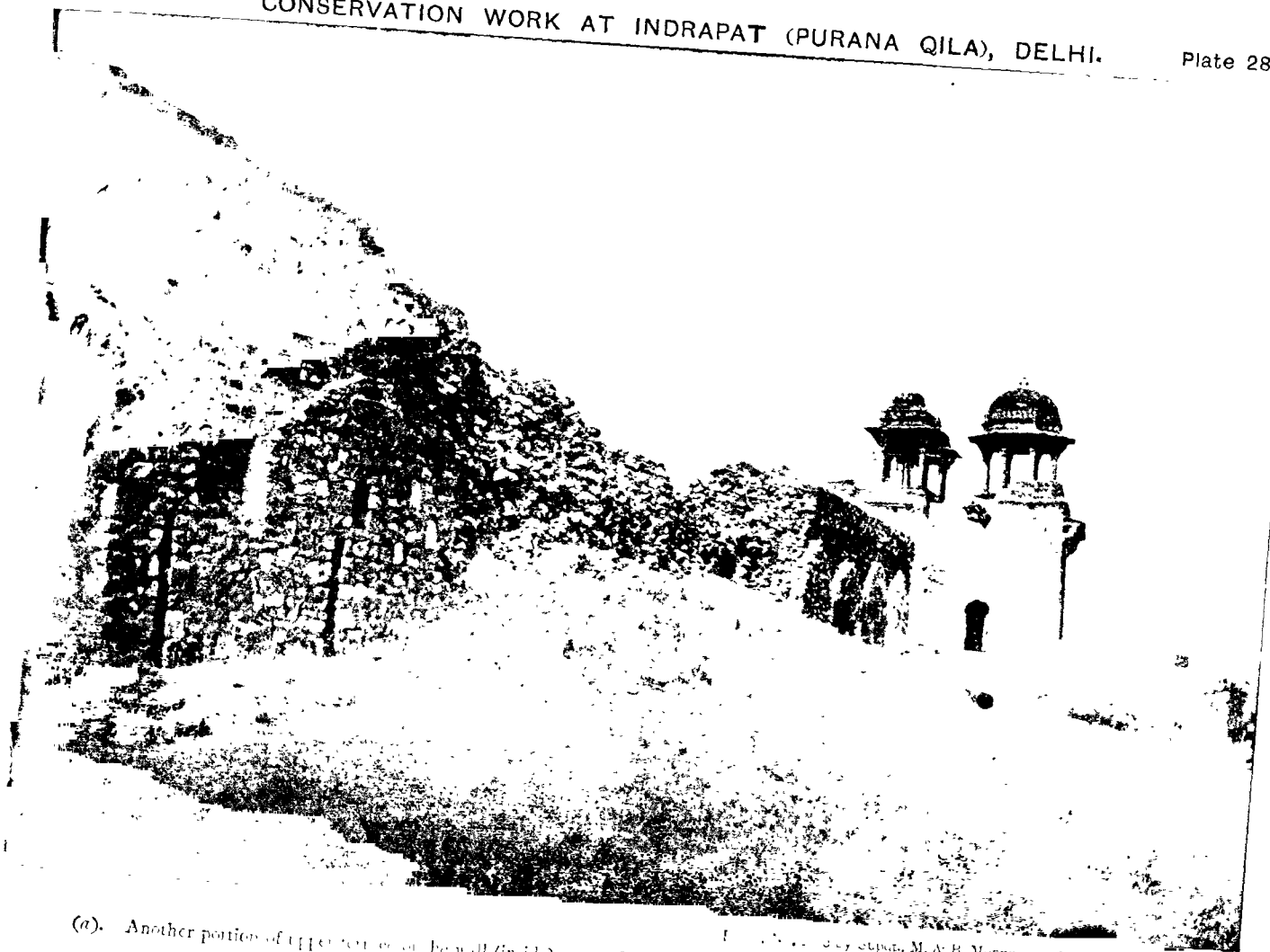
(a). Upper terrace of wall (inside), to south-west of Talagh gate before repairs, and showing fallen debris on roof.



Photo.-Meehl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 3140 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(b). The same portion of wall, after securing loose masonry with lime concrete and after removal of debris from roof



(a). Another portion of the outer wall (inside), to south-west of Talaqi gate (the *chattris* of which are seen to the right), before repair and showing fallen debris on roof.

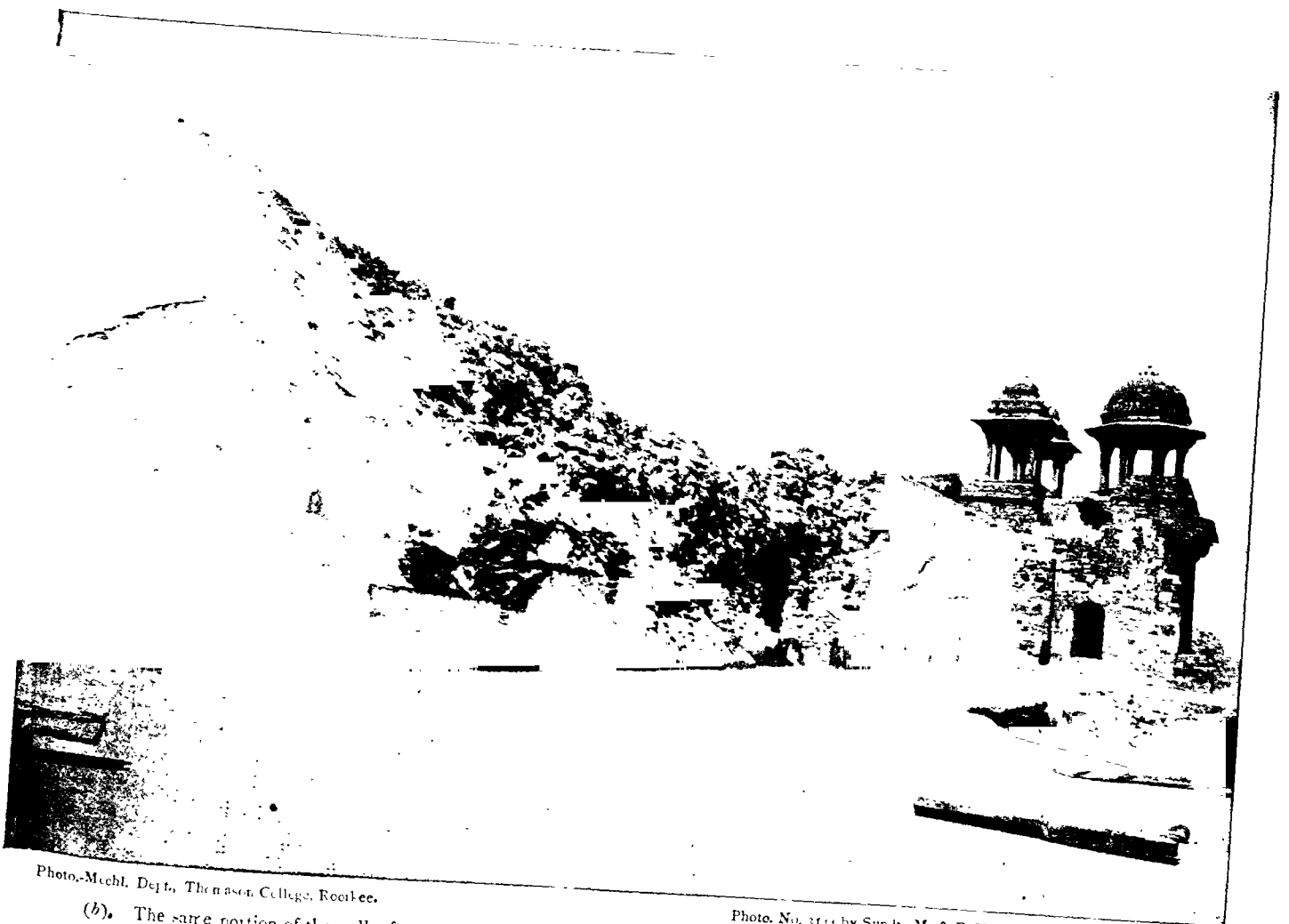


Photo. Mchtl. Dept., Thompson College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 3144 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(b). The same portion of the wall, after securing loose masonry with lime concrete, and after removal of debris. New concrete has also been put down on this part of the roof.

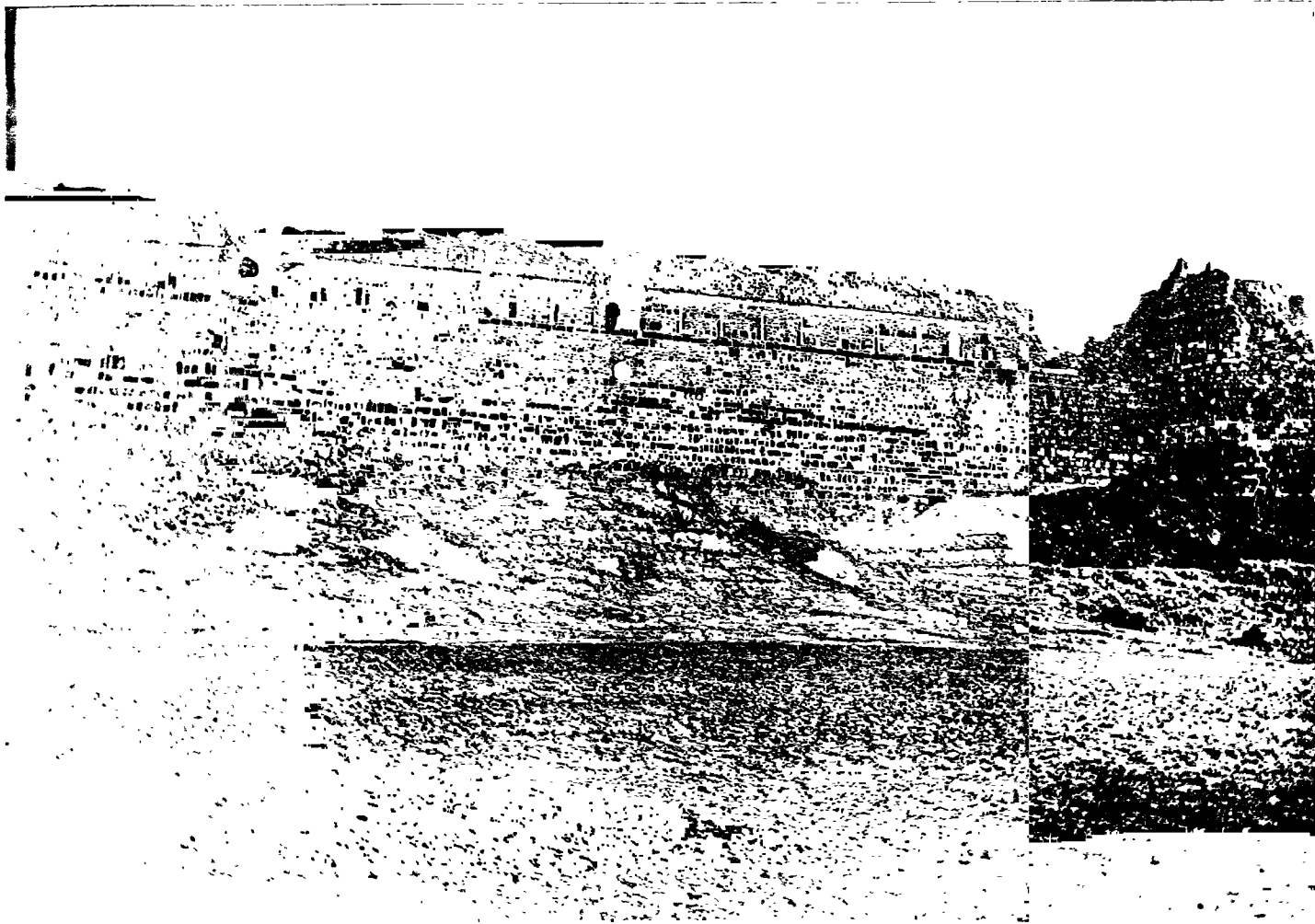


Photo. No. 2871 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(a). Screen wall between North-West bastion of the citadel and the Talaqi gate; before conservation and before formation of earth bank at base

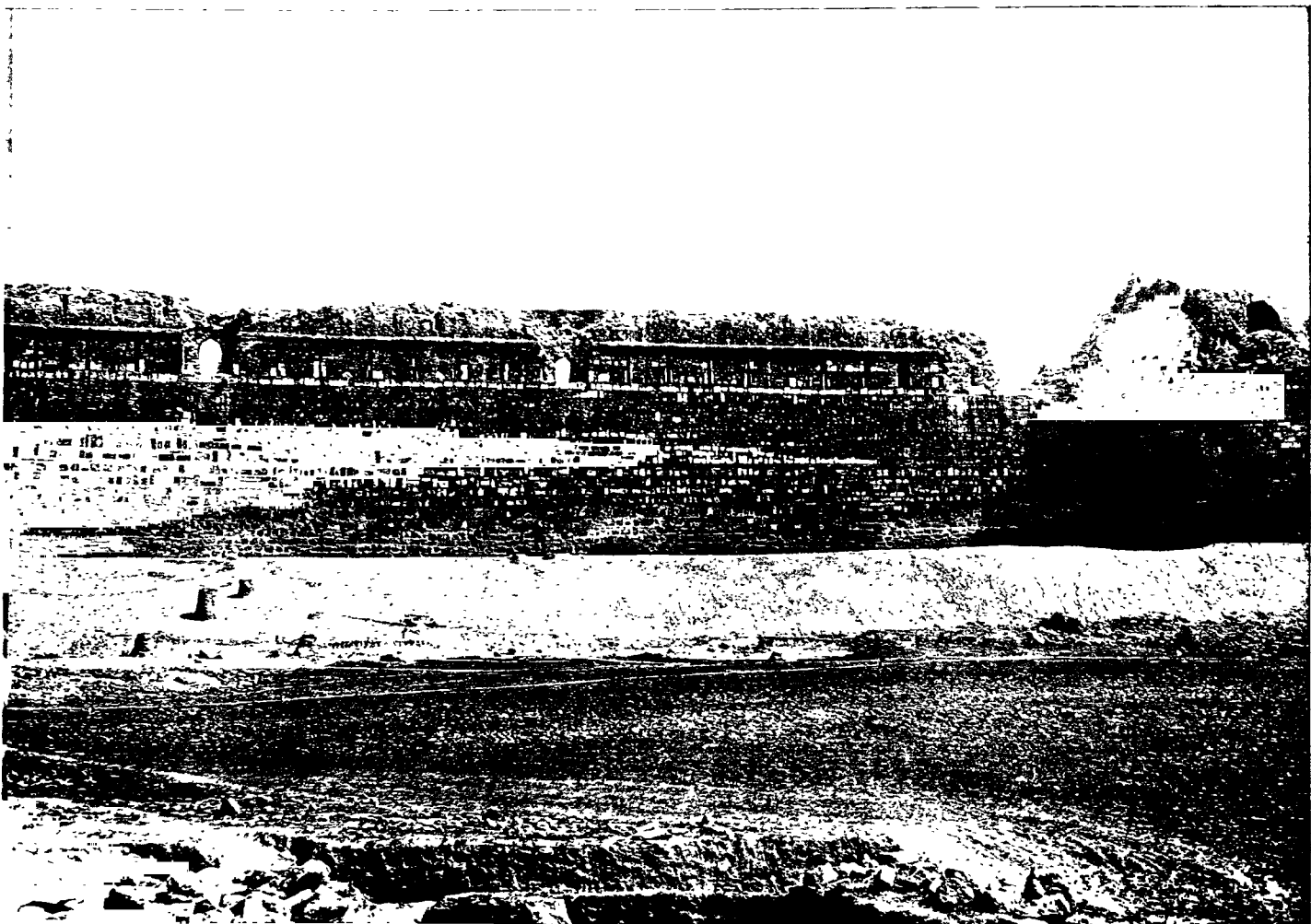


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo. No. 3145 by Supdt. M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(b). The same after conservation, and after formation of earth bank at base. It is intended to carry this earth bank round the base of the west and south outer walls of the citadel



Photo. No. 2861 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(a). Another piece of the wall (inside) to south-west of the Talaqi gate (which is seen to the right), before conservation and removal of modern additions.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Koorkee.

Photo. No. 3141 by Supdt., M. & B. Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

(b). The same, after conservation, and after removal of modern additions.

12.

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